

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

A DIGEST

OF THE

PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES, COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION,
CUSTOMS TARIFFS,

NAVIGATION, PORT, AND QUARANTINE LAWS, AND CHARGES,

SHIPPING, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

AND

THE MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES OF
ALL NATIONS.

INCLUDING ALL

British Commercial Treaties with Foreign States.

COLLECTED FROM AUTHENTIC RECORDS, AND CONSOLIDATED WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO
BRITISH AND FOREIGN PRODUCTS, TRADE, AND NAVIGATION.

BY JOHN MACGREGOR,

AUTHOR OF "BRITISH AMERICA," AND ONE OF THE JOINT SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:—WHITAKER AND CO.,
AVE-MARIA LANE.

1847.

WHITING, BEAUFORT-HOUSE, STRAND.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,
VICTORIA, QUEEN

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, &c. &c. &c.

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED

BY HER MAJESTY'S

VERY DUTIFUL AND VERY LOYAL SUBJECT,

JOHN MACGREGOR.

P R E F A C E.

A CONSOLIDATED Digest of the laws which regulate the Navigation and Trade of all nations, and of the Tariffs or Taxes and Restrictions imposed by each State upon international Navigation and Commerce; and a Digest, also, of the Commercial Treaties which are in force between the respective States of the World, must form a work which, to the astonishment of other countries, has hitherto been a desideratum among English publications. In undertaking the present work, we found that in order to render it complete, it was necessary to introduce the Resources, Products, Manufactures, and Trade and Navigation of each State in the World.

In France, the commercial relations and treaties of that kingdom with other countries, together with much useful information, were consolidated in a most valuable but rather diffuse work, published in four annual volumes, entitled "*Annuaire de Commerce Maritime*." This work is brought down only to 1838; but it contains much that would appertain more properly to a commercial dictionary,—a work which in England has been ably supplied by Mr. Mac Culloch, and in France, in a more voluminous form in two large volumes, entitled "*Dictionnaire du Commerçant*."

Germany has produced, in the form of periodicals and other works, ample materials relative to the commercial laws, and the foreign intercourse of that Empire. Dieterici's "*Statistics of the Zollverein*" are admirably prepared. The public departments of Holland and Belgium have also printed works which afford useful information relative to their own laws and customs duties, and those of other countries.

In Naples our friend Signor Bursotti has, since 1840, published in numbers, and in Italian, one of the most valuable statistical works which has appeared in Europe.

When we were residing at Vienna, previously to 1840, no statistical work of any consequence was published in Austria. In Prague the statistics of Bohemia, were collected and printed by Dr. Kreutzberg; and the celebrated work of Galleti was published at Pesth. Since that period, the statistics of the Austrian Empire were brought out in an able and clear form by Dr. Springer; and the Minister of Finance, Baron Kubeck, has boldly sent forth, first a large folio volume, giving a decennial, and since that an annual, statistical account of the trade and navigation of the Austrian Empire. Professor Becher's statistical work on Austria (Vienna, 1842), and the works of Dr. Schubert, Liechtenstern, Cannabich, and Von Schwartner, are all elaborate and useful.

The whole customs law of the United Kingdom have been consolidated in one octavo volume by my predecessor and intimate friend and the friend of the whole human race, as well as the indefatigable benefactor of his own country, the late James Deacon Hume, many years comptroller of the customs of the Port of London, and afterwards for thirteen years one of the joint secretaries of the Board of Trade. That volume was proclaimed by Mr. Huskisson in Parliament to be the perfection of codification. When it is considered that about 2200 acts had been passed by Parliament to *regulate* the customs and navigation of the United Kingdom and British possessions; and that in 1815, more than eleven hundred of those ambiguous and conflicting statutes were in force, it was not surprising that, not only the *merchants, shipowners,* and *manufacturers* who had to regulate their commercial and shipping transactions by such a heterogeneous mass of laws, but, that those, also, who had to execute them, acted generally in almost utter ignorance of the legislation formed to govern the trade and navigation of the Empire. Mr. Hume, therefore, in consolidating under the Treasury and Board of Trade, the whole customs and navigation laws of England within the compass of one octavo volume, rendered the greatest service to his country. Mr. Huskisson, who relied implicitly on the knowledge, acuteness, judgment, and above all on the uncompromising honesty of Mr. Hume, said, on bringing forward that volume in Parliament, in February, 1826, "the task" (consolidating the customs laws) "was of great magnitude, but we did not shrink from it. But I am free to admit, that we never could have succeeded in our

undertaking without the assistance of an official gentleman, in the service of the Customs—a gentleman of the most unwearied diligence, and who is entitled, for his persevering exertions, and the benefit he has conferred on the commercial world, to the lasting gratitude of the country. Of the difficulties of the undertaking the House will be enabled to judge, when I state, that there were no fewer than five hundred statutes, relative to the Customs alone, to wade through, independently of the numerous enactments concerning smuggling, warehousing, the plantations, &c. In the performance of this duty we had innumerable difficulties to encounter, and battles without end, to fight. And now, Sir, in one little volume, which I hold in my hand, are comprised all the laws at present in existence, on the subject of the management and the revenue of the customs, of navigation, of smuggling, of warehousing, and of our colonial trade, compressed in so clear and yet so comprehensive a manner, that no man can possibly mistake the meaning or the application of them.” Mr. Hume continued in the intimate confidence of Mr. Huskisson until the lamentable death of the latter, and among a collection of private papers and correspondence, which Mr. Hume, a few months before his death, committed to my care, to make such use of as I might judge fit, Mr. Huskisson’s private letters to Mr. Hume show the great confidence he placed in his judgment. To Mr. Hume’s confidence and friendship I certainly owe the confirmation of those principles, and that ambition to labour, through all the difficulties, at my sole expense, of collecting in Europe and America the materials of the work which I have ventured to present to the public.

I first contemplated this undertaking on my return from our American colonies, and when I had published the first edition of my work on British America, in the beginning of 1832.

I consulted Mr. Hume on the subject: but the complete accomplishment of such a work was considered too arduous, from the circumstance of our scarcely possessing any one foreign tariff, nor any of the foreign revenue or customs laws (except those of the United States) printed in the English language. I, however, had previously arranged nearly all those then in force in America, and had also prepared the way to obtain all subsequent information relative to the commercial resources and legislation of each of the North and South American States. In 1832,

being then disengaged from any official employment, I visited France with the view of collecting the materials for my contemplated work. In the following summer I travelled over Belgium, Holland, and the principal states of Germany, for the same purpose, and in 1834, 1835, and 1836, travelled over several other European states, returning during the winter of each year to Paris to arrange the materials I had collected. The years 1837, 1838, 1839, I spent chiefly in the Austrian States and in Italy, and during the last three years I revisited Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France, in order to complete my researches. With the exception of the commercial laws and tariffs of Russia, which I employed a very able foreign gentleman (who, from having for a long time held office in the finance department of that country, understood the subject well) to translate; and with the exception also of the tariffs of Sweden and Denmark, I translated or superintended the translation of all the other tariffs and commercial regulations, in this work, into English from the French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages: the labour of which was not, however, so much that of verbal translation, but of arranging the tariffs alphabetically, afterwards, in the tabular form which I considered necessary, and in the weights, measures, and monies of England as well as in those of their respective countries.

The changes in the commercial legislation of those countries between the time I commenced my labours and the period of going to press, seemed to many a work of great magnitude in the extent of necessary revisions. But such has been the slow progress of commercial reform in most countries, that with the exception of recent changes in the tariff of Austria, the Papal States, the two Sicilies, and Sardinia; a few changes for the better in the Russian and Norwegian tariffs; some (more pernicious) in the Belgian and Spanish tariffs;—the great fiscal and commercial reforms in the new consolidated tariff of England: all which are introduced in this work; and, with the exception of the uncertain tariff of the United States, all the changes in the commercial laws and tariffs of Europe and America during the ten years, 1832 to 1846, inclusive, have required but very trifling labour to bring them down correctly to the present time. In the progress of my researches, the *natural resources*, and the *agriculture and manufacturing products of foreign countries*, the *prices of corn*, and the *wages of labour*; the *trade and the navi-*

gation; the *tatation*, and the *revenue* of foreign countries, constituted a principal object of collection and arrangement; and I for some time considered that these should form a distinct work from the mere commercial treaties, tariffs, and customs' laws of Europe and America. My view of carrying into execution this separate plan was overruled by the mature opinion of Mr. Deacon Hume, and by a letter to me, while I was in Germany, from the late Lord Sydenham, of whose friendship, for several years before his death, I must speak with gratitude, and under whose auspices it was then intended that the work, when completed, should have been presented by her Majesty's command to both Houses of Parliament. I am bound to state this in honesty, and, in justice to the memory of the late Governor-general of Canada.

The existing Commercial Treaties of Great Britain with foreign states are all introduced under the head of the respective countries in the body of this work. It also appeared to me, that it would be useful to our merchants, shipowners, manufacturers, and to those also who take an interest in public affairs, that they should know the relations in which foreign states stand commercially with each other, as well as with the United Kingdom. I have therefore enumerated the existing Commercial Treaties, as far as can be ascertained, between the different foreign states of Europe and of America.

If I have felt myself bound to acknowledge my obligations to the memory of Lord Sydenham, I am justly compelled to declare—that the several commercial tariffs, regulations, and statistics of Europe and America that I prepared, in the form in which they have been presented by her Majesty's commands to Parliament (and which are embodied in these volumes), were brought out under the prompt approbation of Sir Robert Peel, as Prime Minister, and of the Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, the Earl of Dalhousie and the Earl of Clarendon, as Presidents of the Department of which I have the honour of being one of the joint-secretaries. In stating this publicly I must say further, that on no occasion have I known any but the most liberal willingness on the part of Mr. Labouchere, when President of the Board of Trade, to have statistical returns prepared for the information of Parliament and the public.

If there be principles and observations in the text of these volumes,

that are not contained in the commercial tariffs, &c., which were prepared by me, and presented by her Majesty's commands to Parliament, or that are not purely statistical, I beg leave to state that I am in no way officially, but in all respects personally, responsible for those principles or observations.

Under all the circumstances which I have stated, I now commit the result of several years' labour to the public, in the hope that this work will be found generally useful: especially with reference to the reciprocal interests of the United Kingdom and all foreign nations.

3, *Lowndes-square, Hyde Park.*
London, Dec. 10, 1846.

N.B.—The supplements to these volumes contain a few recent changes in foreign tariffs and customs regulations, and also some additional statements relative to trade, &c.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I.

PART I.—SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.

	PAGE
CHAPTER I. Commercial and Financial Legislation	1
II. Interchange of Commodities	2
III. Taxes upon Consumption	8

SECTION II.—AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

I.	1. Statistics of the Austrian Empire	11
	2. Area and Population	11
	3. Agricultural Divisions	12
	4. Agricultural Productions	13
	5. Commercial Legislation of Austria	15
	6. Table of Old Duties reduced in 1838	18
	7. British Trade with Austria	21
	8. British Treaty of 1838 with Austria	22
II.	Commercial Advantages of rendering the Danube perfectly Navigable to the Black Sea	32
III.	1. Advantages of Vienna as a great Central European Mart	36
	2. Austrian Tariff exhibiting the Old and New Duties in Austrian and in English Weights, Measures, and Monies	37
	3. Austrian Export Duties	49
	4. Austrian Transit Duties	50
	5. Articles Prohibited	51
	6. Regulations of the Customs, Licences, &c.	52
	7. Monies, Weights, and Measures	54
	8. Bank of Vienna, Usance, &c.	56
	9. Seaport and Quarantine Regulations of Austria	58
	10. Seaports of Austria	61
	11. Trade of Venice	61
	12. Trade of Trieste	62

SECTION III.—BELGIUM.

I.	Resources and Population of Belgium	65
II.	Treaties	66
III.	1. Tariffs of Duties	67
	2. Mode of Calculating Duty	81
	3. Belgium Corn Laws	82
	4. Belgium Transit Duties	84

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
CHAP. III. 5. Customs Port Regulations	87
6. Port Charges, Warehousing, and Quarantines	89
7. Monies, Weights, and Measures	92
8. Banks Sales, Credits, Usance, &c.	93
9. Seaports	96
10. Foreign Navigation	97
11. Trade of Belgium	97
12. Navigation and Trade of Antwerp	99
13. Transit Trade	101
14. Trade by Land with Holland	102
15. Louvain, Trade of	102
16. Ostend, Trade of	103
17. Newport, Trade of	104
18. Belgian Excise Duties	105
19. Belgian Revenue and Budget	108
20. Minerals, Agriculture, and Production of Belgium	108
21. Distribution of cultivated and uncultivated lands, &c.	109
22. Domestic Animals	110
23. Manufactures of Belgium	111
24. Number of Steam Engines	114
25. Wages of Labour	115

SECTION IV.—DENMARK.

I. 1. Commercial Resources and Legislation	116
2. Extent and Population	117
II. 1. Treaties with England	118
2. Danish Customs	138
3. Danish Tariff of Import Duties	139
4. Monies, Weights, and Measures	155
5. Merchandize allowed to be bonded	156
6. Tares allowed by the Customs	157
7. Danish Transit Duties	157
8. Customs Regulations of Denmark	159
9. Nations privileged by Treaties	163
10. Sound Tolls	165
11. Tables of New Sound Toll Duties	170
12. Agreement for regulating Sound Tolls, August, 1841	177
13. Quarantine Regulations	185
14. Pilotage	186
15. Copenhagen, Port Charges	187
16. Navigation, 1830 to 1840	188
17. Ships passing the Sound, 1821 to 1840	188
18. Annual Duty paid and Charge on British Trade	189
19. British Trade with Denmark, 1838 to 1841	190
20. Navigation of Sleswick and Large Belt	190
21. Navigation and Trade of Copenhagen	191
22. Corn and Flour exported from Denmark and Duchies	193
23. Miscellaneous Exports	194
24. Revenue and Expenditure of Denmark	195
25. Public Debt of Denmark	197
26. Agriculture, Distribution of Lands	198
27. Qualities of Hard Corn rated to Lands	199
28. Distribution of Landed Estates	200
29. Danish Colonies	202
30. General Customs, Regulations of	205

SECTION V.—FRANCE.

	PAGE
CHAP. I. Resources and Cadastral Divisions of France	206
II. 1. Statistics of France	208
2. Government Divisions	211
3. Academic Divisions	211
4. Military Divisions	213
5. Fiscal Divisions	214
6. Revenue and Expenditure	219
7. Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture, &c.	219
8. Tribunal of Commerce	219
9. Ministry of Marine and Colonies	220
III. 1. Commercial Treaties between Great Britain and France	220
2. Post Office Treaties	242
3. Oyster and other Fishery Treaty	258
IV. 1. Commercial Legislation of France	263
2. Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5—Prohibitions removed, on Importation ; and Reductions and Increase of Duties	269
3. Prohibitions continued—Import, Manufactures of Cotton, Wool, Iron, and Steel, Tables 1, 2, and 3	274
4. Bounties to Ships and Men employed in the Fisheries	275
5. General Tariff of Protections and of Duties on Imports into, and Exports from France	278
6. Explanation of certain Terms in the Tariff	303
7. Weights, Measures, and Monies	304
8. Regulations for the Importation and Exportation of Corn, &c.	306
9. Tables of French Corn Duties	311
10. Laws and Regulations of the French Douanes and Customs	314
11. Premiums on Exportation	328
12. Licence Duty, Droits de Patentes	330
V. 1. Octrois, or Municipal Taxes on Articles of Consumption	331
2. Expenses and Receipts of the City of Paris	334
3. Condition and Wages of Labourers	339
4. Consumption of Paris	343
5. Tables of Articles consumed	344
6. Prices of Cattle and Meat from 1820 to 1840, inclusive	345
VI. 1. Agriculture of France	346
2. Official Extent of Land Sown with various kinds of Grain, and Produce in Hectolitres and Imperial Quarters	348
3. Imports and Exports of Corn and Flour, from 1778 to 1840	349
4. Prices of Wheat from 1202 to 1840	352
VII. 1. Live Stock of France	361
2. Imports and Exports of Cattle	363
VIII. 1. Wines of France	365
2. Wine and Brandy Trade	377
IX. Beet-root Sugar of France	381
X. Tobacco Culture and Manufactures of, in Trade	385
XI. Cultivation of Oleaginous Seeds	387
XII. Coal and Iron Mines of France	388
XII. 2. Iron Trade of France	392
XIII. Production of Salt	395
XIV. 1. Manufactures of France	396

CHAP. XIV.	2. Woollen Manufactures	
	3. Imports and Exports of Woollen Manufactures in 1833 and 1840	404
	4. Cotton Manufactures	404
	5. Cotton Wool consumed in France	410
	6. Imports and Exports of Cotton Manufactures, 1820 to 1840	411
	7. Silk and Silk Manufactures	413
	8. Produce of Silk, and Wages	419
	9. Exports of Silk Manufactures	420
	10. Linen Manufactures	422
	11. Linen Trade of France, 1825 to 1840	425
	12. Divers Fabrics	427.
XV.	Miscellaneous Statements: viz.—Contraband Trade, Banks of France, Companies, Associations, &c., Sales, Usances, &c.	433
XVI.	1. Seaports and Port Charges of France	441
	2. French Colonies and their Customs and Port Charges	455
XVII.	1. Home Trade	460
	2. Coasting Trade	461
XVIII.	1. Foreign Navigation and Shipping of France	463
	2. Foreign Imports and Exports	463
	3. Commercial Relations (22 Tables)	464
XIX.	————— England and France (4 Tables)	477
XX.	1. French Fisheries	480
	2. Algiers	482

SECTION VI.—GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS.

I.	1. Germanic Union of Customs, or the Zoll-Verein	483
	2. Treaty of Union between Prussia and other German States	491
	3. States of the Union	505
	4. Population of the Union	507
	5. Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and Prussia, April 2, 1824	508
	6. British Orders in Council, May 25, 1824, and May 3, 1826	509
	7. Ordinance of the King of Prussia	511
	8. Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and the Ger- manic Union	512
	9. Treaty between the Netherlands and the Union	515
	10. General Import and Export Tariff of the Union	523
	11. Transit Duties	536
	12. Customs Regulations	538
	13. Bavaria Corn and Wood Duties	541
	14. Ordinance of the King of Prussia—Weights	542
	15. Convention of 1838—Monies	543
	16. Monies and Weights of Prussia	544
II.	1. Tariff of the Union as affecting British Trade	547
	2. Table of former and Present Duties of Customs in Germany	548
	3. Comparative View of leading Exports from the United Kingdom before and since the Union	551
III.	1. Resources of Prussia	553
	2. ——— Bavaria	561
	3. ——— Würtemberg and Saxony	563
	4. ——— Thuringian States	564
	5. ——— Grand Duchy of Baden and remaining States	565
IV.	Mineral Productions of the Union	568
V.	1. Forests and Timber Trade of the States of the Union	570
	2. General View of the Timber Trade	572

	PAGE
CHAP. VI. 1. Agriculture of the States of the Union	579
2. Live Stock	582
3. Cattle imported into, and exported from, the Germanic Union of Customs, 1832 to 1840	585
4. Tax on Cattle slaughtered in Prussia	586
5. Agricultural Produce of Germany	586
6. Corn Trade of the States of the Union, 1831 to 1840, inclusive	591
7. Oleaginous and other Seeds	592
8. Vineyards and Wine of the Union	593
9. Articles of Food and Drink, exclusive of Corn,—Import, Export, and Transit of, from 1832 to 1840	595
10. Taxes on Grinding Corn	597
11. Tobacco Culture and Duty	598
12. Salt Monopoly	599
13. Beer and Spirit Duties	600
VII. 1. Manufactures of Germany	603
2. Imports and Exports of Linen, Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Manufactures, 1832 to 1840	610
3. Imports, Exports, and Transits of 1834 compared with 1840	612
4. British Merchandize exported to Germany, from 1831 to 1840	616
5. Colonial and Foreign Merchandize exported from the United Kingdom to Germany, 1831 to 1840	617
6. Principal Articles, exclusive of Timber, imported into the United Kingdom from Germany, 1831 to 1840	618
7. Decennial Table of the Wool Trade between the United Kingdom and Germany, and all Countries, 1831 to 1840	619
8. Trades and Handicrafts in Prussia	620
VIII. Factory Regulations of Prussia, &c.	621
IX. 1. Revenues and Expenditures of the several States of the Union	631
2. Land Taxes	634
3. Personal Taxes	636
4. Trades Taxes	639
5. Taxes on Luxury	641
6. Stamps and Plate Tax	642
7. Rent Tax	643
8. Taxes in Bavaria	644
9. ——— Saxony	615
10. ——— Württemberg	650
11. ——— Baden, Frankfurt, Nassau, &c.	651
12. German Fairs	657
13. Fairs of Frankfort on the Maine	658
14. Fairs of Leipzig and Sales of Goods	663
15. Fairs of Frankfort and Breslau on the Oder	667
16. Wool Fairs of Berlin and Breslau	669
17. Table of <i>ad valorem</i> Rates of Duty on British Cotton and Woollen Manufactures sold at the German Fairs	671
18. Memorial to the Prussian Minister of Finance from the Royal Chambers of Commerce of Elberfeldt and Barmen	673
X. 1. Seaports, Trade, Navigation, Port Charges, and Usages of Prussia	675
2. Shipping and Navigation of Prussia	699
3. River and Canal Navigation	702
XI. 1. Miscellaneous Statements and Port Regulations of Prussia	703
I. GERMAN STATES WHICH HAVE NOT JOINED THE UNION	707
1. Hanseatic Republics	707
2. Resources and Statistics of the Hanse Towns	707

	PAGE
CHAP. II. 1. Treaties of the Hanse Towns	709
2. Treaties with Great Britain	710
3. Licence to English Episcopal Congregations at Hamburg	714
4. Convention of Commerce, signed August 3, 1841	716
5. Lubeck, its Trade, Duties, &c.	717
III. 1. Hamburg, its Resources, Treaties, and Statistics	723
2. ——— its Duties and Customs Laws	728
3. ——— its Navigation and Trade	738
4. Bremen, its Resources, Treaties, and Statistics	749
IV. Holstein, its Tariffs, &c.	755
V. Hanover and Oldenburg, their Tariffs, &c.	765
VI. Mecklenburg, Tariffs, &c.	776
VII. Switzerland, its Tariffs, &c.	782
VIII. 1. Miscellaneous Statements	785
2. Decennial Tables	786
3. British and German Navigation	786
4. Imports into the States of the Union in 1840 and 1841	787
5. Trade of Germany by the Rhine	788
6. Cost of Ships, Wages, and Provisions	790
7. Beet-root Sugar in Prussia	790
8. School of Design, Berlin	791
9. Copyright of Books	791
10. Prices of Provisions, &c.	792
11. Prices of Corn from 1700 to 1841	796
12. Returns of the Highest and Lowest Prices of Wheat, &c.	799

SECTION VII.—HOLLAND.

I. 1. Introductory Sketch	801
II. 1. Treaties between Holland and other States	831
2. Table of Import, Export, and Transit Duties	861
3. Tares and Allowances	873
4. Monies, Weights, and Measures	873
5. Customs Regulations and Port Dues	875
6. Entrepôts	881
III. 1. Seaports of Holland	883
2. Dutch Navigation on the Rhine	887
3. Interior Navigation of the Netherlands	889
IV. 1. Statistics of Holland	891
2. Agriculture	893
3. Corn Law	900
4. Pauper Colonies	900
5. Produce of Lands	902
6. Manufactures of Holland	903
V. 1. Ship-building	910
2. Sea Shipping of Holland	911
VI. 1. Trade and Navigation	912
2. Arrivals and Departure of Ships—1824 to 1831	913
3. Port of Amsterdam—1831 and 1832	913
4. Trade and Navigation between United Kingdom and Holland from 1831 to 1841	914
5. British Manufactures exported to Holland from 1831 to 1841	916
6. Imports from Holland from 1831 to 1841	917
7. Trade and Navigation of Amsterdam—1840	918
8. Exports from Amsterdam to the Rhine	922
9. Trade and Navigation of Rotterdam—1833 to 1841	923

	PAGE
CHAP. VI. 10. Trade between the United Kingdom and Rotterdam—1835 to 1842	926
11. General Navigation of the Netherlands	928
12. Trade between Holland and France, United States, &c.	930
13. General Trade of Holland detailed for 1839 and 1840	931
VII. Dutch Steamboats, Rhine Boats, and Rhine Timber Trade	939
VIII. Dutch Fisheries	941
IX. 1. Finances and General Taxation of Holland	945
2. Municipal Taxation	953
X. Dutch Colonies	954
XI. 1. Government of Java and the Netherlands East India Company	958
2. British Relations with Java	964
XII. Cultivation of Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Indigo, and Cotton in Java	966
XIII. Revenue of the Netherlands Indies	977
XIV. Customs Duties and Regulations of Java	979
XV. 1. Trade and Navigation of the Netherlands Indies—1830 to 1841	982
2. Trade and Navigation between United Kingdom and Java, &c., for ten years ending 1841	991
3. Trade between Holland and Java, &c.	993
4. Dutch official Report on the Trade of Java in detail for 1840	994
5. Detailed account for 1841, translated from an official Report	1001
6. Sales in Holland of Java Produce	1008
7. Export Duties levied on, and Prices of Exports in Java in 1840	1010
8. Bank of Batavia, and Freight from Java	1011
9. Dutch Trade with Japan	1011
10. Dutch Guiana	1012
XVI. 1. Wages in Holland	1013
2. New Treaty between France and Holland	1013
3. Miscellaneous Statements. British carrying Trade with Holland for 1841	1015
4. Agricultural Produce of Holland—1837 to 1841, and Prices	1016

SECTION VIII.—ITALIAN STATES.

I. 1. Italy and the Italian Islands	1017
2. Population of Italy	1018
II. 1. Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom	1019
2. Agriculture of Lombardy	1019
3. Mountainous Region	1020
4. <i>Riviera</i> , or Littoral Region	1021
5. Hilly Country	1021
6. Upper Flat Country	1022
7. Lower Flat Country	1023
8. Pastoral and Cheese Country	1025
9. Rotatory Crops	1027
10. Wages of Rural Labour	1028
III. 1. Silk Culture and Manufactures of Silks, &c.	1030
2. Savings Bank, Taxes, and Octrois of Lombardy	1034
IV. 1. VENETIAN PROVINCES	1035
2. Statistics of Venice	1035
3. Manufactures of Venice	1036
V. PARMA, MODENA, AND LUCCA	1037
1. Parma	1037
2. Modena	1038
3. Lucca	1038

	PAGE
CHAP. VI. 1. KINGDOM OF SARDINIA, its Resources	1040
2. Agriculture, Manufactures, and Taxes	1041
VII. Island of Sardinia, its Resources, &c.	1043
VIII. 1. Commercial Treaties, &c.	1053
2. Customs Tariff, and Regulations	1057
IX. 1. Seaports, Trade, and Navigation (23 Tables)	1079
2. Factories, wages, and Agricultural Produce	1092
X. Tuscany, its Resources and Statistics	1095
XI. Agriculture and Productions	1096
1. Mines, Quarries, &c.	1102
2. Manufactures	1103
XII. Commercial Tariffs, Monies, &c.	110
XIII. 1. Seaports, Trade, and Navigation (11 Tables)	113
2. Quarantine and Port Dues	122
XIV. PAPAL STATES, Resources and Statistics	126
XV. 1. Agriculture and Pasturage	127
2. Minerals and Manufactures	133
3. Fairs, Port Dues, Monies, Tariff, and Trade	138
XVI. KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES, Resources	153
XVII. ISLAND OF SICILY, Resources, &c.	157
XVIII. 1. Population, Statistics, &c., of the Two Sicilies	159
2. Government and Laws of the Sicilies	161
3. Education	164
4. Finances and Taxation	1166
XIX. 1. Agriculture of the Realm of Naples	1169
2. Agriculture of Sicily	1173
3. Condition and Wages of Labourers	1174
4. Productions of Sicily	1178
XX. 1. Sulphur Mines	1185
2. Sulphur Monopoly	1187
3. Sulphur Trade	1189
XXI. 1. Manufactures of the Two Sicilies	1191
2. Duties on British Manufactures	195
3. Effect of Duties on British Trade	196
XXII. 1. British Treaties with Naples	201
2. Tariff of Import Duties	206
3. Tariff of Export and Wood Duties	212
4. Navigation and Port Regulations and Duties	213
XXIII. 1. Navigation and Trade (35 Tables with Observations)	217
2. Decimal Table of Navigation between the United Kingdom and all Ports in the Italian States	1238
3. Import and Export Trade between the United Kingdom and all the Italian States (3 Tables)	1239
4. Arrivals and Departures of British Ships and Cargoes in the Ports of Sicily in 1841	1241
5. Fisheries of the Two Sicilies	1242
6. Miscellaneous Statements. Prices of Cattle, &c., in Sardinia	1243
7. Ship-building and Shipping of the Two Sicilies	1244
8. Consumption Duties in Naples	1245
9. Monies, Weights, and Measures of the Two Sicilies, compared with those of England and France	1246
10. Olive Oil Trade of the Two Sicilies	1249
11. Prices of Corn in the Italian States each Year, 1770 to 1842 inclusive	1251
12. Quarantine Laws and Regulations of the Mediterranean Ports	1256

	PAGE
CHAP. XXIII. 13. Comparative Table of Days of Quarantine in Mediterranean Ports	1262
Wages in the Papal States	1263
STATISTICS, CUSTOMS, AND DUTIES OF GIBRALTAR, MALTA, AND THE IONIAN ISLANDS.	
1. Gibraltar	1264
2. Malta	1267
3. Ionian Islands	1275

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS;

A DIGEST

PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL
LEGISLATION, &c., OF ALL NATIONS.

EUROPE.—SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.

CHAPTER I.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION.

IN estimating the elements of just *financial and commercial legislation*, we should not only be well acquainted with the physical power, and resources, of our own country, but with those also of other nations, as regard their geographical position, configuration, natural productions, and population. An able legislator should also understand the political and moral power of nations, so far as a comparative view of their respective governments may be considered as advancing or retarding national prosperity, or as limiting or extending public liberty and individual happiness. Without all this knowledge, a statesman, though he may be gifted with the clearest perception, and the soundest judgment, cannot be prepared, in the present age of the world, to submit, safely, or wisely, to the legislative powers of the state, those elements of national security and prosperity, which comprehend the public taxation and the expenditure; the occupations of the people; and the productions of labour.

Financial and commercial legislation embraces the following subdivisions:

I. FINANCE, OR REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

II. OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, whether in agriculture, manufactures, or in any other way connected with the productive operations.

III. **COMMODITIES**, whether they be the growth of the soil, the productions of mines, of fisheries, and of manufactures; or, as regard the arts, those of wild and domestic animals; such as their skins, ivory, horns, bones, flesh, oil, tallow, and fur.

IV. **COMMERCE**, or the interchange of raw and manufactured commodities.

The three last can only be made equitably subservient to the first, so far as the obligations of the State justify taxation; no one of the three: viz., the **OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE**, **COMMODITIES**, and **COMMERCE**, should be taxed at the expense of the other.

CHAPTER XI.

INTERCHANGE OF COMMODITIES.

WHEN the interchange of Commodities, either raw or manufactured, between the inhabitants of a town or district, is subjected to no other restriction than its just proportion of the tax purely necessary, to maintain its *security*, and its *municipal order*, and to defray the expense of erecting, and supporting, *indispensable public buildings and institutions*, we find, in that case, practical *free trade* existing, within such town or district, based upon a common interest, which each individual will, from personal interest, struggle to maintain in its peaceful course.

A great nation is a great community, and all the nations of the earth, if the intercourse and trade between them were as free as between the individuals of a municipality, would then actually enjoy a peaceful and profitable system of common intercourse, based upon common interests, which it would be ruinous to any one of the nations concerned to disturb. The greater the commercial relations between the nations, the more disastrous would be the consequences of a war which would interrupt their reciprocity of interests. In proportion as this commercial and reciprocal interest has been of long standing, and of great extent, the greater would be the securities for the maintenance of peace, and the more disastrous would be the calamity of continuing a war between two or more countries so circumstanced.

All wars are more or less detrimental to the production of wealth, but a suspension of intercourse with a nation in which England finds but a trifling demand for her manufactures, would be of minor consequence, provided such war did not interrupt our intercourse with countries whose trade was of important value. A suspension of intercourse, for example, between England and America, could only with great loss to both, from the long duration and enormous extent of the intercourse, be possibly maintained.

The sound principle of unrestricted international trade, although laid down

long since by Adam Smith, in opposition to the more specious theory of Colbert, has in British legislation only been practically attempted by the government, during the first four years of Mr. Pitt's administration, and during the time Mr. Huskisson was in power, and, afterwards, to a limited extent, by Lord Sydenham. The most extensive and liberal reform in the British Customs duties, since Mr. Pitt's Tariff in 1787, is the Tariff of 1842.

In France, neither the government nor the legislature have admitted even the principle of free trade. Hence the limited commerce of that country with other nations, which, in regard to imports, is restricted, except by smuggling, nearly altogether to raw materials of the first necessity to her manufactures, as cotton, wool, raw silk, dyestuffs, &c. There was one remarkable, but brief, exception to the generally unsound commercial legislation of France. That exception consisted of the moderate duties on imports into France from England, as embodied in Mr. Pitt's celebrated treaty signed at Versailles on the 26th of September, 1786.*

A WAR OF MATERIAL INTERESTS, or, more properly speaking, of MATERIAL INJURIES—that is, a *war of custom-houses or fiscal forts*, with their garrisons of *revenue officers and servants*, has long been declared and carried on between most European nations. This warfare of interests, or injuries, has not ceased with the wars of bloodshed, and if we may ever expect security against a recurrence of the calamities attendant on, and consequent to the latter, it will be in destroying the elements of the former—in short, by the *extension of free trade between all nations*.

Prohibitions and high duties on imports were, as is well known, from an early period common to most countries. England and France, so often and so long at armed warfare, were, however, the first, always excepting Spain, who, on a great scale, held up to Europe the example of a perniciously maintained war of *material injuries* against the reciprocal prosperity of both countries. England had her navigation laws, prohibitions, and restrictions on importation, and bounties, before France had extensively established those pernicious regulations. In 1664,

* The revolution annulled, at the same time, this treaty and its liberal principles of commerce and navigation. It is by far the most remarkable commercial treaty on record. According to its stipulations "the subjects and inhabitants of the respective dominions of the two sovereigns shall have liberty freely and securely without licence or passport, general or special, by land or by sea, or in any other way, to enter into the kingdoms, dominions, provinces, counties, islands, cities, villages, towns, walled or unwalled, fortified or unfortified, ports or territories whatsoever, situated in Europe, of the two sovereigns, and to return from thence, remain there, or pass through the same, and therein to buy and purchase all things necessary for their subsistence or use, and they shall mutually be treated with all kindness and favour. Provided, however, that in all these matters they conform themselves to the laws and statutes. The same freedom was extended to ships and merchandize. The duties to be paid on French commodities in England were rated as follows:—Wines, no higher duties than on those of Portugal. (In Ireland no more than the nominal duties then paid on foreign wines.) Vinegar less than half the previous duty. Olive-oil, the lowest duty paid by the most favoured nation. Brandy, seven shillings per gallon. The following duties were to be levied reciprocally in both kingdoms: viz.—Hardwares and cutlery of all kinds, and of whatever metals, cabinet wares, furniture, turnery, &c., not higher than 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Cotton and woollen manufactures of all kinds (except mixed with silk), 12 per cent. Gauzes of all sorts 10 per cent. Linens, same duties as linens from Holland. Saddlery, 15 per cent. Millinery, 12 per cent. Plate and glasswares, porcelain and earthenware, 12 per cent.

France, "in order to engage builders and merchants to construct French vessels, imposed a duty of fifty sous (two shillings) per ton on all foreign vessels." In 1687, the war of *material injuries*—that directed against the importation of foreign commodities, including all manufactures, was, as a *principle*, fully established by France. Austria, but not until one hundred years afterwards, followed the example, and on the same specious grounds, viz., to force the creation and prosperity of home manufactures by excluding those of foreign states.

In the history of Europe we cannot discover a sovereignty, great or insignificant, that has not maintained its war of material injuries against its neighbours, during the usually considered state of peace, as well as when engaged in armed hostilities.

Germany, in her history, exhibits amply, from its most early period until within the last few years, the ruinous modes of levying taxes. There is scarcely an old castle in the empire that can be viewed, in the choice of its position, otherwise than as a toll-house, and prison, as well as a place of defence.

The capital of Bavaria owes the origin of its detestable situation, and worse climate, to a quarrel between a duke of Suabia and a neighbouring prince-bishop, respecting the toll on, and monopoly of salt claimed by the former. The duke, to put an end to the chief business of the bishop—that of smuggling salt, built a strong castle on the banks of the Isaar. This protection occasioned a town to grow up around the castle; and the consequence has been, that one of the most classically built cities of Europe is cursed with a climate and situation worse than that of St. Petersburg.

Afterwards, each petty German sovereign established a line of customs-officers around his frontiers, to levy taxes upon commodities. Intercourse between one state and another was consequently subjected to great expense and inconvenience—industry was crippled—competition smothered—and the revenue itself gained but little, owing to the expense, and the corruption of collection.

The war of material injuries between one German state and another has now, however, nearly ceased. "The great Germanic Union of Customs," says Mr. Lochr, "which for ten years appeared impracticable, was at last accomplished by means of that constant persevering German spirit which pervades and rules over our country—found as well in her enlightened ministers as in the known gratitude of her faithful people. Thus, within themselves, free-trading interest now unites twenty-eight millions from the Baltic Sea to the Alps." So much for the tariff and regulations of this extraordinary union of material interests, which has destroyed all the barriers to commercial intercourse, from the frontiers of France and Belgium to those of Russia and Austria.

There is no theory probably more flattering to princes and statesmen, or to a whole nation, than to institute measures which hold out independence of all other nations, by producing and manufacturing at home all that is considered necessary

and luxurious.* It was easy to win a prince and people to adopt the application of so very plausible a theory. Louis XIV., authorized M. Colbert to establish those *fabrics*, which that monarch afterwards, by his *dragonades* and by revoking the edict of Nantes, nearly ruined; while he, at the same time, by his persecutions, drove the most skilful artisans from France into England, Holland, and Germany. M. Colbert was one of the most honest and patriotic ministers of whom France can boast; but unfortunately for his country, he became dazzled with the fallacious principle of forcing home manufactures by *premiums*, and by imposing duties on those of other countries. He encouraged, by large bounties, manufacturers to settle in France; he protected them by the most despotic laws, without ever considering, that he was taxing the many for the benefit of the few,—that he was destroying that competition which creates cheapness and perfection in manufactures,—and that his bounties and duties* were taxes on the whole community, and especially on the agriculturists. To encourage the French West Indian trade, he paid a premium, out of the national treasury, of thirty francs per ton upon goods exported to, and fifty per cent upon every ton imported from, those colonies. He also established large bounties, which were imitated by England, on the fisheries. His system became exceedingly popular; its promised grandeur flattered national vanity; and neither the prince, nor the people, nor M. Colbert himself, understood its fallacy. We shall hereafter show how fully it has been persevered in down to this day, notwithstanding the changes, towards liberal principles of commercial legislation, which have been boasted of both by the French and English press.

England, under William III., who brought over and bequeathed to us the funding system, declared the French Trade a nuisance, and laid a discriminating duty of thirty-three and a half per cent higher duty on French silks and cambrics than the duty imposed on those of Holland. This was naturally pleaded by the French economists as a full justification of the war of prohibition declared against English fabrics. The latter, it is true, continued to thrive, and it soon became a favourite argument, urged until this day, among the continental advocates of high duties on, or the prohibition of, foreign manufactures, that England, in manufactures, commerce, and wealth, owed her prosperity to her legislation restricting or prohibiting the importation of foreign manufactures.

They either did not understand, or would not admit, that England attained her prosperity, not by the aid, but in defiance, of her illiberal commercial system; that England owed her wealth and power, and even her liberty, to her geographical position,—to her many commanding harbours,—to the vast power of production yielded by her mines of coal and iron *interstratified*, and conveniently disposed for cheap use and transport,—and to the enterprising and industrious

* M. Colbert, however, did not establish the system of prohibition, and the duties he imposed on imports never reached the maximum of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. He gave way to national prejudice, says Voltaire, in agreeing to discontinue the free trade in foreign corn.

character of her people. England also escaped, on her own soil, the perpetual wars which devastated, and prevented the manufacturing industry of, the continental states of Europe; and although her taxation and her public debt have been carried to an incredible height, and her people compelled to pay far higher for maintaining existence than those of any other country, yet her earlier invention of more perfect machinery, especially of the steam-engine and spinning-jenny, and other circumstances which existed during war, enabled her, in defiance of Napoleon's wars and decrees—in spite of high taxation and dear food, to enrich herself so far as to bear all her war burdens. Her people were enabled to do all this, and to pay those high prices for bread and butcher's-meat, which served to yield high rents to the landlords of the United Kingdom; not by restrictive legislation, but by a most profitable carrying-trade, and by throwing her manufactures with great gain into all the markets of the world, while the industry of other countries was paralysed by the insecurity occasioned by desolating invasions.

In time of war, the harbours of England gave her military and commercial fleets an incalculable advantage over those of continental Europe. Lying west of the continent, the prevailing winds, which prevented foreign ships from putting to sea, enabled those of the east coasts of Britain and Ireland to leave their ports; those of the west coasts being at the same time safe, from their position, as well as from the protection of our ships of war, cruising in, and off, the entrance of the English and Irish Channels. Thus, while the nations of the continent were disturbed in all their industrious pursuits, Great Britain enjoyed, from her geographical situation and commanding harbours, peace at home, and the opportunity of supplying the rest of the world with her domestic fabrics and the produce of her colonies. In defiance of the Berlin and Milan decrees, our manufactures found their way into the heart of Germany and Italy; while, even in France, we clothed the soldiers of Napoleon! Thus, although taxed beyond all possible calculation of endurance, the natural advantages of England, and the enterprise of her people, enabled her to withstand, in magnificent splendour, the convulsions that shook the continent to its foundation.

PEACE for nearly thirty years has, however, transformed the destructive pursuits of most of the continental nations, into occupations of productive industry. The great bulk of their population have, since the year 1814, been engaged generally in agriculture and grazing. Those employed in manufactures, have therefore been enabled to maintain life at a lower cost than in a country circumstanced like England. The commercial laws of England, France, and, somewhat later, of Austria, have been the most unsound that the spirit and principle of restriction could well devise. Those of Germany formerly liberal are now highly restrictive. Those of Spain were tyrannical, and at the same time unsound and absurd. Those of Portugal inconsistent and capricious. Russia

much later adopted the restrictive system; Sweden and Denmark followed the example. The Italian States, with the exception of Rome and Naples, have generally imposed moderate duties. Holland has, since the peace of 1814, and while connected with Belgium, departed from a more free system than that of any other European country, with the exception of Turkey, in regard to the import trade. The present tariff of import duties in Holland, notwithstanding the high taxation in other respects of that kingdom, is the most liberal in all Europe. The United States of America have lately agreed to a most restrictive tariff, which cannot, if persevered in, but be ruinous to their fiscal, agricultural, and commercial interests. The South American States appear to be governed by the same spirit as that which dictated the commercial policy of Spain.

CHAPTER III.

TAXES UPON CONSUMPTION.

THE governments of nearly all countries have, probably as far back as their foundation, exacted tribute, or tolls, on the importation or exportation of commodities. The department of government established to levy those taxes was variously named. It was originally neither more nor less than a toll-house erected at inland passes, or at landing-places, for collecting a tribute to be paid to the king or prince. In progress of time it grew up to be one of the most formidable departments of state, by the sea-coast, by straits, by rivers, and by land. In Germany the name is still *Zoll*, or toll,—in France, *Douane*,—in Italy, *Dogana*.

Commodities produced in one country, and imported into another country, to be used therein, can only enter extensively into consumption when the price is as low as, or lower than, that at which similar commodities can be produced at home.

The natural advantages, or disadvantages, of soil, climate, minerals, raw materials, geographical position, population, and the state of the arts and sciences, vary so greatly in one country from those of another, that some countries *can produce* some commodities, which others *cannot* at equally low prices.

Commodities which a country does not produce at all, or only at high prices, can be consumed by the non-producing or dear-producing country with more advantage, and in greater quantity, if those articles are purchased at, and brought from, the places where they are to be found at the cheapest cost.

There is no country, with ordinary advantages, that does not produce some commodities so cheaply as to find a market for what it produces, over its home

consumption, in some other country, and from which a different kind of article may be brought with profit in return.

This interchange constitutes international trade.

The more numerous or burdensome are the restrictions, the more limited will be his commerce be.

The fewer and lighter are the restrictions, the more extended will it prove.

All experience forms evidence of these facts.

If a nation were in a condition that its administration, and security, could be maintained without *exacting that TAX upon the value of COMMODITIES*, which constitutes, not the whole national income, but, as usually levied, what is termed the *indirect public revenue*, then no *duty* whatever should be levied, either upon articles produced at home, or upon those imported from foreign countries.

A public revenue being indispensable to defray the necessary public expenditure, *PROPERTY*, whether in *LAND*, or in *COMMODITIES produced at home, imported from abroad, ought to be taxed, or made to yield up annually a just proportion of its rent or profit equal to the amount of the annual legitimate claims on the nation.* This proportion of the *annual rent, or profit, of PROPERTY* would then form the *whole amount of equitable taxation; levied upon all that will equitably constitute the WHOLE NATIONAL INCOME.*

If commodities which enter into home consumption are to be taxed, the equitable scale of levying this tax would be, to levy exactly the same duty upon an article, produced at home, as upon a similar article, imported from abroad.

There can be no other equitable scale of taxing commodities, whether produced at home, or imported from abroad, for domestic consumption.

The producer never pays the tax upon the article he produces; he must add, to make any profit by it, the duty or tax, as well as his profit, to the cost of production, and then the consumer pays the whole, including the tax.

Whoever produces the article consumed, or wherever it is produced, the consumer pays, not the cost of producing it, but the whole market value of the article, including every tax upon it.

If the market value of the home-produced article be higher than the cost of a similar article produced and imported from abroad, that difference of value arises from a restriction upon the admission, for consumption, of the cheaper article, either by actual prohibition, or by high duties forming practical prohibition, or by duties so high, that the foreign article can only be imported and sold at prices equal to the amount, both of its natural market value, and also of the tax added, either for revenue, or to protect the article produced at home.

The difference between the natural price of an article imported from abroad, and the higher price of a similar article produced at home, is a tax imposed upon the whole community in order to put the amount of that difference into the pocket of the producer of the home-made article; it is also a far greater burden

upon the nation, which is further taxed to the value of so much of the labour production, trade, and navigation, which the *protective tax* restricts.

If taxation upon articles of consumption be indispensable to meet the claims upon the public revenue: *then*, if a quarter of wheat imported from Prussia, Odessa, or elsewhere, pay a duty of eight shillings, or four shillings, when entered for consumption in the United Kingdom: in like manner, every quarter of wheat produced at home ought, on sound principle, to pay a duty of eight shillings or four shillings: or, if 112 lbs. of sugar imported from Jamaica pay a duty of twenty-four shillings when entered for consumption, there should be no distinction made to the consumer, when he pays a tax on the sugar he uses, whether it has been produced in Bengal, Brazil, Cuba, Jamaica, Java, or elsewhere; or, if a gallon of distilled spirits *produced and consumed* at home be taxed ten shillings, in that case a gallon of distilled spirits, whether *imported* from France, Holland, the West Indies, or elsewhere, ought to pay no more, when *consumed* in the United Kingdom, than a tax of ten shillings.

In accordance, therefore, with the foregoing principles, that country which possesses average advantages from nature, and whose population possesses the greatest industry, ingenuity, and intelligence, will, if unfettered from legislative restriction, become, in proportion to its extent, resources, and advantages, the most flourishing country in the world; or, at least as prosperous as any other country, with equal natural and moral advantages, and legislating upon equally general principles.

We believe that the United Kingdom possesses all the requisite advantages to become that which nothing but false legislation prevents; viz., far more independent, prosperous, and far more rich and powerful, and with the whole population far less poor, far better employed, more fairly paid for their labour, better sheltered, clad, and fed, and more comfortable than that, at the present time, of any other country in the world.

The agriculture, the manufactures, the shipping, the foreign and colonial trade, and the power of the United Kingdom might, in their present stage, be viewed only in their infancy, instead of being considered as having, before now, attained manhood, if those sound principles of fiscal and commercial legislation which we have attempted to elucidate, but which are not new, were boldly taken in order to be carried by the Imperial Parliament.

SECTION II.

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

CHAPTER I.

RESOURCES, POPULATION, AND COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION OF AUSTRIA.

THIS empire occupies 11,631 German square miles, or 258,000 English square miles of the surface of Europe: that is, 45,000 more than France, 138,000 more than the United Kingdom, and 141,000 more than all the States of Prussia. The surface of the Austrian Empire has pre-eminently the advantage of varied and extensive productive regions, yielding, or capable of growing, corn, rice, wine, oil, honey, wool, silk, hemp, flax, tobacco, madder, all useful vegetables and delicious fruits,—iron, coal, salt, and other minerals and products in abundance,—cattle, swine, horses, and sheep; with the Danube and other great rivers, extending inland navigation to almost every part of the empire; with many seaports on the Adriatic; with her states also joining each other, and with a population generally industrious and orderly. All these advantages and blessings, therefore, render the Austrian empire capable of being one of the most rich and powerful states in the world.

Our authorities for the statistics of the Austrian empire, are various returns and tabular statements which we collected at Vienna, Prague, Hungary, Milan, Venice and Trieste, in the years 1836 to 1839, inclusive. Dr. Springer's *Statistik des Oesterreichischen Kaiserstaates*, Vienna, 1840. Professor Becher's *Statistische Uebersicht der Bevölkerung der Oesterreichischen Monarchie*, Vienna, 1842.

These two works may be considered official: the authors being professors of law in the University of Vienna, and Professor Becher is also an official member of the statistical department of the Austrian government.

Dr. Krentzberg's "Statistics of the Arts and Manufactures of Bohemia," Prague, 1838, and *Handbuch der Allgemeinen Staatskunde des Kaiserthums Oesterreich*, Königsberg, 1842, by Dr. Schubert, Professor of History, &c. in the University of Königsberg, the works of Cannabich, Galletti, Liechtenstern, and V. Schwartner's "Statistics of Hungary" are also valuable authorities to which we have referred.

POPULATION of the Empire, according to Dr. Becher, 1840.

COUNTRIES.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Per Austrian square mile.	Roman Catholics.	Greeks.	Lutherans.	Calvinists.	Unitarians.	Jews.	Military
Lower Austria....	705,861	703,765	1,409,626	4098	1,357,522	931	11,510	1,893	..	3,526	34,226
Upper Austria....	420,504	437,004	857,508	2575	829,577	..	15,206	34	..	1	12,652
Croatia.....	480,967	494,342	975,309	2501	951,537	2	5,247	77	..	..	18,146
Slovenia and Carniola.....	366,145	393,396	759,541	2146	730,920	382	17,739	326	..	8	10,257
Illyrian coast.....	242,486	238,703	481,189	3487	468,255	1,856	416	741	..	3,453	6,409
Trieste.....	417,522	422,233	839,755	1700	829,868	..	..	120	..	960	8,807
Galicia.....	1,983,834	2,190,334	4,174,168	4722	3,902,652	7	33,248	51,330	..	64,780	62,083
Moravia and Silesia.....	1,044,305	1,122,333	2,166,638	4552	1,083,402	..	77,026	28,935	..	37,316	39,369
Transylvania.....	2,381,581	2,415,062	4,797,243	3073	2,055,566	2,347,322	28,128	1,892	..	283,345	78,252
Rumania.....	806,313	187,715	394,028	1759	311,295	72,685	..	26	..	560	9,456
Total.....	8,849,518	8,605,547	17,455,065	3243	13,450,593	2,423,185	189,210	85,374	..	353,955	279,947
Hungary.....	1,292,032	1,255,944	2,547,976	6759	2,512,020	..	170	414	..	2,916	31,556
Poland.....	1,104,181	1,064,372	2,168,553	5276	2,132,574	413	157	45	..	4,389	30,945
Prussia.....	2,396,213	2,320,316	4,716,529	5985	4,645,494	443	327	459	..	7,305	62,501
Bohemia.....	5,917,202	6,179,000	12,096,202	3021	6,897,500	2,211,500	858,300	1,800,100	..	262,000	56,802
Transylvania.....	1,023,380	1,055,700	2,079,080	2161	207,400	1,257,700	215,400	343,200	42,500	3,100	9,400
Military frontier..	610,398	587,207	1,203,005	1702	473,222	626,172	12,950	31,520	2,631	429	56,322
Total	7,556,900	7,821,907	15,378,807	2724	7,578,122	4,095,672	1,086,650	2,174,820	45,131	265,879	122,524
Grand total	18,802,631	18,747,770	37,550,401	3177	25,704,119	6,519,300	1,276,187	2,260,602	45,131	667,130	461,972

The number of persons of other religious sects in the empire is stated at 2891, of which there are 2738 in Galicia.

The Austrian government has a census of the population, and general statistical returns taken every three years. With the exception of Hungary, where obstacles are opposed to the desires of the imperial government, these returns may be considered remarkably accurate. The population of the whole empire in 1820 is stated in those returns at 30,107,377; Dr. Springer states the population in 1837 at 34,922,438 souls, and including the military at 35,398,438 souls. He estimates the population for 1839-40 at 35,695,000 souls, being less than Dr. Becher's account. This arises from the latter allowing a greater population for Hungary than Dr. Springer's statement. The latter gives a population to the towns, great and small, of the empire for 1834, of 8,863,341, and to the agricultural lands, of 25,207,315 souls.

Nobility.—In Hungary there were, in 1837, not less than 259,648 privileged noblemen, or one for every twenty burgers and serfs. The number has since that year considerably increased. In Transylvania 1 noble for 23 not noble; Galicia, 1 noble for 68 not noble. In Moravia and Silesia 1 for 855 not noble. In lower Austria 1 noble for 152 not noble. In Upper Austria 1 noble for 353; and Lombardy 1 for 342. In Venice 1 for 260.

The total number of nobility in the empire, according to Drs. Springer and Becher, may be estimated at more than 400,000, being one in ninety inhabitants.

Clergy.—According to Dr. Schubert, the Austrian empire contained, in 1834, for the *main Catholic Church*, 12 archbishoprics; 59 bishoprics; 13,388 parishes, with parish churches, and with 1913 chapels of ease (*Filial-kirchen*); 68 sacerdotal seminaries (*Priester-Semenarien*). The number of secular clergy, 43,179; monks, 9913; nuns, 108. The United Greek Church had 73 *decanates*; 889 churches; and 204 chapels. The Armenian Greek Church, 2 decanates, and 7 churches. There were 821 monasteries,

of which 791 were Catholic; the remainder Greek. There were in all, 123 nunneries. The income of the monasteries amounted to 2,585,063 florins.

In 1837 there were 6600 Protestant clergymen, or one for each 499 of the number of Protestants. The orthodox, or Greek Church had 3660 secular priests, exclusive of monks.

The Unitarians had 8 *decanates*, and 120 churches. Catholic and Protestant churches are all provided for on a competent scale, by the government, or by revenues arising from lands or bequests. Total number of ecclesiastics of all religions were 66,141 in 1837-8—being one for every 530 souls of the whole population.

Universities and Schools.—Education, at least elementary education, far from being neglected, as has generally been asserted respecting Austria, is generally provided and even enforced. In *Vienna, Prague, Milan, Venice, Gratz, Brunn*, and most large towns are infant charities (*Kinderbewahr-anstalten*), where poor children and orphans of two to six years are supported until they are capable of being taught elementary education and a knowledge of some useful trade. There are no less than seven of these establishments in Vienna.

In the elementary schools, called (*volks schulen*), children from six to twelve years of age are taught. These are divided into (*trivial schulen*) small schools, where they are taught religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, and such other knowledge as may be necessary in the ordinary business of life. The higher and normal schools (*haupt und normal schulen*) have three to four classes, in which geography, architecture, natural history, and mechanics are taught. In Hungary only, owing to the opposition of the nobility to assessment or direct taxation of any kind, education for the labouring classes is on a very limited scale. National schools (*akatholiker schulen*) are, however, established in many parts of that kingdom, as well as elementary schools in towns and large villages.

In 1837, there were in the Austrian States (excluding Hungary, Transylvania, and the military frontiers) 263 high schools; 16,446 local elementary schools; and 308 national elementary or normal schools. In a population of about 20,000,000, there were 1,562,546 children, or about one in thirteen actually at the elementary and high schools: exclusive of those above 13 years, taught in gymnasia and universities. Of all the children over six years of age, there were, for every 100, actually at school, in the following States of the empire, viz.: In Austria, below the Ems, 98; Austria, above the Ems, 94; Tyrol, 97; Moravia, 94; Bohemia, 93; Styria, 81; Transylvania, 75; Lombardy, 53; military frontiers, 49; Venice and Carinthia only 33; Dalmatia, 20; Galicia, 13; sea-coast and Istria only 12. If we take Austria, Bohemia, the Tyrol, Moravia, and Styria, elementary instruction is upon as extensive, and, we can speak from personal knowledge, generally upon as liberal a foundation, as in any other country in Europe.

In the high and classical branches of education, there were, in 1837, exclusive of Hungary, 8 universities, with 10,200 students; 5 lycæums, with 1108 students; and 130 gymnasia, with 29,558 students. The medical and surgical schools, the veterinary institutions, the military academies, the polytechnic schools, and the oriental schools of Vienna, do the utmost honour to the government. The engineer academy, under the Archduke John, can scarcely be too highly praised. We have introduced these statistics on education in justice to Austria and to Prince Metternich.

Hospitals and various charities for the poor are generally established where required throughout the empire.

The number of doctors in medicine (exclusive of Hungary), were 4188, surgeons, 5250; midwives, 14,034.

Official Employments.—The Bureaucratic official appointments, including members of state, councillors, and diplomatic service, &c., were in number 34,390. The civil employés, including the finance department, were in number 126,270, exclusive of Hungary.

The number of persons employed in trade and manufactures was nearly 3,000,000, out of 22,000,000, or not quite one in seven, exclusive of Hungary. In Hungary, the number of persons not employed in agriculture and grazing are still less.

Agriculture—In Upper and Lower Austria, in Moravia, Bohemia, parts of Styria, Lombardy and Venice, and even in the Tyrol, agriculture is in an improved condition. In Hungary and Transylvania the want of roads and cheap carriage form the chief obstacle in the way of agricultural improvement: and the rude state of Hungary, and the

comparative poverty of that, naturally, the most generally fertile kingdom in Europe, must continue until the nobility abandon the pride of what they consider their national privilege of paying no taxes, and consent to direct taxation for all the purposes of public improvement.

The divisions of the empire with the number of towns, villages, houses, and families are given as follows, for 1837, by Dr. Springer. The number of houses and families for Hungary being, however, only approximated.

COUNTRIES.	Austrian square miles.	Circles, Delegations.	Towns.	Market Towns.	Villages.	Houses.	Families.
Lower Austria	344	4	35	239	4,300	158,419	299,015
Upper Austria.....	333	5	17	114	6,720	126,532	186,335
Styria.....	390	5	20	96	3,590	161,915	194,147
Carinthia and Carniola.....	354	5	25	42	5,927	114,684	156,083
Illyrian coast.....	138	2	30	14	944	65,488	108,976
Tyrol.....	494	7	22	28	1,720	114,802	165,049
Bohemia.....	884	16	284	279	12,022	570,573	946,507
Moravia and Silesia.....	476	8	119	178	3,674	305,358	482,518
Galicia.....	1,561	19	95	191	6,054	676,619	1,073,391
Dalmatia.....	224	4	18	14	845	68,243	64,807
Lombardy.....	377	9	13	135	2,519	294,481	494,854
Venice.....	411	8	47	238	3,214	361,916	412,654
Hungary.....	4,000	57	56	751	11,706	1,307,172	2,285,500
Transylvania.....	962	29	29	46	2,305	286,300	352,500
Military frontier.....	683	19	12	23	2,035	138,952	128,800
Total	11,631	197	822	2,396	67,590	4,751,534	7,352,136

The population of the cities and principal towns was as follows:

Vienna.....333,580	Brescia.....29,214	Pesth.....60,657	Alt. Arad.....13,000
Linz.....23,370	Vicenza.....22,481	Buda.....30,000	Oedenburg.....12,500
Graz.....47,390	Bergamo.....29,059	Presburg.....38,200	Kaschau.....13,500
Clausenburg.....16,500	Cremona.....26,578	Theresiopol.....35,000	Warzen.....11,000
Lailbach.....14,850	Mantua.....27,082	Czegedin.....32,500	Fünf kirchen.....11,300
Klagenfurt.....11,922	Chioggia.....24,354	Zombor.....21,000	Agram.....11,300
Trieste & District 52,580	Pavia.....23,680	Stahlwessenburg 20,000	Eszek.....11,000
Innsbruck.....10,826	Udine.....20,256	Erlau.....18,000	Panczora.....10,300
Prague.....105,530	Treviso.....11,758	Komorn.....17,000	Gran.....10,000
Brunn.....37,180	Como.....16,177	Schemnitz.....17,500	Salzburg.....12,127
Lemberg.....58,730	Leodi.....15,962	Neusatz.....20,200	Wiener-Neustadt 10,320
Zara.....6,740	Bassano.....10,356	Groswarden.....16,100	Reuhenberg.....12,357
Milan.....145,378	Brody.....16,681	Werschetz.....16,000	Iglau.....15,342
Venice.....93,847	Tarnopol.....13,305	Raab.....16,000	Ohmutz.....14,019
Vercina.....51,615	Czarnowitz.....10,657	Szatmar.....14,300	Prosnitz.....10,759
Padua.....35,225	Stanislov.....10,522	Temesvar.....12,000	

PRODUCTIVE Superfices of the Empire in Austrian Yochs and British Acres.

COUNTRIES.	A. able.	Vineyards.	Gardens, &c.	Pastures.	Woodlands.	TOTAL.
Lower Austria	1,399,910	80,133	4,7758	251,347	1,122,285	3,301,453
Upper Austria.....	834,550	27	530,000	517,080	1,141,820	3,024,677
Styria.....	709,140	54,870	456,960	596,310	1,773,560	3,590,870
Carinthia and Carniola.....	477,190	16,810	556,970	763,840	1,528,910	3,314,050
Island and sea-coasts.....	245,730	26,130	171,250	520,860	317,240	1,281,210
Tyrol.....	377,300	55,300	432,930	618,800	1,946,200	3,160,530
Bohemia.....	3,980,970	4,410	948,040	611,500	2,316,290	7,770,240
Moravia and Silesia.....	2,214,850	51,700	390,150	463,900	1,114,840	4,233,720
Galicia.....	5,770,380	30	2,008,030	1,360,000	4,250,030	13,110,530
Lombardy.....	1,119,750	530,760	513,550	405,160	707,540	3,285,790
Venice.....	383,900	1,224,520	475,460	503,260	430,000	3,021,500
Dalmatia.....	161,220	100,530	28,720	508,530	300,870	1,159,870
Total Yochs	17,588,350	2,156,360	7,020,418	7,210,597	16,951,110	50,926,840
Military frontiers	1,190,330	48,400	851,290	788,110	2,154,000	5,333,030
Hungary.....	11,530,000	1,330,000	4,800,000	4,850,000	11,511,000	34,011,000
Transylvania.....	2,768,000	320,000	1,110,000	1,160,000	2,768,000	8,102,000
Total Yochs	33,366,680	3,854,760	13,811,708	14,014,707	33,285,015	98,432,870
Total English acres	47,497,053	5,487,202	19,660,794	21,373,248	19,523,153	140,117,960

A yoch is equal to 1 a. 1 r. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches.

AVERAGE Annual Production of the Empire in Metzen and Quarters.

COUNTRIES.	Wheat.	Maize and Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	TOTAL.
Lower Austria.....	1,212,700	6,230,000	977,000	5,782,000	13,201,700
Upper Austria.....	665,400	2,327,200	1,337,000	2,007,700	6,337,300
Styria.....	927,500	2,875,300	127,600	2,002,200	6,932,600
Carinthia and Carniola.....	416,600	885,100	599,700	1,662,300	3,563,700
Island and Sea-coasts.....	338,900	833,300	197,600	105,600	1,485,400
Tyrol.....	384,000	812,000	373,000	310,000	1,909,000
Bohemia.....	1,802,800	10,056,000	4,175,800	8,223,300	24,347,900
Moravia and Silesia.....	1,700,700	5,482,100	2,326,000	5,770,600	15,279,400
Galicia.....	2,802,500	7,552,100	10,527,200	14,693,100	35,574,900
Lombardy.....	2,898,800	5,171,000	56,400	338,000	8,465,200
Venice.....	2,598,000	4,791,000	58,000	317,000	7,764,000
Dalmatia.....	115,900	375,000	507,000	207,000	1,204,900
Military Frontiers.....	704,700	6,290,000	1,068,000	1,735,000	9,797,700
Transylvania.....	9,500,000	29,000,000	14,000,000	26,000,000	78,500,000
Hungary.....	2,300,000	10,000,000	3,500,000	6,500,000	22,300,000
Total Vienna metzen.....	28,408,500	91,680,000	39,830,300	75,683,800	235,663,600
Total British imperial quarters.....	6,228,797	20,855,000	8,712,878	16,555,831	51,552,506

Wine.—The total average production of wine is stated by Dr. Springer at 38,423,000 eimers (about 3,200,000,000 English imperial wine gallons) viz., Hungary yields 22,000,000 eimers; Transylvania, 6,000,000; Military Frontiers, 431,300 eimers; Lombardy, 2,340,000 eimers; Lower Austria and Venice, 1,900,000; Styria, 830,000; Tyrol, 723,000; Moravia, 287,000; Bohemia, 27,000; Istria and Sea-coasts, 952,000; Dalmatia, 655,000. Carinthia and Croatia, 238,000. Hungary, Bohemia, and Dalmatia, abound with oak, pine, firs, and other durable timber.

Buckwheat is grown in most of the provinces chiefly on sandy or poor soils.

Rice, 700,000 metzen in Lombardo-Venetia, and 10,000 in (*Temeser*) Hungary.

Millet is cultivated chiefly in Moravia, South Hungary and Lombardy. Flax in most parts of the empire, but chiefly in Upper and Lower Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, and Northern Hungary. BOHEMIA alone uses 20,000 centners of linseed for sowing.

Hops chiefly in Bohemia, Upper Austria, Moravia, Galicia and Northern Hungary.

Tobacco, chiefly in Hungary and Transylvania. Hungary produces annually 250,000 to 300,000 centners, of which 60,000 are used in that kingdom, and 120,000 to 150,000 in Austria, and 20,000 to 30,000 exported to foreign countries.

Hemp of the best quality is cultivated chiefly in Hungary, Transylvania. From the expense of carriage to markets, the preparation has been carelessly attended to; but within the last two years four or five cargoes have arrived from Trieste by contract for the admiralty, and the last two cargoes delivered were stated to be of the most satisfactory quality.

Rapeseeds, and other oil seeds, mustard, sumach, madder, saffron, fruits, &c., succeed and ripen in perfection.

Many of the fruits grown, as apples, pears, melons, grapes, &c., are delicious. Walnuts, chestnuts, and small nuts grow abundantly. *Kitchen vegetables* are grown in plenty, especially in the neighbourhood of all large towns.

THE Live Stock of the Empire is stated (1837) as follows, by Dr. Springer :

COUNTRIES.	Oxen.	Cows.	Total Horned Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.
Lower Austria.....	101,738	222,059	324,397	66,526	487,937
Upper Austria.....	91,037	338,514	430,151	50,186	264,609
Styria.....	99,219	225,185	324,404	52,206	141,293
Carinthia and Carniola.....	112,361	161,396	274,057	38,104	223,910
Island and sea-coasts.....	43,776	49,548	93,324	9,252	381,626
Bohemia.....	249,157	708,401	957,558	141,926	1,392,343
Moravia and Silesia.....	60,611	317,005	378,306	136,532	796,310
Galicia.....	542,317	953,199	1,495,510	521,385	1,241,607
Tyrol.....	73,462	285,042	358,504	24,581	432,535
Lombardy.....	135,067	252,808	407,895	60,502	167,000
Venice.....	168,641	201,141	369,782	54,548	416,998
Dalmatia.....	51,380	39,805	91,185	13,881	713,553
Total.....	1,749,716	3,775,393	5,565,109	1,169,899	6,659,891
Military Frontiers.....	248,680	313,081	561,761	198,189	1,024,116
Hungary.....	....	....	4,500,000	650,000	8,000,000
Transylvania.....	....	....	200,000	159,000	900,000
Total.....	....	....	10,766,870	2,177,088	16,584,007

Swine.—The number of swine (in 1837) estimated at 5,500,000 : of which in Hungary, Transylvania, and the Military Frontiers, 2,300,000. *Wild boars, deer, and goats*, abound chiefly in the Tyrol, Dalmatia, Carinthia, Bohemia, and Moravia : the number of goats exceeds 700,000. *Game*, abundant. *Fish*, plentiful in the Adriatic, and in the rivers and lakes.

• *Bees.*—The rearing of bees is an important branch of rural industry. The produce is stated at 20,000 centners of wax, and 130 centners of honey.

Silk.—The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom (see Italian States hereafter) produces the greater part of the silk of the empire. The southern parts of the Tyrol produce on an average 320,000 lbs. annually ; Istria, South Hungary, and the Military Frontiers, 45,200 lbs. annually, while the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom yields an average of 4,687,700 lbs.

Minerals.—Iron, quicksilver, and salt, are the most important minerals : copper, tin, lead, antimony, arsenic, and cobalt, are considered to be abundant in the mountain districts, and extensive beds of coal exist.

•TRADES AND MANUFACTURES.

THE *woollen manufactures* are established chiefly in Bohemia, Moravia, and Upper Austria ; *coarse woollens* are, however, manufactured in most of the provinces. *Cottons* in Bohemia and Vienna ; *shawls and merinoes* in Lower Austria ; *linens* in all the provinces : *metals and glass* in Bohemia, Lower Austria, &c. The following is a list of the *licensed manufacturers, traders, &c.*, in 1839, Hungary not included :—Manufacturers, 13,649 ; bankers, 211 ; wholesale merchants, 1350 ; retail dealers and shopkeepers, 27,290 ; various trades, 707,300 ; other licensed occupations, 72,760. Total, 822,560. Apprentices and servants licensed under the foregoing trades, &c., amounted to 556,100. The capital employed was valued at 206,000,000 florins, and the licence tax (*Gewerbe Steuer*) amounted to nearly 2,650,000 florins.

REVENUE AND NATIONAL DEBT OF AUSTRIA.

THE national debt of Austria amounts to about 1,254,000,000 florins, or 125,400,000*l.* sterling money. Notwithstanding the former disordered state of the finances, the government has, since 1816, fully maintained the credit of the Austrian treasury, and at present the public securities of Austria are as safe as any in the world.

The income and expenditure for the year 1837 was, in round numbers, as follows : viz.—

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
	<i>florins.</i>		<i>florins.</i>
Direct taxes	48,000,000	Public debt	67,000,000
Indirect taxes, including customs, ex-		Civil list	5,500,000
cise, tobacco, and salt monopolies .	81,000,000	Foreign department	1,850,000
Crown estates, monastery lands, mines,		Salaries and expenses of the govern-	
&c.	4,750,000	ment administrations	23,000,000
Miscellaneous branches	14,500,000	Department of war	50,000,000
Extraordinary receipts	6,250,000	Education, and endowed institutions .	13,900,000
		Police	9,000,000
		Contingent expenses	2,750,000
	Florins 154,500,000		Florins 173,000,000
	Sterling £ 15,450,000		Sterling £ 17,300,000

The revenue has so far increased since 1837 as to nearly balance the expenditure, including any increased interest paid on any temporary floating debt contracted since then ; and the anxious care of the government is directed to an equitable system of taxation, and to a reform of the incredible abuses which prevailed, on the part of the *employés*, in the management of the tobacco and salt monopolies.

Commerce.—The official values of imports and exports of the empire during the year 1840 were, according to a detailed return published for the first time at Vienna in October, 1842, as follow :

	florins.		florins.
Imported by seaports	40,976,000	Exported by seaports	19,864,000
In transit through Italy	16,383,000	„ to Switzerland	17,706,000
Imported from Saxony	15,650,000	„ Saxony	17,360,000
„ from Turkey by the Danube	12,955,000	„ Italy	14,781,000
„ from South Germany	7,953,000	„ South Germany	14,609,000
„ from Prussia	6,467,000	„ Turkey	7,513,000
„ from Switzerland	1,761,000	„ Prussia	6,184,000
„ from Cracow, Poland, Russia	3,615,000	„ Cracow, Poland, and Russia	5,821,000
Total value Austrian florins	105,766,000	Total Austrian florins	103,838,000
Sterling £	10,576,600	Sterling £	10,383,800

The principal articles exported were, raw, spun, and unspun silk. Grain, fruit, and agricultural produce, value 6,000,000 fl. (600,000*l.*) Live cattle, tallow, and other annual products, 7,000,000 fl. (700,000*l.*) Metals and minerals, 7,000,000 fl. (700,000*l.*) Silk and mixed silk manufactures, 25,000,000 fl. (2,500,000*l.*) Hemp, some woollen cloths, printed cottons, glasswares, a few other raw materials and manufactured articles.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION OF AUSTRIA.

THE fallacious principle of prohibiting foreign commodities in order to force home manufactures into existence, and to promote and maintain their prosperity with the patriotic and even paternal view of increasing the general wealth and power of the state—the establishment of government and individual monopolies—all which in practice subjugated the whole nation to, impoverishing indirect taxation, without enriching the treasury, and for the benefit at most, only of the *few* instead of the *many*, have formed that restrictive system which had long smothered the commerce and fiscal independence of Austria.

With the good intentions of a liberal and ardent mind, but not of a sufficiently matured or sound judgment, Joseph II. enfeebled his country by his false commercial legislation, so as to subject Austria, in consequence, to all the misfortunes that an empty and bankrupt treasury are sure to bring upon nations as well as upon individuals.

A rigorous system, nearly in every respect prohibitory, was enforced by that sovereign, an expensive army of preventive custom-house agents was stationed around the frontiers, and monopolies of trade and manufactures, to be carried on by government, or by individuals, were established. Of these, the monopoly of sugar granted to certain individuals, and the monopolies of salt and tobacco, as managed by the corrupt *employés* of the *Hof-kammer* (finance department), were the most ruinous to the treasury.

Kreuzberg of Prague, an authority to be depended upon, states the number, in 1835, of persons employed in manufactures in Bohemia to be as follows:—Porcelain manufactures, 600; glass-works, 4500; beet-root sugar, 1200; paper, 2200; straw hats, &c., 400; linen manufactures, all kinds, in regular factories, and in farmhouses, including those partially employed in husbandry, 280,000; cotton, all kinds, 140,000; tanneries, 16,000; hats, &c, 1600; woollen cloths, all kinds, 100,000; toys, &c., say 2500; miscellaneous, 50,000 to 93,000, say, to be over the highest number, 100,000; and, in order to bring, for the sake of calculation in round numbers, and to be over rather than under the highest number, add 51,000. Total employed, 800,000.

If we double the above number, which the most intelligent men in the country and in Saxony have declared to us would be an exaggeration, we have 1,600,000 as the utmost number of persons employed in manufactures, or less

than one in twenty, to whom, if the introduction of all foreign manufactures could be injurious, the anti-commercial system, which taxes, embarrasses, and oppresses the whole empire, could in supposition, certainly not in fact, apply. To the above considered exaggerated number, we must however still add 150,000 to raise the manufacturing class, direct and indirect, to one-twentieth of the 35,000,000 of Austrian subjects.

Such has been the result in regard to the enforcement of a commercial and fiscal system, persevered in from the days of Maria Theresa down to the years 1836-7-8; a system which has caused two national bankruptcies; which left the treasury so poor, that when the Austrian armies were defeated either by Frederick of Prussia, or by Napoleon, and their cannons and materials of war (as was usually the case) taken by the enemy, they could not be replaced to equip fresh troops. Men, Austria had always in abundance—money, never!

The contraband trade, which paid nothing to the treasury, but withdrew from it a large sum in the attempt to prevent fraud, was *fiscally* and *morally* injurious to Austria, while it, on the other hand, constituted a benefit as the only stimulus to manufacturing competition, and thus tended to keep down prices at something approaching a purchasable rate.

All those who knew anything of the income and expenditure of the imperial treasury, the increasing annual excess of the latter during twenty-two years of peace, became clearly of opinion that about the time Prussia would, if necessary, pay off the whole of her national debt, the Austrian treasury must declare a third bankruptcy. Francis II., a paternal sovereign, but an enemy to all change, merely from his dread of evil consequences, died in 1835. Before his death it would have been next to impossible to have reformed either the financial or commercial systems of the empire. Prince Metternich and Count Kolowrat being left, in 1836, unfettered by the emperor, determined to do, fiscally and commercially for the empire, all they possibly could, opposed as they were and are by many of the *chefs* and nearly all the *employés* of the countless bureaux.

A new commercial treaty with England was concluded,—attempts to unshackle Hungary have been made,—the principle of abolishing all prohibitions was established by an imperial protocol in February, 1838, and the following among other salutary changes were made in the tariff of importation duties.

LIST of principal Diminutions of Duties (from the former scale of Prohibitions and High Rates), made in the Austrian Tariff, as certified by the Signature and Seal of the Finance Department, 18th June, 1838, and countersigned by his Highness Prince Metternich.

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.			Duty in English Money and Rates.		
	Unit of Charge.	Former Rate of duty.	Present Rate of duty.	Unit of Charge.	Former Rate of duty.	Present Rate of duty.
Arms, fire, of all kinds	per 1 fl. value	Prohibited	fls. k. 0 12	ad valor.	Prohibited	£ s. d. 20 0 0
Beef, and all kinds of butchers' meat.						
— fresh	gross centner	do.	0 50	123½ lbs.	do.	0 1 8
— salted	do.	do.	2 53	do.	do.	0 4 11
— from Hungary	do.	1 40	1 40	do.	0 3 4	0 2 8
Beer in casks	do.	Prohibited	0 48	do.	Prohibited	0 1 8½
— bottles, kegs, &c. packed in casks or hampers	do.	do.	5 0	do.	do.	0 10 0½
— not packed	per bottle.	do.	0 6	per bottle.	do.	0 0 2½
Bells of bellmetal, or other common metals	net centner	do.	0 10	123½ lbs.	do.	0 0 4
Books, bound or unbound	per 1 fl. value	1 12	Cent.	ad valor.	0 2 5	cent. 10 0
Brass, and all compositions of brass with other than precious metals, raw or in blocks and bars	net centner	26 24	8 20	123½ lbs.	2 12 8	0 16 8
— in plates, rolled, wire	do.	45 38	13 20	do.	4 11 3	1 6 8
— wrought	ad val.	Prohibited	60 0	ad valor.	Prohibited	60 0 0
Brushes and wares of bristles, per cent.	do.	do.	20 0	do.	do.	21 0 0
Coal (sea)	gross centner	0 30	0 15	do.	0 1 0	0 0 6
Coffee	net centner	32 0	21 0	do.	3 4 0	2 2 0
Copper, raw, rolled, plates, blocks	do.	1 0	0 50	do.	0 2 0	0 1 8
— wrought, as kettles, boilers, &c.	do.	Prohibited	10 0	do.	Prohibited	1 0 0
— wire	do.	do.	15 0	do.	do.	1 10 0
Corn, wheat	gross centner	0 45	0 22½	do.	0 1 5	0 0 9
— barley and oats	do.	0 30	0 15	do.	0 1 0	0 0 6
— Indian corn	do.	0 35	0 17	do.	0 1 1½	0 0 6½
— rye and buckwheat	do.	0 32	0 16	do.	0 1 1	0 0 6½
Cotton manufactures, all kinds*	per lb.	Prohibited	1 10	do.	Prohibited	0 2 4½
— twist	net centner	{ 31 } all to { 60 } { 30 }	15 0	123½ lbs.	{ 8 2 0 } { 6 0 0 } { 3 0 0 }	1 10 0
— thread, all colours	per lb. net	do.	0 18	1 lb.	do.	0 0 7
Earthenware, Wedgwood, &c.	gross centner	Prohibited	7 31	123½ lbs.	do.	0 15 0
— porcelain, all kinds	per 1 fl. value	do.	0 36	ad valor.	Prohibited	60 0 0
Fire engines	net centner	Prohibited	10 0	123½ lbs.	do.	1 0 0
Fish, stock-fish, cod-fish, herrings, &c. &c., salted, dried, or smoked	gross do.	5 0	2 0	do.	0 10 0	0 4 0
Glass, flint, and crown	do.	Prohibited	6 0	do.	Prohibited	0 12 0
— wares, ordinary	do.	do.	6 40	do.	do.	0 13 4
— cut, all kinds, plates for looking-glasses	do.	do.	20 0	do.	do.	2 0 0
— artificial brilliants	do.	do.	30 0	do.	do.	3 0 0
Harness and saddlery	at value	do.	20 per cent.	ad valor.	do.	20 per cent.
Hats, beaver, silk, whalebone, and other stuffs, also straw and ladies' hats and bonnets	each	3 0	1 0	each	0 6 0	0 2 0
Indigo	gross centner	15 0	7 30	123½ lbs.	1 10 0	0 15 0
Instruments, mathematical, surgical, and optical	per 1 fl. value	0 12	0 6	ad valor.	20 0 0	10 0 0
— musical	do.	0 24	0 12	do.	40 0 0	20 0 0
Iron, raw, in pigs	net centner	2 24	2 24	123½ lbs.	do.	0 5 7½
— cast, wares of	do.	5 24	5 24	do.	do.	0 10 9
— hammered in bars and rods	do.	By special permission,	6 0	do.	By special permission,	0 12 0
— cast steel	do.	at double the present duties.	3 30	do.	at double the present duties.	6 7 6½
— hammered do	do.	do.	7 12	do.	do.	0 14 4
— sheet iron	gross centner	do.	9 36	do.	do.	0 19 2½
— tin	do.	do.	15 36	do.	do.	1 11 2½
— steel and iron wire	net do.	do.	12 0	do.	do.	1 4 0
Ironmongery, as anchors, hammered wares, ordinary rasps, files, &c.	do.	Prohibited, except by special permission.	12 0	do.	do.	1 4 0
Locksmiths' tinsmiths' and spur makers' work; also, carriage springs, and hoops, common	per 1 fl. value	Prohibited, except by special permission.	0 36	ad valor.	do.	60 0 0
Locksmiths' &c. fine, and all fine polished hardware, fine files, needles, gravers' tools, &c.	net lb.	do.	0 12	net lb.	do.	0 0 4

(continued)

* Nankeen and some other articles are admitted at less than half this duty.

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.			Duty in English Money and Rates.		
	Unit of Charge.	Former Rate of duty.	Present Rate of duty.	Unit of Charge.	Former Rate of duty.	Present Rate of duty.
Lead, raw, in blocks.....	net centner	fls. k. 12 36	fls. k. 6 18	123½ lbs.	£ s. d. 1 5 3	£ s. d. 0 12 7½
— cast as balls and shot.....	do.	12 24	7 12	do.	1 5 3	0 11 4½
Leather, ox and sow hides tanned ..	do.	30 0	15 0	do.	3 0 0	1 10 0
— calves' skins tanned, &c.	do.	Prohibited.	35 0	do.	Prohibited	3 10 0
— manufactures of	ad val.	do.	20 0	ad val.	do.	20 0 0
Linen, knit, as stockings, gloves, &c.	net lb.	do.	6 0	net lb.	do.	0 12 0
— cambric	do.	do.	6 0	do.	do.	0 12 0
— ribbons, tapes, galloons, &c.	do.	do.	2 30	do.	do.	0 5 0
— other fine woven	do.	do.	3 20½	do.	do.	0 6 ½
— yarn	centner	do.	0 50	do.	do.	0 1 8
Oil, olive	gross centner	8 0	4 0	123½ lbs.	0 16 0	0 8 0
— palm, cocoa-nut, lint, or hemp- seed oil	do.	5 0	2 30	do.	0 10 0	0 5 0
— fish, or train oil	do.	Prohibited	0 18	do.	Prohibited	0 0 7½
— pitch or tar oil	do.	5 0	2 0	do.	0 10 0	0 4 0
— turpentine	do.	5 0	2 0	do.	0 10 0	0 4 0
Painters' colours, raw	do.	Prohibited	0 25	do.	Prohibited	0 0 10
— prepared	do.	do.	3 20	do.	do.	0 6 8
Papers, of all kinds, except worked into articles of luxury	net centner	7 30	3 20	do.	0 15 0	0 6 8
Pewter and tin manufactures	per 5 fl. value	Prohibited	0 36	ad val.	Prohibited	60 0 0
Plate, gold and silver	1 gross lb.	Prohibited	0 36	per lb.	do.	0 0 10
Playing-cards	do.	do.	0 36	pr doz. packs	do.	0 1 12
Salt	gross centner	do.	Prohibited	123½ lbs.	do.	Prohibited
Silk, woven	net lb.	do.	10 0	net lb.	do.	0 0 0
Spermaceti and wax	gross lb.	1 12	0 36	gross lb.	0 2 5	0 1 12
Spirits, distilled, in casks	gross centner	26 42	13 21	123½ lbs.	3 13 5	1 6 8½
— in bottles	do.	20 0	10 0	do.	2 0 0	1 0 0
Sugar, refined, all kinds	net centner	21 0	18 0	do.	2 2 0	1 16 0
— raw, powdered for the trade ..	do.	21 0	15 0	do.	2 2 0	1 10 0
— raw, and others for refineries ..	do.	7 0	7 30	do.	0 14 0	0 15 6
Tobacco, in leaf	do.	Prohibited	15 0	do.	Prohibited	1 10 0
— manufactured	do.	do.	10 0	do.	do.	4 0 0
Wine, Cape, French, Spanish, and German in casks, &c.	do.	Except for special use, at 60 pr cent	15 0	do.	Except for special use, at 60 pr cent	1 10 0
— in bottles	per bottle	Prohibited	0 30	per bottle	Prohibited	0 1 0
Woods, dye woods, in blocks or pieces	net centner	0 25	0 12½	123½ lbs.	0 0 ½	0 0 5
Woolen shawls, and manufactures not otherwise named	per 1 fl. value	Prohibited	0 36	ad valor.	Prohibited	60 0 0
— kerseymeres, and fine milled cloths and serinos	lb. net	do.	1 50	lb. net	do.	0 3 8
— common woollens, valued not more than 6s. the yard	do.	do.	0 40	do.	do.	0 1 4

The *quarantine* laws and regulations had been greatly relaxed at the time when the treaty with England was ratified. In order to give full effect to the privilege secured to British ships, of arriving with their cargoes direct into Austrian ports, vessels from North and South America and the West Indies, with their cargoes, arriving with clean bills of health in Austrian ports, are admitted at once into free *pratique*.

Steamboats from Egypt, the Levant, and Turkey, are allowed, if with clean bills of health, to deduct the number of days on their passage from the stipulated number of quarantine days; and we know that when any arrangement can be made with the other Mediterranean states, Austria is prepared to relax her quarantine laws to the most convenient regulations. These measures are due entirely to the good sense of Prince Metternich.

Note.— Besides the general removal of prohibitions and the above diminution of duties, there are numerous other articles on which the duties have been lowered, among which are— Engravings of all kinds, Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals by post (duty free), Steam Engines (duty free), Toys of all kinds, Lead Pencils, Painters' Colours, nearly all raw materials, Turners' Wares, all Tools used in the Arts and Manufactures, Rum and Arrack, Needles of all kinds, Perfumery, Drawing and other thick or glazed paper, Pepper and Spices.

From all that has been done by that distinguished statesman, and although there is much yet to be rectified, especially as to the monopolies of tobacco and of sugar-refining, we have much to hope for in the *near future* of the Austrian Empire. Great improvement in her financial condition, full confidence in her public credit, rapidly increasing commercial prosperity, unlocking and civilizing, by steam navigation and trade, Hungary and the principalities situated between the Balkan and the Carpathians, and a durable union of great material interests with England, are among the results we expect from the change; yet, however, far from complete in her financial and commercial legislation.

The recent Austrian treaty with England must not be taken merely on its verbal merits; for the advantages which have resulted from, and the modifications in, the Austrian tariff, as well as in the quarantine laws, which were made contingently with that treaty, have, as far as our accounts come down, shown an increase of freights to British ships, by the privileges secured by treaty—a privilege which we have not by any other treaty—namely, that of admitting British ships with their cargoes from all countries into Austrian ports on the same footing as Austrian ships with their cargoes.

The convention of 1829, though one of the most reciprocal advantage which had, up to that period, been ratified, was, however, confined to the *direct* navigation between British and Austrian ports. There was no stipulation for allowing British ships to arrive with their cargoes in Austrian ports, from all parts of the world, exactly on the same footing as Austrian ships. Nor was there made contingently with that treaty, any change in favour of British trade, in either abolishing the prohibition of every manufactured article, or of diminishing the duties on colonial produce and the produce of the British fisheries. Neither was there any amelioration made, at the same time, in the quarantine regulations of Austria.

Now, the treaty of 1838, and what was obtained during its negotiation, have provided for all.

If the stipulations, therefore, of the fourth and fifth articles were not exactly in accordance with the principle of our navigation laws, let us inquire, what has England obtained in return for the advantages extended by these articles to Austrian navigation? for the real question to consider is, how far British interests have been either benefited or sacrificed by such stipulations.

Towards the end of the year 1836, the Chamber of Commerce and the Austrian shipowners of Trieste remonstrated against what had been allowed by sufferance to British ships, without any equivalent to Austrian vessels, viz., the occasional admission of British ships with their cargoes from other than British ports. The Austrian Lloyd's Steamboat Company at Trieste also remonstrated, in strong terms, that the cotton which they found in Alexandria, and some articles which they took on board in the Levant, and which they carried to Trieste, could not afterwards be shipped to England in Austrian ships. These

remonstrances were made with such apparent justice, and with petitions against admitting British ships with their cargoes into Austrian ports, from other foreign ports than British, that it was resolved to allow to British navigation no other privilege in Austrian ports, than would be accorded to Austrian vessels in English ports. This occurred in 1836.

It was the circumstance of Lord Aberdeen's convention being about to expire, and the threatened prevention of British ships arriving in Austrian ports with their cargoes from other than British ports, that brought on the negotiations which have established by treaty what no previous treaty contains: namely, securing by stipulation to British ships the *direct* trade and navigation from all countries to Austrian ports, and only giving in return (see Article 5) the privilege of carrying the produce of Asia and Africa, which had been brought first to Austrian ports, from the latter to British ports, in Austrian as well as in British vessels, and what may be considered a small extension of privilege with respect to Austrian ships and their cargoes, arriving from the Danube at British ports. This was, however, negotiated with the view, at the same time, of opening a new field for British trade.

To show the advantages resulting from the stipulations of the 5th article, it may be observed that the whole number of British ships which arrived in Austrian ports with their cargoes, the year previous to the treaty, viz. :—

In 1837, were 95 vessels of 17,388 tons; of which 25 vessels, of 4805 tons, came from foreign ports.

In the two following years, since an understanding has been established, viz., in 1838, 164 ships of 28,669 tons; in 1839, 147 ships of 27,966 tons.

Of the 164 British vessels which arrived in 1838, 67, measuring 13,342 tons, arrived from ports not British. Of the 147 which arrived during the year 1839, 59 arrived from foreign ports (not British), measuring 11,570 tons.

The 27,966 tons of British shipping employed in 1839 were manned by 1368 seamen.

	£
At the average wages of 2 <i>l.</i> each per month—2736 <i>l.</i> ; or per annum	41,040
The value of freights, out and home, is estimated at least at . . .	165,000
Add original invoice price of cargoes, by British vessels, into Trieste, &c.	879,733
Add average profit at 20 per cent.	175,548
And indirect freight—say	80,000

Total value . . . £1,341,132

To the further advantages of this trade may be added value and profits of cargoes imported from Trieste, &c. into the United Kingdom. Also freights and values of cargoes to which the trade gives a demand, as that to Newfoundland, Brazil, Cuba, &c., to which vessels proceed from the United

Kingdom with merchandise to sell, and receive freights of fish, sugar, coffee, &c., to carry again to the markets of Austrian ports.

We have no official returns in England to show how very important the trade in British produce and manufactures into Austria, by the Elbe and the Rhine, has become; yet, from information given us, taken from returns kept by the General Department of Customs at Berlin, where a regular account is registered of merchandise arriving in the states of the Germanic Union of Customs, and of such as is passed *in transitu*, or sold in bond, to be passed into other countries, of which Austria receives a very large proportion,—we are enabled to state that a large share of the merchandise exported from the United Kingdom to Germany, Holland, and Belgium, now enters the dominions of Austria by legitimate as well as by illicit trade.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

SIGNED AT VIENNA, JULY 3, 1838.

*In the name of the Most Holy and
Undivided Trinity*

*Au nom de la Très-Sainte et Indivisible
Trinité.*

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, animated by the desire of extending, augmenting, and consolidating the commercial relations of their respective States and Possessions, and of affording thereby every facility and encouragement to those of their subjects who participate in those relations; and persuaded that nothing can more contribute to accomplish this object of their mutual wishes, than maintaining the reciprocal abolition of all the discriminating duties of Navigation and Commerce, which, before the signature

SA Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, animés du désir d'étendre, d'accroître, et de consolider les relations commerciales de leurs États et Possessions respectifs, et de procurer par là toutes les facilités et tous les encouragemens possibles à ceux de leurs sujets qui ont part à ces relations; persuadés que rien ne saurait contribuer davantage à l'accomplissement de leurs souhaits mutuels à cet égard, que le maintien de l'abolition réciproque des différences entre les impôts qui, avant l'existence de la Convention conclue le 21 Décem-

of the Convention concluded at London the 21st December, 1829, were levied upon the vessels of the one State in the ports of the other, have appointed their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Sir Frederick James Lamb, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of Her Britannick Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Her Britannick Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty ;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Highness Clement Wenceslaus Lotharius Prince of Metternich-Winnebourg, Duke of Portella, Count of Königswart, a Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen of Hungary and of the Decoration for Civil Merit, Chamberlain, Actual Privy Councillor to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Minister of State and of Conferences, and Chancellor of Court and State and of the Imperial House :

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

I.—From the date of the ratification of this present Treaty, British vessels arriving in, or departing from, the ports of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and Austrian vessels arriving in, or departing from, the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and those of all the Possessions of Her Britannick Majesty, shall be subject to no other or higher duties or charges, of whatsoever nature they may be, than those which are actually, or may hereafter be imposed on national vessels, on their entering into, or departing from such ports respectively.

bre, 1829, à Londres, étaient levés sur les bâtimens de l'un des deux Etats dans les ports de l'autre, ont nommé des Plénipotentiaires pour conclure un Traité à cet effet, savoir :

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très-Honorable Sir Frederick James Lamb, Chevalier Grand' Croix du Très-Honorable Ordre du Bain, Conseiller de Sa Majesté Britannique en Son Conseil Privé, et Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique ;

Et Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, Son Altesse Clement-Wenceslaus-Lothaire Prince de Metternich-Winnebourg, Duc de Portella, Comte de Königswart, Grand d'Espagne de la Première Classe, Chevalier de la Toison d'Or, Grand Croix de l'Ordre de St.-Etienne de Hongrie, et de la Décoration pour le Mérite Civil, Chambellan, Conseiller Intime Actuel de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique, Son Ministre d'Etat et des Conférences, et Chancelier de Cour et d'Etat et de la Maison Impériale :

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué réciproquement leurs Pleins Pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et conclu les Articles suivans :—

I.—A dater de la ratification du présent Traité, les navires Anglais qui entreranno dans les ports de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, ou qui en sortiront, et les bâtimens Autrichiens qui entreranno dans les ports du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et dans ceux de toutes les Possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique, ou qui en sortiront, ne seront sujets à aucuns droits ou charges, de quelque nature qu'ils soient, autres, que ceux qui sont actuellement, ou pourront par la suite être imposés aux navires indigènes, à leur entrée dans ces ports, ou à leur sortie.

II.—All productions of the soil, industry, and art of the States and Possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, including the said productions which may be exported through the northern outlet of the Elbe, and the eastern outlet of the Danube, and which may be imported into the ports of the United Kingdom and the Possessions of Her Britannick Majesty; and also all the productions of the soil, industry, and art of the United Kingdom and Possessions of Her Britannick Majesty, which may be imported into the ports of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, shall enjoy reciprocally, in all respects, the same privileges and immunities, and may be imported and exported exactly in the same manner, in vessels of the one as in vessels of the other of the High Contracting Parties.

III.—All commodities which are not the productions of the soil, industry, and art of the two respective States or their Possessions, and which may be legally imported from the ports of Austria, including those of the Danube, into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of Malta, and Gibraltar, and other Possessions of Her Britannick Majesty, in Austrian vessels, shall be subject to the same duties only which would be paid on the same articles, if they were imported in British vessels.

Her Britannick Majesty extends by this Treaty to Austrian navigation and trade, the full benefits of the two British Acts of Parliament passed on the 28th of August, 1833, regulating the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom and British Possessions, as well as all other privileges of commerce and navigation now enjoyed, or to be hereafter granted, by existing laws, by Orders in Council, or by Treaties, to the most favoured Nations.

II.—Toutes les productions du sol, de l'industrie, et de l'art des Etats et des Possessions de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, y compris les dites productions dont l'exportation pourra avoir lieu au Nord de ses Etats sur l'Elbe, ou à l'Est par le Danube, et qui peuvent être importées dans les ports du Royaume Uni et des Possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique; de même que toutes les productions du sol, de l'industrie, et de l'art du Royaume Uni et des Possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique, qui peuvent être importées dans les ports de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, jouiront réciproquement, à tous égards, des mêmes privilèges et immunités, et pourront être importées et exportées exactement de la même manière, sur les navires de l'une comme sur les navires de l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes.

III.—Tous les objets qui ne sont pas des productions du sol, de l'industrie, et de l'art des deux Etats respectifs ou de leurs Possessions, et qui peuvent légalement être importées des ports de l'Autriche, y compris ceux du Danube, dans les ports du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, de Malte, de Gibraltar, et autres Possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique, sur des vaisseaux Autrichiens, ne seront soumis qu'aux mêmes droits que payeront ces mêmes objets, s'ils étaient importés sur des vaisseaux Anglais.

Sa Majesté Britannique accorde par le présent Traité à la navigation et au commerce Autrichiens, tous les bénéfices ressortant des deux Actes du Parlement publiés le 28 Août, 1833, et servant à régler le commerce et la navigation du Royaume Uni et des Possessions Britanniques, ainsi que tous les autres privilèges de navigation et de commerce dont jouissent actuellement, et dont pourraient jouir par la suite, soit par les lois existantes, ou en vertu d'Ordres du Conseil de sa Majesté Britannique, ou par Traités, les Nations le plus favorisées.

IV.—All Austrian vessels arriving from the ports of the Danube, as far as Galacz inclusively, shall, together with their cargoes, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of all the Possessions of Her Britannick Majesty, exactly in the same manner as if such vessels came direct from Austrian ports, with all the privileges and immunities stipulated by the present Treaty of Navigation and Commerce. In like manner, all British vessels, with their cargoes, shall continue to be placed upon the same footing as Austrian vessels, whenever such British vessels shall enter into or depart from the same Ports.

V.—In consideration of British vessels, arriving direct from other countries than those belonging to the High Contracting Parties, being admitted with their cargoes into Austrian ports, without paying any other duties whatever than those paid by Austrian vessels, so also the productions of the soil and industry of the parts of Asia or Africa situated within the straits of Gibraltar, which shall have been brought into the ports of Austria, may be re-exported from thence in Austrian vessels directly into British ports, in the same manner, and with the same privileges as to all manner of duties and immunities, as if these productions were imported from Austrian ports in British vessels.

VI.—All commodities and articles of commerce which, according to the stipulations of the present Treaty, or by the existing laws and ordinances of the respective States, may be legally imported into or exported from the States and Possessions of the two High Contracting Parties, whether under the British or the Austrian flag, shall in like manner, be subject to the same duties, whether imported by national vessels or by those of the other State: and upon all commodities and articles

IV.—Tous les vaisseaux Autrichiens arrivant des ports du Danube, jusqu'à Galacz inclusivement, seront admis, avec leurs cargaisons, dans les ports du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et de toutes les Possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique, exactement de la même manière que si ces vaisseaux venaient directement de ports Autrichiens, avec tous les privilèges et immunités convenus par le présent Traité de Navigation et de Commerce. De même, tous les navires Anglais, avec leurs cargaisons, seront et continueront à être placés sur le même pied que les vaisseaux Autrichiens, lorsque les dits navires Anglais entreront ou sortiront de ces mêmes Ports.

V.—En considération de ce que les vaisseaux Anglais arrivant directement d'autres pays que ceux appartenant aux Hautes Parties Contractantes, sont admis avec leurs cargaisons dans les ports Autrichiens, sans payer d'autres droits quelconques que ceux que payent les vaisseaux Autrichiens, de même les productions du sol et de l'industrie des parties de l'Asia et de l'Afrique situées dans l'intérieur du détroit de Gibraltar, et qui aient été importées dans des ports Autrichiens, pourront en être ré-exportées par des vaisseaux Autrichiens directement dans des ports Anglais, de la même manière, et avec les mêmes privilèges à l'égard de toute espèce de droits et immunités, que si ces productions étaient importées des ports Autrichiens par des vaisseaux Anglais.

VI.—Toutes les marchandises et objets de commerce qui, d'après les stipulations convenues par le présent Traité, ou d'après les réglemens et ordonnances en vigueur dans les Pays respectifs, peuvent être légalement importés dans les Etats et les Possessions des Hautes Parties Contractantes, ou exportés de ces mêmes Etats ou Possessions, soit sous pavillon Anglais, soit sous pavillon Autrichien, seront également assujettis aux mêmes droits, qu'ils soient importés par les navires de l'autre Etat.

of commerce which may be legally exported from ports of either State, the same premiums, drawbacks, and advantages shall be accorded, whether they are exported by the vessels of the one or by those of the other State.

VII.—All commodities and articles of commerce, which shall be imported, placed in dépôt, or warehoused in the ports of the States and Possessions of the two High Contracting Parties, so long as they shall remain in dépôt or warehouse, and shall not be used for internal consumption, shall be subject, upon re-exportation, to the same treatment and duties, whether that re-exportation shall be made in the vessels of the one or in those of the other State.

VIII.—No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by the Government of either country, or by any Company, or Corporation or Agent acting on its behalf, or under its authority, in the purchase of any article the production of the soil, industry, or art of either of the two States and their Possessions, imported into the ports of the other, on account of the nationality of the vessel in which such articles may be imported;—it being the true intent and meaning of the High Contracting Parties, that no difference or distinction whatever shall be made in this respect.

IX.—In regard to the commerce to be carried on in Austrian vessels with the British possessions in the East Indies, Her Britannick Majesty consents to grant the same facilities and privileges to the subjects of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, as are, or may be enjoyed, under any Treaty or Act of Parliament, by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured Nations; subject to the laws, rules, regulations, and restrictions, which are or may become applicable to the vessels and subjects of any other foreign country enjoying the same advantages and pri-

ou par les bâtimens nationaux: et sera accordé pour toutes les marchandises et objets de commerce dont la sortie des ports des deux États est permise, les mêmes primes, remboursemens de droits, et avantages, que l'exportation s'en fasse par les navires de l'un ou par ceux de l'autre État.

VII.—Toutes les marchandises et objets de commerce qui seront importés, déposés, ou emmagasinés dans les ports des États et Possessions des Hautes Parties Contractantes, aussi longtems qu'ils y resteront déposés ou emmagasinés, et ne seront pas employés pour la consommation intérieure, lorsqu'ils en seront réexportés, seront sujets au même traitement et aux mêmes droits, que la réexportation s'en fasse par les navires de l'un ou par ceux de l'autre État.

VIII.—Il ne sera donné, ni directement ni indirectement, ni par l'un des deux Gouvernemens, ni par aucune Compagnie, Corporation, ou Agent agissant en son nom, ou sous son autorité, aucune préférence quelconque pour l'achat d'aucune production du sol, de l'industrie, ou de l'art de l'un des deux États et de ses Possessions, importée dans les ports de l'autre, à cause de la nationalité du navire qui aurait transporté cette production;—l'intention bien positive des deux Parties Contractantes étant, qu'aucune différence ou distinction quelconque n'ait lieu à cet égard.

IX.—Quant au commerce à faire par les vaisseaux Autrichiens avec les Possessions Anglaises dans les Indes Orientales, Sa Majesté Britannique consent à accorder aux sujets de sa Majesté Impériale et Royal Apostolique, les mêmes avantages et privilèges dont jouissent ou pourront jouir, en conséquence de tout Traité ou Acte quelconque de Parlement, les sujets ou citoyens de la Nation la plus favorisée; soumis aux lois, règles, réglemens, et restrictions qui sont, ou peuvent devenir applicables aux vaisseaux et aux sujets de tout autre État jouissant des mêmes avantages et

vileges of trading with the said Possessions.

privilèges pour faire le commerce avec les dites Possessions.

X.—The present Treaty does not include the navigation and carrying trade between one port and another, situated in the dominions of one Contracting Party, by the vessels of the other, as far as regards the carrying of passengers, commodities, and articles of commerce; this navigation and transport being reserved to national vessels.

X.—Le présent Traité ne comprend pas la communication des transports entre les ports indigènes d'une des Parties Contractantes par les vaisseaux de l'autre, pour ce qui regarde la prise à bord de personnes, de marchandises, ou d'objets de commerce; ce genre de transport étant réservé aux bâtimens nationaux.

XI.—The vessels and subjects of the High Contracting Parties shall, by the present Treaty, enjoy reciprocally all the advantages, immunities, and privileges, within the ports of their respective States and Possessions, which are now enjoyed by the navigation and commerce of the most favoured nations: the effect hereof being to secure, in the United Kingdom and British possessions, to Austrian vessels and subjects, the full and entire advantages of navigation and commerce allowed by the Navigation Act passed in London on the 28th of August, 1833, and by another Act of the same date, regulating the trade of the British Possessions abroad; or which may be accorded by Orders in Council or by Treaty to other Powers: and in like manner British vessels and subjects shall enjoy, in the ports of the States and Possessions of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, the full and entire advantages of navigation and commerce granted by existing laws, regulations, and ordinances, or by Treaty to Foreign Powers: and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty engage reciprocally not to grant any favours, privileges, or immunities whatsoever, in matters of commerce and navigation, to the subjects of any other State which shall not be also at the same time extended to the subjects of the one or of the other of the High Contracting Parties, *gratuitously*, if the concession in favour of the other State shall have been gra-

XI.—Les vaisseaux et sujets des Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront par le présent Traité, réciproquement, de tous les avantages, immunités et privilèges, dans les ports de leurs Etats respectifs et leurs Possessions, dont jouissent présentement la navigation et le commerce des nations les plus favorisées; l'objet en étant d'assurer, dans le Royaume Uni et les possessions Britanniques, aux vaisseaux et sujets Autrichiens, les avantages pleins et entiers de navigation et de commerce accordés par l'Acte de Navigation, passé le 28 Août 1833, à Londres, et par un autre Acte de la même date, réglant le commerce des Possessions Britanniques d'outremer, ou qui pourraient être accordés par des ordres du Conseil de Sa Majesté Britannique, ou par Traité, à d'autres Puissances: et de même, les vaisseaux et sujets Britanniques jouiront, dans les ports des Etats et Possessions de Sa Majesté Impériale, et Royale Apostolique des avantages pleins et entiers de navigation et de commerce accordés par les lois existantes, réglemens, ordonnances, ou par Traités, à des Puissances étrangères: et Leurs Majestés la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, s'engagent réciproquement à n'accorder aucunes favours, privilèges, ou immunités quelconques, en matière de commerce et de navigation, aux sujets d'aucun autre Etat, qui ne soient en même temps accordés aux sujets de l'une ou de l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes, *gratuitement*.

tuitous, or upon giving as nearly as possible the same compensation or equivalent, in case the concession shall have been conditional.

XII.—The clause of Article VII. of the Convention concluded at Paris the 5th November, 1815, between the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, relative to the commerce between the States of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty and the United States of the Ionian Islands, shall remain in force.

XIII.—The present Treaty, after being signed and ratified, shall replace the Convention of Navigation and Commerce concluded the 21st December, 1829, in London, between the Governments of His Britannick Majesty and of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty; and shall continue in force until the 31st of December, 1848; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after one of the High Contracting Parties shall have notified to the other the intention to terminate its duration. It is further agreed, that in twelve months after one of the High Contracting Parties has received from the other such notification, this Treaty, and all the stipulations it contains, shall cease to be obligatory upon either party.

XIV.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged at Vienna in the space of one month, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their Arms.

Done at Vienna, the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

(L.S.)

FREDERICK JAMES LAMB.

tuitement, si la concession en faveur de l'autre Etat a été gratuite, ou en donnant, en autant qu'il sera possible de le faire, la même compensation ou le même équivalent, dans le cas où la concession aura été conditionnelle.

XII.—La clause de l'Article VII. de la Convention conclue à Paris le 5 Novembre, 1815, entre les Cours de la Grande Bretagne, d'Autriche, de Prusse, et de Russie, relativement au commerce entre les Etats de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique et les Etats Unis des Iles Ioniennes sera maintenue.

XIII.—Le présent Traité, après avoir été signé et ratifié, remplacera la Convention de Navigation et de Commerce conclue le 21 Décembre, 1829, à Londres, entre les Gouvernemens de Sa Majesté Britannique et de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royal Apostolique; et restera en vigueur jusqu'au 31 Décembre de l'année 1848; et au delà de ce terme, jusqu'à l'expiration de douze mois après que l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura annoncé à l'autre son intention de faire cesser son effet. Il est de plus convenu entr'elles, qu'à l'expiration de douze mois après qu'une déclaration d'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura été reçue par l'autre, ce Traité, et toutes les stipulations y renfermées, cesseront d'être obligatoires pour les deux parties.

XIV.—Le présent Traité sera ratifié, et les Ratifications en seront échangées à Vienne dans l'espace d'un mois, ou plutôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé les sceaux de leurs Armes.

Fait à Vienne, le trois Juillet, l'an de grace mil huit cent trente-huit.

“

(L.S.) METTERNICH.

Declaration signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries on the Conclusion of the preceding Treaty.

“Dans la juste sollicitude de prévenir d’avance tout doute qui pourrait s’élever dans la suite sur le véritable sens des expressions contenues dans le Traité de Commerce et de Navigation, signé ce jourd’hui entre les Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d’Irlande, et de Sa Majesté l’Empereur d’Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, les Hautes Parties Contractantes sont convenues d’un commun accord, que le texte Français du dit Traité sera considéré par le Gouvernement Autrichien comme le texte original.

En foi de quoi la présente Déclaration a été faite en double, et signée par les Plénipotentiaires respectifs.

Vienna, le 3 Juillet, 1838.

(L.S.) F. J. LAMB.

(L.S.) METTERNICH.

(Translation.)

With a view to prevent beforehand all doubt which might hereafter arise with regard to the true sense of the expressions contained in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed this day between the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the High Contracting Parties have agreed by common consent, that the French text of the said Treaty shall be considered by the Austrian Government as the original text.

In witness whereof the present Declaration has been done in duplicate, and signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

Vienna, the 3d of July, 1838.

(L.S.) F. J. LAMB.

(L.S.) METTERNICH.

Declaration made by the Plenipotentiary of Her Britannick Majesty, on the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preceding Treaty.

In proceeding to the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, concluded and signed at Vienna on the 3d of July, 1838, the undersigned Plenipotentiary of Her Britannick Majesty is commanded by Her Majesty to explain and declare:—

1°. That in the preamble of the said Treaty, the words "the commercial relations of their respective States and Possessions," shall be understood to mean, "the commercial relations *between* their respective States and Possessions;" the latter form of words being that adopted in the preamble of the Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and Austria, signed at London, December 21, 1829.

2°. That the stipulations of the third Article of the aforesaid Treaty of the 3d of July, 1838, relating to goods not the produce of the respective States, shall be understood to be mutual.

3°. That by the seventh Article of the aforesaid Treaty of the 3d of July, 1838, it is understood, that goods placed in warehouse shall not be liable to duty unless entered for consumption; and may be exported on the same terms in the ships of the one as in those of the other country.

Her Britannick Majesty's Ratification of the aforesaid Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, is exchanged under the explicit declarations and understandings above-mentioned.

Done at Milan, the 14th day of September, 1838.

(L.S.) FREDERICK JAMES LAMB.

Counter-Declaration made by the Austrian Plenipotentiary.

En conséquence de la Déclaration présentée aujourd'hui par Son Excellence Sir F. Lamb, Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique près Sa Majesté Impériale Royale Apostolique, à l'occasion de l'échange des Ratifications du Traité de Commerce et de Navigation, conclu et signé à Vienne, le 3 Juillet, entre les Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté Impériale Royale Apostolique, et de Sa Majesté Britannique, laquelle Déclaration est conçu dans les termes suivans :

1°. Que dans le préambule du dit Traité, les mots, "les relations commerciales *de* (of) leurs États et Possessions respectifs," seront entendus signifier : "les relations commerciales *entre* (between) leurs États et Possessions respectifs;" la dernière forme de mots ayant été celle adoptée dans le préambule de la Convention de Commerce, signée à Londres le 21 Décembre, 1829, entre l'Autriche et la Grande Bretagne :

2°. Que les stipulations du 3ème Article du susdit Traité du 3 Juillet, 1838, relatives aux objets qui ne sont pas les produits des États respectifs, seront entendues être réciproques :

3°. Que par le 7ème Article du Traité du 3 Juillet, 1838, il est entendu, que les objets de commerce déposés dans des magasins, ne seront pas soumis à des droits, à moins qu'ils ne soient introduits pour la consommation; et pourront être exportés aux mêmes conditions dans les vaisseaux de l'un aussi bien que dans ceux de l'autre Etat :

Le Soussigné, Chancelier de Cour et d'Etat, est autorisé par sa Majesté l'Empereur, Son Auguste Maître, à accéder, en tout point, à cette Déclaration présentée par Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Fait à Milan, le 14 Septembre, 1838.

(L.S.) METTERNICH.

(Translation.)

In consequence of the Declaration presented this day by His Excellency Sir Frederick Lamb, Ambassador of Her Britannick Majesty to His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty, on the occasion of the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded and signed at Vienna on the 3rd of July, between the Plenipotentiaries of His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty and of Her Britannick Majesty, which Declaration is conceived in the following terms :

1°. That in the preamble of the said Treaty the words, “the commercial relations of their respective States and Possessions,” shall be understood to mean, “the commercial relations *between* their respective States and Possessions;” the latter form of words being that adopted in the preamble of the Convention of Commerce signed at London on the 21st of December, 1829, between Austria and Great Britain :

2°. That the stipulations of the 3rd Article of the aforesaid Treaty of the 3d of July, 1838, relating to goods not the produce of the respective States, shall be understood to be mutual :

3°. That by the 7th Article of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1838, it is understood, that goods placed in warehouse shall not be liable to duty, unless entered for consumption ; and may be exported on the same terms in the ships of the one as in those of the other country :

The undersigned, Chancellor of Court and State, is authorised by His Majesty the Emperor, His August Master, to accede, in every particular, to this Declaration presented by His Excellency the Ambassador of Her Britannick Majesty.

Done at Milan, the 14th of September, 1838.

(L.S.)

METTERNICH.

CHAPTER II.

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF RENDERING THE DANUBE PERFECTLY
NAVIGABLE FROM VIENNA TO THE BLACK SEA.

WE have only to refer to any good map exhibiting the inland navigation of Europe to be at once struck with the extraordinary advantages, and means of wealth and power, which the Austrian Empire may derive by those vast channels of intercourse formed by the Danube, and the navigable streams which flow into that river.

Rising within a few miles of the Rhine, and flowing west to east across Europe, through Wurtemberg, and after receiving several navigable tributaries, navigable by steam-boats from Ulm, through Bavaria, Austria, and Hungary, and thence through the Turkish principalities,—all countries rich in soil and productions,—to the Black Sea, with the obstacles only of the Rapids, and the rocky bed of the *Iron Gate* ;—rendering the latter interruptions navigable, must appear of the utmost importance.

The great point of advantage in which the navigation of the Danube should be viewed is, its superiority over the Rhine in regard to the many navigable rivers which fall into the former.

Even before entering the Austrian dominions at Passau, the Isar, the Inn, and other steams, bring down timber, agricultural produce, &c. from a great distance. We have been informed by a scientific gentleman, that the Ratisbon steam-boat, although an inferior one, performs the voyage *up*, as well as down, without difficulty.

From Passau to Lintz the Danube is navigable for the largest steam-boats; and from Lintz to Vienna there is abundant depth of water, with two considerable streams, the *Traun* and *Enns*, fit for boats and rafting down timber; these flow in from the mountains and forests of the south.

In this distance, the *rapids* near *Grein*, were, as late as 1837, considered insurmountable by steam-boats; and various projects, as fixed engines on shore, horses, &c., were talked of as indispensable to force or drag boats against the impetuous torrent.

We find, on enquiry, that the steam-boat latterly established (one only of tolerable power) performs the voyage without difficulty. So much for imaginary obstacles which have for ages deterred people from overcoming them. The

Danube, from Vienna to Pesth, was also at first considered as scarcely navigable for steamboats.

At Vienna a great inconvenience exists, that is, the steamboats not coming up to the town. This may be obviated in two ways,—*first*, by deepening the “*Donau Arm* ;” *secondly*, by a deep canal (one lock would be sufficient); from where a steamboat can at all times ascend to some convenient place close to Vienna, where a large basin or dock might easily be formed. The latter would probably be done at less expense, and would, I think, also be preferable, as not liable to any danger from the breaking up of the ice, &c. The work itself would, no one can deny, be found attended with the utmost advantages to Vienna. In Holland, the smallest town would, for its own convenience and profit, execute one of greater magnitude.

Through the remaining dominions of Austria, the Danube is as fit for steam navigation as any river in the world. The sandbanks of the port of Liverpool are a thousand times more intricate, and more liable to shifting during every storm. Yet with hundreds of the largest ships and steamboats entering and departing daily, the sandbanks are never talked of as impediments to the navigation.

The real difficulties of the Danube commence between *Old* and *New Orsova* where rapids and rocky shoals interrupt the navigation, until below the *Iron Gate*. Now, as the common river boats pass down, and are, as we are informed, dragged up by oxen through the pass of the *Iron Gate*, these interruptions would seem not very formidable: certainly not of great difficulty to overcome, when the whole distance from *Old Orsova* and *Gladova*, to which the steamboats now ascend, is less than *two* German miles, and not *three*, avoiding these altogether by a deep canal across the peninsula of the Danube, from somewhere about *Gogersinlink* to *Palanka*, or by such other course as would prove, on being surveyed, the most practicable.

To us, the greatest difficulty of rendering this part of the Danube navigable seems of trifling importance, when compared to some of the minor obstacles of the river St. Lawrence, above Montreal, which has been rendered perfectly navigable for large steamboats. Surmounting the obstacles formed by the Falls of Niagara was effected when we were in the country, many years ago, and that work alone is equal to what it would be to construct a canal from Vienna over the Kahlenberg to Molk.

Rendering the Danube navigable to the sea is a work of more importance, as a river navigation, than any other that we know of in Europe. This will become very evident on taking into consideration the vast extent of territory and population which would benefit thereby.

In a commercial as well as a moral view, opening the navigation thoroughly to steamboats down to the Black Sea, should therefore form an object of immediate consideration on the part of Austria.

Exclusive of the water communication about to be opened between the Rhine and Danube, and the connexion by railroad between the latter and the Moldau and Elbe, which will extend great commercial advantages and conveniences to the Danube, let us view the countries through which this river and its navigable tributaries flow.

Without saying anything further of the productions of Würtemberg and Bavaria, or of the transit trade with the Rhine, we have in the dominions of Austria the timber and other productions of the Tyrol, which come down by the river *Inn* to Passau, &c.

In the country of Saltsburg there is the produce of the salt mines, marble quarries, timber (which may be floated down the *Salza*), and agricultural produce. Lintz forms again a great central point as a commercial depot, and for the transit trade from the upper countries of the Danube to Bohemia, and the Elbe, and downwards to Vienna.

The advantages of the latter capital for becoming one of the *chief marts of commerce* in the world, from its position in the centre of Europe, we will hereafter point out.

In regard to Hungary we look to the Danube and its branches as the great arteries of circulation through which healthy *vigour and industry* will flow from the west through, and improve, enrich, and civilize the fertile but ill-cultivated body of that extensive region.

A glance at the map exhibits at once that no country in the world possesses more extensive *inland navigation* than *Hungary*.

The *Danube*, flowing from Austria across the whole country, which it scarcely enters before a branch strikes off at Presburg, communicating with the *Waag*, which, again, rising near the frontiers of Galizia, joins the Danube at Komorn; and the navigable *Raab* flows down from Styria, through Hungary, from the south-west.

The *Theiss*, said to be navigable for steamboats of 300 to 500 tons at least 100 leagues, and traversing with several branches the kingdom from north to south, also joins the Danube within the Austrian dominions.

The *Drave*, rising in Illyria and Styria, is another great navigable river; flowing through countries rich in agricultural, mineral, and forest productions, and flowing also through Hungary, it joins the Danube before leaving that kingdom.

The *Save*, dividing the Turkish possessions from the military frontiers of Austria, is a magnificent navigable river, by which, and its branches on the one side, a trade and intercourse with Bosnia may be extensively opened; and on the other, one of its branches—the *Kulpa*—is said to be navigable even for steam-vessels from Karlstadt within eight or nine posts of, by a good road, Fiume on the Adriatic, while the main branch watering Illyria, is considered navigable from Laybach downwards to the Danube.

Descending from Semlin and Belgrade, the Danube and its numerous streams open channels for the trade and intercourse of the Turkish principalities north of the Balkan; to this trade and intercourse the natural communication is, and therefore the natural direction, from Austria and Hungary.

The mouths of this great river are, however, shallow and intricate, and the voyage greatly lengthened by the entrances lying far to the north. A great trade in grain, tallow, hides, wool, hemp, and timber may be opened with the principalities, by opening a direct communication between the nearest point of the Black Sea and the great bend of the Danube.

On comparing the expense and difficulty of executing such a navigable communication with the Black Sea, with such works as the Gotha Canal in Sweden, which large ships navigate, and with some other great works, and then considering the vast importance of accomplishing that undertaking, both the difficulties and the expense will soon vanish.

The distance from the bend of the Danube, below Silistria at Czernavoda to Kustendji, where the ruins of a port built by Constantine are still visible, is about seven German or thirty-four English miles. Lakes, which are said to be deep, intervene for nearly half the distance, and the line is supposed so low, as to suggest the inference that it formed the ancient bed of the Danube. Trajan built a wall across this neck of land. A river flowing through the midway town of Karasu, rises within less than two leagues of the Black Sea. The highest land was stated to us by an officer on the staff of the Pacha of Varna, as not a hundred feet above the level of the Black Sea; that apparently there were no rocks — that the surface of the ground and shore consisted of clay and sand, and that large vessels might approach the shore close to Kustendji.

However, without a regular survey, not only of this part of the country, but of the Danube between Orsova and Gladova, no direct conclusion can be made, as to opening a deep and safe navigation to obviate the impediment to both.

But it is sufficiently evident, that the difficulties would be successfully and advantageously overcome, even by a private company, under the security of a convention between Austria, England, and Turkey.

The advances made during the last four years by the Austrian government in removing restrictions upon commerce, and encouraging steam navigation and railroads, and constructing excellent roads over every part of the empire except Hungary, with the increasing prosperity of Austria, joined to the steamboat navigation already established on the Danube, must force open the improvements we have long considered necessary and of the first importance in regard to the navigation of that great river and its magnificent tributaries. During the last and present year, a considerable traffic in wheat, tallow, and wool has been opened by land carriage from the Danube to Kustendji.

CHAPTER III.

ADVANTAGES OF VIENNA AS A GREAT CENTRAL EUROPEAN MART, AND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GREAT FAIRS.

THE situation of Vienna, the communications already opened, and those to be opened in connexion with the Danube, render this city eminently convenient as a central mart for the commodities of Europe, and the markets of the countries down to the Black Sea, and those of Asia Minor and Persia.

For this purpose, rendering the Danube, as we have stated, navigable, certainly forms the first subject of consideration.

As to railroads in Austria, we are doubtful of such works answering so as to repay the outlay, except between those places where there is very great and constant communication; or, when railroads can be executed, so as to open a speedy transport and carriage between two great navigable rivers or ports, and between places where the population is numerous and actively industrious.

A railroad, constructed at moderate expense between *Vienna* and *Trieste*, would be an important work for the trade of both cities, and for government purposes also important: especially for transporting troops and the *matériel* of war. Such a railroad might pay the shareholders five or six per cent. if measures were adopted to prevent their shares being sold under the usual plan of stock-jobbing.

A railroad from *Vienna* to *Prague* would be desirable and useful to both cities, and extend activity to Vienna as a *central commercial mart*. This railroad may be considered in progress, as the great railroad now constructing to Bohemia in Galizia is to have a branch to Prague.

Vienna might, and likely will, draw to her fairs, not only for the fabrics of the Austrian dominions, but for others brought to be sold for transit, most of the purchasers from the Turkish provinces, Macedonia, Asia Minor, and Persia, who now frequent the fairs at Leipzig.

To render this more inviting, and the transactions of commerce sufficiently speedy and convenient, some *new regulations* may be necessary, such as:

First.—A *warehousing system*, both for home consumption and for goods sold *in transitu*; much upon the same principles as at Leipzig under the *Zoll-Verein*.

Second.—Remedying as far as possible the *delays* experienced as to time, in examining passports and goods, especially those passing through Hungary.

By Vienna becoming such a *great central mart* as the natural position of this city renders eminently convenient, the evident consequence would be, that the capital of Austria would be greatly enriched, the manufactures and trade of the empire substantially encouraged, and the imperial revenue, already much improved by trade, proportionally augmented by the increased prosperity.

TABLE of the Import Duties in the Austrian Empire on the following Articles, as levied formerly and as since modified by the late Imperial Ordinance in force from the 27th February, 1838, and down to the 1st January, 1841.

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.			Duty in English Money and Rates.		
	Unit of charge.	Former duty	Present duty.	Unit of charge.	Former duty	Present duty.
		fl. k.	fl. k.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Acids, viz.—Vitriolic, Tartaric, Carbonic, Muratic, Boracic, Sulphuric, and Aqua Fortis.....	the Gross Centner.	15 0	5 0	123½ lbs.	1 10 0	0 10 0
— All Acids not otherwise designated.....	do.	15 0	15 0	net lb.	1 10 0	1 10 0
Agates, Chalcedon and Jasper, rough	net lb.	0 9	0 9	per 1 fl. value	0 0 3½	0 0 3½
— cut, not wrought.....	per 1 fl. value	0 6	0 6	123½ lbs.	0 0 2½	0 0 2½
Alabastic, rough.....	net centner	0 6	0 6½	1 fl. value	0 0 2½	0 0 2½
— cut, not wrought.....	1 fl. value	0 6	0 6	123½ lbs.	0 12 0	0 12 0
Almonds.....	gross centner	6 0	6 0		0 10 0	0 10 0
Aloes.....	do.	5 0	5 0		10 per cent	0 3 4
Alum.....	do.	10 per cent.	1 40	net lb.	0 8 0	0 5 0
Amber, in pieces less than 1 loth.....	net centner	4 0	2 30	18 grains.	0 4 0	0 0 4½
— more than 1 loth.....	net lb.	2 0	0 12	gross lb.	0 2 4½	2 4 ½
Ambrá Liquida.....	per loth	1 12	1 12		0 0 3½	0 0 3½
Ammoniac and Salinac.....	gross lb.	0 9	0 9	1 florin value	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
Animals, for Exhibitions—the duty to be returned on their leaving the Country.....	pr 1 fl value each.	0 12	0 12		0 8 0	0 4 0
— Oxen and Bulls.....	do.	4 0	4 0		0 0 8	0 0 8
— Cows and Calves above 1 yr old.....	do.	2 0	2 0		0 4 0	0 4 0
— — under ditto.....	do.	0 20	0 20		0 0 8	0 0 8
— Rams, Ewes, Wethers, & Goats.....	do.	0 18	0 18		0 0 7½	0 0 7½
— Lambs and Kids.....	do.	0 0	0 9		0 0 3½	0 0 3½
— Hogs.....	do.	1 0	1 0		0 2 0	0 2 0
— Sucking Pigs.....	do.	0 3½	0 3		0 0 1½	0 0 1½
— Horses and Colts.....	do.	4 0	3 0		0 8 0	0 6 0
— Mules.....	do.	4 0	4 0		0 8 0	0 8 0
— Asses.....	do.	1 0	1 0		0 2 0	0 2 0
— Deer and Stags.....	do.	0 48	0 48		0 1 7½	0 1 7½
Arms, fire, as guns, rifles, swords, pistols, &c.....	per 1 florin value.	0 12	or 20%			
Aniseed and Carlander seed.....	gross centner	1 12	1 15	123½ lbs.	0 2 4½	0 2 6
Apothecaries' wares and drugs, unprepared, and not otherwise enumerated.....	do.	5 per cent.	15 0		5%	1 10 0
Arsenic, and ore of, flagstone, cobalt, &c.....	do.	1 15	1 15		0 2 6	0 2 6
Ashes, common, of all kinds, as wine ashes, wood ashes, coal ashes, &c.....	do.	0 0½	0 0½		0 0 0½	0 0 0½
— metallic, of copper, lead, tin, &c.....	do.	1 40	1 40		0 3 4	0 3 4
Balsams of all kinds, without distinction, as balsam of Copaiva, tolu, &c.....	gross lb.	0 30	0 36	gross lb.	0 1 2	0 1 2
Beaver and otter.....	net lb.	0 9	0 9	net do.	0 0 3½	0 0 3½
— (Castoreum) without distinction.....	do.	1 6	1 6	do.	0 2 2½	0 2 2½
Beer in casks.....	gross centner	0 48	0 48	123½ lbs.	0 1 7	0 1 7
— in bottles, flasks, &c. packed in hampers, &c.....	do.	5 0	5 0		0 10 0	0 10 0
— per bottle.....	per bottle	0 18	0 6	per bottle.	0 0 7	0 0 2½
Beans, viz. Indian or Aromatic.....	net lb.	0 12	0 12	per lb.	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
Borax.....	gross centner	2 30	2 30	123½ lbs.	0 5 0	0 5 0
Bristles.....	do.	0 30	0 30		0 1 0	0 1 0

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.				Duty in English Money and Rates.			
	Unit of charge.	Former duty.		Present duty.	Unit of charge.	Former duty.		Present duty.
		fl.	k.			£	s.	d.
Brandy—see <i>Spirits</i>								
Bread, common	gross centner	0	15	0 15		0 0 6		0 0 6
— hard biscuits	do.	5	0	5 0		0 10 0		0 10 0
Books and Music—printed or in manuscript, if bound	net centner	5	0	5 0		0 10 0		0 10 0
— unbound, &c.		2	30			0 6 0		
Brushes of hair for painters' use, or of bristles, &c. without distinction ..	per 1 florin value	0	12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4½		0 0 4½
Butter, fresh	gross centner	1	3	1 3	123½ lbs.	0 2 1½		0 2 1½
— salted	do.	2	6	2 6		0 4 2½		0 4 2½
Bran and shorts	do.	0	1	0 1		0 0 0½		0 0 0½
Bones of animals, of all kinds	do.	0	1½	0 1½		0 0 0½		0 0 0½
— ditto, ground	net centner	0	43	0 1		0 1 5		0 0 0½
Basket wares and bandboxes	florin value	0	12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4½		0 0 4½
Bark, tanners', ground or not	per load	0	4½	gr. centner 0 12	per load	0 0 1½		0 0 0½
Bismuth	net centner	0	12	0 12	123½ lbs.	0 0 1½		0 0 0½
Cocoa beans and husks	do.	21	0	10 0	do.	2 2 0		1 0 0
Chocolate	net lb.	2	6	2 6	net lb.	0 4 2½		0 4 2½
Camphor	gross lb.	0	1	0 3	gross lb.	0 0 0½		0 0 1½
Cardamoms, without distinction	net lb.	0	3	0 3	net lb.	0 0 1½		0 0 1½
Cornelian, unwrought	do.	0	30	0 30	do.	0 1 0		0 1 0
— polished	per 1 fl. value	0	6	0 6	1 fl. value	0 0 2½		0 0 2½
Chromate (metallic)	net centner	3	12	3 12	123½ lbs.	0 6 4½		0 6 4½
Cologintida (Colocynth)	gross lb.	0	3	0 3		0 0 1½		0 0 1½
Confectionary of all sorts	the 1 fl. value	0	53	0 18	1 fl. value	0 1 2½		0 0 7½
Cubebs	net centner	9	0	9 0	123½ lbs.	0 18 0		0 18 0
Cotton wool, raw, cleaned, & waste of manufactures of, as bobbinet, as English Tulle lace, &c. plain ..	gross centner	3	30	1 40		0 7 0		0 3 4
— ditto, ditto, figured	net lb.	10	0	5 0	net lb.	1 0 0		0 10 0
— Nankeen, East Indian or Chinese ..	do.	12	0	12 0		1 4 0		1 4 0
— all other kinds of cotton manufactures, worked or embroidered ..	do.	0	40	0 40		0 1 4		1 1 4
Calamine	do.	3	0	1 10		0 6 0		0 2 4
Cloves	gross centner	0	12	0 12½	123½ lbs.	0 0 4½		0 0 5
Clocks	gross lb.	1	3	gr. centner 20 1	gross lb.	0 2 1½		pr 123½ lbs
Coffee	net centner	60	0	10 0	123½ lbs.	6 0 0		2 0 0
— N.B. All substitutes for coffee, such as chicory, &c. are prohibited.	do.	21	0	21 0		2 2 0		2 2 0
Combs of steel for weaving	net lb.	0	3	0 3	net lb.	0 0 1½		0 0 1½
— Needs of steel, &c. for the above purpose	do.	0	36	0 36		0 1 2½		0 1 2½
— of wood, horn, or bone, &c.	florin value	0	36	0 48	1 fl. value	0 1 2½		0 1 8½
Capers	gross centner	5	0	5 0	123½ lbs.	0 10 0		0 10 0
Card Tissues	net lb.	0	18	0 12½		0 0 7½		0 0 5
Cards, for weavers' & hat maker's use ..	net lb.	0	7½	0 7½	net lb.	0 0 3		0 0 3
— playing	the dozen	1	48	0 30	the dozen	0 3 8½		0 1 ½
Chessee	gross centner	5	0	7 30	123½ lbs.	0 10 0		0 15 0
Chesnuts	do.	0	31	0 51		0 1 1½		0 1 9½
Claws of all sorts	do.	0	2	0 2		0 0 0½		0 0 0½
Clothing or clothes, old or new	1 florin value	0	36	0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2½		0 1 2½
Cobalt (See <i>Arsenic</i>)								
Coal (stone)	110 lbs.	0	1½	0 0½	per 110 lbs.	0 0 0½		0 0 10
Charcoal	the load	0	6	0 1	the load	0 0 2½		0 0 0½
Cologne water (eau de Cologne)	gross lb.	0	12	0 18	gross lb.	0 0 4½		0 0 7½
Coral, red and white, broken	net lb.	0	12	0 12	net do.	0 0 4½		0 0 4½
— cut and set, &c.	1 florin value	0	36	net lb. 1 0	1 fl. value	0 1 2½		per lb.
— moss and worm moss	net centner	5	0	5 0	123½ lbs.	0 10 0		0 10 0
Corn (See <i>Grain</i>)								
Crab's eyes, whole	gross do.	5	0	5 0		6 10 0		0 10 0
— ground	do.	20	0	20 0		2 0 0		2 0 0
Chalk, common and Venetian	do.	0	15	0 15	123½ lbs.	0 0 0½		0 0 6
— mountain	net do.	0	3	0 3		0 0 2½		0 0 2½
— Bolognese	do.	0	30	0 30		0 1 0		0 1 0
Crystal, rock, rough	do.	1	0	1 0		2 0 0		0 2 0
— cut	1 florin value	0	6	0 6	1 fl. value	0 0 2½		0 0 2½
Copper ore	gross centner	0	1	0 1	123½ lbs.	0 0 0½		0 0 0½
— raw, in plates, pigs, and foreign coins of	net do.	1	0	0 50		0 2 0		0 1 8
— sheathing and plates for engraving ..	do.	33	0	10 0		3 6 0		1 0 0
— vessels, kettles, stills, and nails	do.	30	36	30 10		8 19 2½		3 18 4
— wire	do.	51	0	15 0		5 2 0		1 10 0
— plate, engravers	1 florin value	0	12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4½		0 0 4½
— old and broken	net centner	1	48		123½ lbs.	0 3 7½		
— percussion caps of	net lb.	prohibited		gross lb. 2 40	net lb.	prohibited		0 5 4

(continued.)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.			Duty in English Money and Rates.		
	Unit of charge.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Unit of charge.	Former duty.	Present duty.
		fl. k.	fl. k.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cabinet-makers' wares, common, of maple, oak, cherry, and walnut tree wood	1 fl. value	0 12	get centner 5 0	1 fl. value.	0 0 4½	0 10 0 123½ lbs.
— fine, made of precious wood	1 fl. value	0 36	net centner 10 0	•	0 1 2½	1 0 0 123 lbs.
Cattle, &c. (See Animals)	gross lb.	1 30	1 30	gross lb.	0 3 0	0 2 0
Cinnamon	do.	0 13	0 13	do.	0 0 5½	0 0 5½
Cassia lignea	gross centner	4 0	4 0	123½ lbs.	0 8 0	0 8 0
Dates	net lb.	0 18	0 18	net lb.	0 0 7½	0 0 7½
Dragon's blood						
Dyes and dye stuffs—viz.	gross centner	2 21	2 20	123½ lbs.	0 4 8½	0 4 8
— Orpiment	per gross lb.	0 12	0 12	gross lb.	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
— Mountain blue	gross centner		10 0	123½ lbs.		1 0 0
— do. green	do.	90 0	30 0		9 0 0	3 0 0
— Berlin, blue and red	do.	5 12	5 0		0 10 4½	0 10 0
— white lead	per loth	0 21	0 21	pr. 18 grains.	0 0 9½	0 0 9½
— carmine	gross lb.	0 0½	0 0½	gross lb.	0 0 3½	0 0 3½
— cochineal	gross centner	7 30	7 30	123½ lbs.	0 15 0	0 15 0
— indigo	do.	0 30	0 30		0 1 0	0 1 0
— lamp black (soots)	gross lb.	0 45	0 45	gross lb.	0 1 6	0 1 6
— king's blue	do.	2 30	2 30	gross centner.	0 5 0	0 5 0
— king's and Naples yellow						pr. 123½ lbs.
— lac paint—Campeachy, Curamua, Pernambuco, Paris, and London do. of all colours	gross centner	45 0	45 0	123½ lbs.	4 10 0	4 10 0
— ball lac	do.	16 30	16 30		1 13 0	1 13 0
— vermilion	do.	0 21	2 40		0 0 9½	0 5 4
— mineral blue	gross lb.	0 7½	0 7½	gross lb.	0 0 2½	0 0 2½
— Orleans	gross centner	1 30	1 30	123½ lbs.	0 3 0	0 3 0
— safflower or saffron	do.	1 15	1 15		0 2 6	0 2 6
— sap green	do.	5 0	5 0		0 10 0	0 10 0
— shumac	do.	0 9	0 9		0 0 3½	0 0 3½
— smalts and blue starch	do.	21 0	7 30		2 8 0	0 15 0
— verdigri (common)	net do.	5 0	5 0		0 10 0	0 10 0
— do, (crystalized)	net lb.	9 25½	net centner 37 30	net lb.	0 0 9	3 15 0 pr. 123½ lbs.
— rouge	the 1 fl. value	0 36	0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2½	0 1 2½
— Indian ink and colours for miniature painting	the gross lb.	1 0	1 0	gross lb.	0 2 0	0 2 0
— ultramarine	the loth	0 39	0 30	pr. 18 grains	0 1 0	0 1 0
— cinabar, with distinction	gross centner	105 0	105 0	123½ lbs.	10 10 0	10 10 0
Drugs and spices, &c., not specially enumerated	fl. value					
— for dyeing or medicine	do.	0 3	centner	1 fl. value	0 0 1½	0 0 6
— all other kinds	do.	0 6	0 15		0 2½	pr. 123½ lbs.
Engravings, either wood, copper-plate, or lithographic prints, coloured or plain, or any kind of pictures on paper	net lb.	0 51	0 51	net lb.	0 1 9½	0 1 9½
Earths, for dyeing, &c., as Armenian brown Cologne, common red, japan, ochre, &c. &c.	gross centner	0 6	0 6½	123½ lbs.	0 0 2½	0 0 2½
— white and yellow	do.	0 0½	0 0½		0 0 0½	0 0 0½
— Porcelain, Majolika, English clay, &c.	do.	0 2	0 2		0 0 0½	0 0 0½
— common potter's clay	per load	0 1½	gross cent. 4	per load	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Eggs, hens, geese, ducks, &c.	per 1 fl. v lue	0 3	0 3	1 fl. value	0 0 1½	0 0 0½
Emery, in lumps	net centner	0 9	0 12½	123½ lbs.	0 0 3½	0 0 5
— ground	gross do.	2 0	2 0		0 4 0	0 4 0
Figures or statues, in marble, alabaster, stone, &c.	1 fl. value	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
Feathers, viz.						
— bed feathers	gross centner	5 0	5 0	123½ lbs.	0 10 0	0 10 0
— down	do.	10 0	10 0		1 0 0	1 0 0
— eider-down	gross lb.	1 0	1 0	gross lb.	0 2 0	0 2 0
— peacock ostrich, &c. not prepared	1 fl. value	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
Figs.	gross centner	1 12	1 40	123½ lbs.	0 2 4½	0 3 4
Fennel seed	do.	2 0	2 0		0 4 0	0 4 0
Fat, for medicinal purposes, as beaver, hare, viper, and deer fat	do.	10 0	10 0		1 0 0	1 0 0
Fire engines	net do.	60 0	10 0		6 0 0	1 0 0
Flints	do.	1 0	1 0		0 2 0	0 2 0
Fireproof materials	gross do.	2 0	2 0		0 4 0	0 4 0
Felt, for polishing	net lb.	0 2	net cent { 0 50 } net cent { 10 0 }	net lb.	0 0 0½	0 1 8 pr. 123½ lbs.
Fish-bones, without distinction	do.	0 36			0 1 2½	1 0 0
— whalebone, pure	net centner	1 30	1 30	123½ lbs.	0 3 0	0 3 0
— white fish bone, for goldsmiths' use	do.	0 4½	0 5		0 0 1½	0 0 2

(continued.)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.			Duty in English Money and Rates.		
	Unit of charge	Former duty	Present duty	Unit of charge	Former duty	Present duty
		fl. k.	fl. k.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fish, viz.						
— river or lake fish, fresh, smoked or salted, as eels, salmon, &c.	gross centner	8 0	8 0		0 16 0	0 16 0
— ordinary do., as carp, pike, tench, &c.	do.	1 30	1 30		0 3 0	0 3 0
— sea fish, and lobsters	do.	2 30	2 30		0 5 0	0 5 0
— do. do. dried, smoked, or salted.	do.	7 30	7 30		0 15 0	0 15 0
— do. do. ordinary	do.	0 48	0 48		0 1 7½	0 1 7½
— do. do. dried, smoked, or salted, &c.	do.	2 24	2 24		0 4 9½	0 4 9½
— lamprey	do.	14 24	14 24		1 8 9½	1 8 9½
— sturgeon, smoked or salted	do.	4 0	4 0		0 8 0	0 8 0
— do. roe or caviar	do.	20 0	20 0		2 0 0	2 2 0
— roe of carp, and other common fish.	do.	1 15	1 15		0 2 6	0 2 6
— cod fish (<i>Laberdan</i>)	do.	5 0	5 0		0 10 0	0 10 0
— anchovies and sardines, fresh.	do.	1 15	1 15		0 2 6	0 2 6
— do. do. salted.	do.	3 45	3 45		0 7 0	0 7 0
— stock-fish, flat-fish, round fish, herrings, flounders and sprats.	do.	2 0	2 0		0 4 0	0 4 0
Fish oil.	do.	0 18	0 18		0 0 7½	0 0 7½
Flax (roots).	per load	0 6	0 6	per load	0 0 2½	0 0 0½
— hackled, &c.	gross centner	0 15	0 15	123½ lbs.	0 0 6	0 0 0
Fruit, as pomegranates, pine-apples, quinces, and rosemary apples.	do.	2 15	2 15		0 4 6	0 4 6
— <i>lucrosi</i> , Jews and Paradise (or Adam's) apples.	do.	7 30	7 30		0 15 0	0 15 0
— lemons, oranges, &c., and their peel.	do.	1 30	1 30		0 3 0	0 3 0
— lemon juice, for dyeing.	do.	0 3	0 3		0 0 1½	0 0 1½
— pignoli nuts	do.	6 0	6 0		0 0 2½	0 0 2½
— pistachio do.	do.	20 0	20 0		2 0 0	2 0 0
— grapes, dried, and raisins, also currants.	do.	4 0	4 0		0 8 0	0 8 0
— common, as orchard and garden fruit, viz. apples, pears, cherries, &c. &c.	gross centner	0 9	0 9	123½ lbs.	0 0 3½	0 0 3½
— do. dried and preserved.	do.	0 26	0 36		0 1 2½	0 1 7½
— do. pickled (without sugar).	do.	1 0	1 0		0 2 0	0 2 0
Fancy goods, as articles of gold and silver, ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, bronze, and lackered ware, &c. &c.	the 1 fl. val.	0 36	0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2½	0 1 2½
Furriers' wares.	do.	0 12	0 12		0 0 4½	0 0 4½
Frankincense.	do.	7 30	7 30	123½ lbs.	0 15 0	0 15 0
Gall apples or nuts.	gross centner	0 45	0 45		0 1 6	0 1 6
Grain viz.:						
— wheat	do.	0 22½	0 22½		0 0 9	0 0 9
— Indian	do.	0 17	0 17		0 0 6½	0 0 6½
— rye	do.	0 15	0 16		0 0 6	0 0 6½
— barley	do.	0 15	0 15		0 0 6	0 0 6
— not in the husk.	do.	0 40	0 40		0 1 4	0 1 4
— oats	do.	0 11	0 11		0 0 4½	0 0 4½
— buckwheat.	do.	0 13	0 13		0 0 5½	0 0 5½
— millet	do.	0 17	0 17		0 0 6½	0 0 6½
— and buckwheat ground (broken)	do.	0 24	0 24		0 0 9½	0 0 9½
— vetches.	do.	0 12½	0 12½		0 0 5	0 0 5
— beans.	do.	0 13½	0 13½		0 0 5½	0 0 5½
— peas and lentils	do.	0 32½	0 32½		0 1 1	0 1 1
— meal of all kinds.	do.	0 24	0 24		0 0 9½	0 0 9½
Glass and glass wares, viz.:						
— window, common and hollow glass of all sorts.	do.	18 0	6 40		1 16 0	0 13 4
— Crystal, cut and polished, and looking-glass plates.	the fl. value	0 30	centner { 20 0 }	1 fl. value	0 1 2½	2 0 0 }
— eye glasses and spectacles (mounted or not).	do.	0 12	0 12		0 0 4½	0 0 4½
— do. for optical instruments.	do.	0 6	0 6		0 0 2½	0 0 2½
— and enamelled beads, &c. and small glass-ware	net centner	120 0	30 0	123½ lbs.	12 0 0	3 0 0
— flint and crown glass.	glass do.	0 6	0 6½		0 0 2½	0 0 2½
Gold, in ingots, &c. and platinum	the mark	0 3	0 3	the mark	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
— plate or button	gross lb.		2 8	gross lb.	9 4 3½	9 4 3½
— wire, tin- and leaf, knittings, &c.	the fl. value	0 30	0 30	1 fl. value	0 1 2½	0 1 2½
— workers' chisels, &c.	gross lb.	0 15	gross centner { 0 12 }	gross lb.	0 0 6	0 0 0½
Garnets, oriental or foreign, rough.	net lb.	1 12	1 12	net lb.	0 2 4½	0 2 4½
— cut, &c. of all sorts.	1 fl. value	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
Gums, rosins, &c.						
— gum ammoniac, mastic, storax, rosin, &c. and all others not specially enumerated	gross centner	6 30	6 30	123½ lbs.	0 13 0	0 13 0

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.			Duty in English Money and Rates.		
	Unit of Measure.	Former duty	Present duty.	Unit of Charge	Former duty	Present duty.
		fl. k.	fls. k.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gums,* arabic, senegal, opal shellac, sandarack, &c. &c. &c., and all others for manufacturing purposes, not specially enumerated	do.	0 48	0 48		0 1 7½	0 1 7½
elastic (Caoutchouc)	gross lb.	0 19½	net centner 5 0	gross lb.	0 0 5½	{ 0 10 0 pr 123½ lbs.
do. do.						
do. do. manufactures of the above	net centner		25 0	123½ lbs.		2 10 0
the load	0 30	gross cent. 6		the load	0 1 0	{ 0 0 2½ 123½ lbs.
Glovers' wares	1 fl. value	0 36	{ net lb. } 1 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2½	{ 0 3 2½ per lb.
Garlic	net centner	0 36	0 50	123½ lbs.	0 1 2½	{ 0 5 0 0 0 9½
Glue	do.		2 30			
Gunpowder *	do.	24 0	24 0		0 0 9½	0 0 9½
Hair of Angora, &c., camels' hair	gross centner	1 12	1 15	123½ lbs.	0 2 4½	0 0 6
— beaver	gross lb.	15 0	0 15	gross lb.	0 0 6	0 0 6
— hares and rabbits	do.	0 3½	0 3½		0 0 1½	0 0 1½
— oxen and deer, not felled	gross centner	0 15	0 12½	123½ lbs.	0 0 6	0 0 5
— ditto, felled	do.	0 24	0 25		0 0 5½	0 0 10
— human	lb. gross	0 30	0 30	gross lb.	0 1 0	0 1 0
— horse, without distinction	net centner	0 24	0 25	123½ lbs.	0 0 9½	0 0 10
— common goats' or dogs' hair, not picked	{ gross do.	0 12	0 12½		0 0 4½	0 0 5
— ditto, ditto, assorted and picked	do.	0 0	10 0		1 0 0	1 0 0
Hair powder	gross centners	4 48	5 0		0 0 7	10 0 0
Hemp, with the roots (plants)	per load	0 6	{ centner } 0 1	per load	0 0 2½	0 0 0½
— hackled or not	gross centner	0 12	0 12½	123½ lbs.	0 0 4½	0 0 5
Hackles for flax, &c.	do.	1 0	1 0		0 2 0	0 2 0
Hartshorn, in pieces	net do.	1 0	1 0		0 2 0	0 2 0
— burnt	3 34	3 20			0 7 2½	0 0 8
Honey in the comb	gross do.	0 48	{ 2 30		0 1 7½	{ 0 5 0 0 0 8 0
— cleaned	do.	2 24			0 4 9½	
Hops, without distinction	do.	4 0	4 0		0 8 0	0 8 0
Hop plants	1 florin value	0 0½	0 0½	1 fl. value	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Horns, as ox, cows', bucks', goats', &c. also tips and plates	net centner	0 18	0 12½	123½ lbs.	0 0 7½	0 0 5
Hats of beaver, silk, and whalebone, except straw	each	3 0	1 0	each	0 6 0	0 2 0
— of any other description of felt hats or caps	do.	0 33	0 30		0 1 2½	0 1 0
Herbs, leaves or flowers for medicinal purposes, or for dyeing, not enumerated	{ gross centner	0 18	0 25	123½ lbs.	0 0 7½	0 0 10
Horse-hair cloths	net lb.	1 0	1 0	net lb.	0 2 0	0 2 0
— sieve bottoms	net centner	0 4½	0 4	123½ lbs.	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
Jewellery, precious stones, gems, pearls, opal, &c.	{ the 1 florin value	0 0½	0 0½	1 fl. value	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Iron ore	per load	0 1½	{ net centner } 0 0½	per load	0 0 0½	{ 0 0 0½ pr 123½ lbs.
— unmanufactured	net centner	2 21	2 21	123½ lbs.	0 4 9½	0 4 9½
— cast, as stoves, kettles, &c.	do.	5 24	5 51		0 10 9½	0 10 9½
— chips, and filings	per load	12 0	{ net centner } 2 24	per load	1 4 0	{ 0 4 9½ pr 123½ lbs.
— old and broken	net centner	2 24	2 24	123½ lbs.	0 4 9½	0 4 9½
— pig (unrefined)	do.	4 12	4 12		0 8 4½	0 8 4½
— bar, wheelbands & anchors, &c.	do.	6 0	6 0		0 12 0	0 12 0
— steel (crude)	do.	6 0	6 0		0 12 0	0 12 0
— prepared or stretched, of all sizes	do.	7 12	7 12		0 15 0	0 15 0
— fine, cast, as screws and plates, &c.	net centner	3 30	3 30		0 7 0	0 7 0
— in sheets (black)	gross centner	9 36	9 36		0 10 2½	0 10 2½
— white tinned	do.	15 36	15 36		1 11 2½	1 11 2½
— and steel wire	net centner	12 0	12 0		1 4 4	1 4 0
— coarse wares of iron, such as blacksmith's work, chains of all kinds, &c.	do.	12 0	12 0		1 4 0	1 4 0
— locksmith's work, carriage-springs, &c.	do.	60 0	60 0		6 0 0	6 0 0
— ditto fine wares, as compasses, tongs, snuffers, cutlery, &c.	1 florin value	0 36	0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2½	0 1 2½
— ditto saws and files	net lb.	0 12	0 12	net lb.	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
— chisels for gravers' use	gross lb.	0 15	0 15	gross lb.	0 0 6	0 0 6
ory, viz. elephants' teeth, whole or in pieces	net centner	1 12	1 12	123½ lbs.	0 2 4½	0 2 4½
— scraped	gross do.	0 43	0 40		0 1 5½	0 1 5½

(continued.)

* This can only be imported by special permission from the Ordnance department.

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.				Duty in English Money and Rates.			
	Unit of charge.	Former duty		Present duty.	Unit of charge.	Former duty		Present duty.
Ivory, burnt.....	gross centner	fl. 3	k. 36	fl. 3	k. 20	£. 0	s. 7	d. 2½
Isinglass.....	net do.	0	54	0	50	0	1	9½
Jalap.....	gross lb.	0	45	0	45	0	1	0
Indigo.....	gross centner	7	30	8	0	0	15	0
Instruments, optical, surgical, &c. in or out of the cases.....	1 fl. value	0	6	0	6	0	0	2½
— musical and musical clocks.....	do.	0	12	0	12	0	0	4½
Juniper berries.....	gross centner	1	18	0	25	0	1	0
Kernels, scarlet beans, &c.....	do.	5	0	5	0	0	10	0
— nux vomica.....	do.	1	30	1	40	0	3	0
Lead, viz. old lead, in pigs, &c.....	net centner	6	18	6	18	0	12	7½
— shot and balls.....	do.	7	12	7	12	0	14	4½
— for windows, pipes, &c.....	do.	8	21	8	24	0	16	9½
— litharge of lead, gold, and silver	gross centner	6	36	6	36	0	13	2½
— pencils.....	net lb.	4	18	1	36	0	9	7½
Lime.....	the load	0	2	0	0½	0	0	0
Leather of the following kinds, whether dressed in oil, prepared in alum (white) or blackened by a vitriolic process, viz. — wild goat and deer, stag, &c.....	net centner	All formerly at various heavy duties ranging from 25 to 120 florins.			123½ lbs.		3	15
— buffalo, ox, and cow.....	do.						1	1
— calf.....	do.						2	11
— hogs, sheep, kids, and cats.....	do.						1	16
— of the following descriptions prepared in tanners' bark, herbs, or gallnuts, viz. — buck, ram, sheep, goat, and kid	net centner						1	0
— articles of the above sorts of leather prepared with herbs, whether plain or dyed.....	do.						6	16
— calf, dog, brown and black, cow, horse and sea-horse, hogs, boots, legs and purse bags, &c. made of the above.....	do.						1	10
— Muscovy, without distinction.....	do.						1	0
— pound leather.....	do.						0	16
— coloured, varnished, &c. viz. calf, Morocco, Spanish and Cordovan, shagreen, &c. and all kinds of leather, varnished, gilt, or painted—also parchment.....	do.						4	0
— beaver leather.....	do.						0	0
Lime (bird).....	gross centner	2	0	2	0	0	4	0
Linen and hempen manufactures, knit and worked, &c.....	net lb.	6	0	3	36	0	12	0
— woven, as veils.....	do.	18	0	8	0	1	16	0
— batistes.....	do.	These were formerly imported for private use only, on paying the provincial tax, and a consumption duty of 6 fls.					0	12
— tapes, ribbands, threads, &c. including the paper on which they may be rolled.....	do.				net lb.	0	5	0
— fine linen handkerchiefs and table linen of all kinds.....	do.					0	6	8½
— all other kinds of ordinary linen, whether dyed, plain, or striped, and not specially enumerated.....	do.					0	1	1½
— of the ordinary sorts, as coarse packing-cloth, straw-sacks, &c.....	do.	0	33	0	25	0	1	4½
Note.— Linens mixed with stuffs, silk, or cotton, will be found in this tariff under the head of woollen manufactures.								
Journeyman, mechanics, and poor persons are allowed to bring in a quantity of common linen not exceeding 10 lbs. weight, on paying on.....	the lb.	0	11	0	9	0	0	4½
— oil-cloth of all sorts.....	net lb.	0	25	0	24	0	0	10
— sail-duck.....	do.	0	18	0	12	0	0	7½
— fly nets and gauze.....	do.	0	49	0	38	0	1	7½
— fishermen's nets & hand nets.....	net centner	15	0	13	20	1	10	0

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.			Duty in English Money and Rates.		
	Unit of charge.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Unit of charge.	Former duty.	Present duty.
Laurel and laurel leaves.....	gross do.	fl. k. 1 24	fl. k. 1 24		£. s. d. 0 2 9 ¹ / ₂	£. s. d. 0 2 9 ¹ / ₂
Lard, hogs', and goose grease.....	do.	2 30	2 30		0 5 0	0 5 0
Lace, of all kinds.....	the 1 fl. value	0 36	0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2 ¹ / ₂	0 1 2 ¹ / ₂
Liquorice.....	net centner	4 0	8 20	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	0 1 0	0 1 2 ¹ / ₂
Musk and civit.....	per gross loth	0 36	0 3 ¹ / ₂	the 18 grains	0 1 2 ¹ / ₂	0 1 2 ¹ / ₂
Meat, butchers' of all kinds, fresh.....	gross centner	0 4	0 50	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	0 0 1	0 1 8
Meat, butchers' of all kinds, salted.....	do.	2 30	2 55		0 5 0	0 6 10
Malt.....	da.	0 12	0 12		0 0 13	0 0 4 ¹ / ₂
— ground.....	net do.	0 3	0 3		0 0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
Mercury, ordinary small wares of, not fancy goods.....	1 flor. value	0 36	0 35	1 fl. value	0 1 2 ¹ / ₂	0 1 2 ¹ / ₂
Magnesia.....	gross lb.	0 12	0 12	gross lb.	0 0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 0 4 ¹ / ₂
Magnet, loadstone (rough).....	1 fl. value	0 6	0 6	1 fl. value	0 0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 0 2 ¹ / ₂
Mauna.....	gross centner	1 15	1 15	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	0 2 6	0 2 6
Marble, rough.....	net do.	0 0 ¹ / ₂	0 0 ¹ / ₂	1 fl. value	0 0 0 ¹ / ₂	0 0 0 ¹ / ₂
— cut.....	1 fl. value	0 6	0 6		0 0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 0 2 ¹ / ₂
Machines and parts of.....	do.	0 6	0 6		0 0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 0 2 ¹ / ₂
Mats of reed, straw, &c.....	the 100	1 15	1 15	the 100	0 2 0	0 2 6
Metal, composition—as brass, pinch-beck, &c.....	net centner	26 21	8 20	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	2 12 9 ¹ / ₂	0 16 8
— in sheets, plates, &c.....	do.	45 36	13 20		4 11 2 ¹ / ₂	1 6 8
— manufactured articles of above, as buttons, pins, nails, candle-sticks, &c.....	do.	60 0	60 0		6 0 0	6 0 0
— hammered work, as leaves, foil, &c.....	1 fl. value	0 36	0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2 ¹ / ₂	0 1 2 ¹ / ₂
— tinsel.....	net centner	0 7 ¹ / ₂	{ gross cent. } 12 30	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	0 0 3 ¹ / ₂	1 5 0
— wire strings, as piano, guitar strings, &c.....	do.	16 10	16 10		1 13 4	1 13 4
— chafed for bronsing.....	do.	0 12	{ gross cent. } 20 0		0 0 4 ¹ / ₂	2 0 0
— pieces of, old and broken.....	gross centner	1 30	1 40		0 3 2 ¹ / ₂	0 3 4
Meat.....	do.	1 50	1 40		0 3 8	0 3 4
Minerals and petrifications, unenumerated.....	1 fl. value	0 3	0 3	1 fl. value	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
— cut or wrought.....	do.	0 6	0 6		0 0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 0 2 ¹ / ₂
Mithridate or theriac.....	gross lb.	0 54	0 54	gross lb.	0 1 9 ¹ / ₂	0 1 0 ¹ / ₂
— animal.....	gross centner	27 0	27 0	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	2 14 0	2 14 0
Must of fruit.....	do.	0 18	0 30		0 0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 1 0
Mill-toues.....	each	0 12	0 2	each	0 0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 0 4 ¹ / ₂
— for hand mills.....	do.	0 3	0 3		0 0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
Minted coins of gold or silver.....	free	free	free	free	free	free
Mace and nutmegs.....	gross lb.	0 54	0 54	gross lb.	0 1 9 ¹ / ₂	0 1 9 ¹ / ₂
Millinery of all sorts.....	1 fl. value	0 36	0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2 ¹ / ₂	0 1 2 ¹ / ₂
Mustard seed and meal.....	gross centner	6 30	0 30	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	0 13 0	0 13 0
— prepared.....	do.	10 0	10 0		1 0 0	1 0 0
Needles, for sewing, without distinction.....	net lb.	2 0	2 0	net lb.	0 4 0	0 4 0
Natron.....	gross centner		3 20	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.		0 6 8
Nickel.....	do.		6 40			0 13 4
Nuts, ordinary.....	do.	0 30	0 30		0 1 0	0 1 0
— hazel nut.....	do.	1 0	1 0		0 2 0	0 2 0
Oil, olive.....	gross centner	4 0	4 0	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	0 8 0	0 8 0
— hemp, rape, and linseed, palm, and cocoa nut.....	do.	2 30	2 30		0 5 0	0 5 0
— black pitch, stone, turpentine, and harishorn.....	do.	2 0	2 0		0 4 0	0 4 0
— fine essential oils, as of bergamot, cassia, lemon, rose, jessamine, millefleurs, orange, &c. &c.....	gross lb.	2 6	2 6	gross lb.	0 4 2 ¹ / ₂	0 4 2 ¹ / ₂
— of ordinary descriptions, as of mint, cubeb, myrrh, sperm, &c.....	do.	0 36	0 36		0 1 2 ¹ / ₂	0 1 2 ¹ / ₂
— of the most common sorts, viz., of laurel, almond, poppy, juniper, &c.....	do.	0 6	0 6		0 0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 0 2 ¹ / ₂
— for medical purposes.....	do.	0 15	0 15		0 0 6	0 0 6
Olives, fresh or dried.....	gross centner	0 15	0 15	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	0 0 6	0 0 6
— green, pickled.....	do.	2 0	2 0		0 4 0	0 4 0
Opium.....	gross lb.	1 6	1 6	gross lb.	0 2 2 ¹ / ₂	0 2 2 ¹ / ₂
Oakum.....	gross centner	0 5	0 5	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	0 0 2	0 0 2
Onions.....	do.	0 48	0 50		0 1 7 ¹ / ₂	0 1 8
Pens and quills without distinction.....	the 1000	1 0	1 0	the 1000	0 2 0	0 2 0
Poultry and game, &c., as turkeys and geese.....	the pair		0 6	the pair		0 0 2 ¹ / ₂
— ducks and capons.....	do.		0 3			0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
— hens.....	do.		0 2			0 0 0 ¹ / ₂
— doves.....	do.		0 0 ¹ / ₂			0 0 0 ¹ / ₂
— grouse, woodcocks, pheasants, swans, &c.....	do.		0 8			0 0 3 ¹ / ₂
— wild ducks, geese, partridges, white grouse, snipes, &c.....	do.		0 4			0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
— plovers, moor hen, and wild doves.....	do.		0 2			0 0 0 ¹ / ₂
— fieldfares, thrushes, larks, and quails.....	the dozen		0 3			0 0 1 ¹ / ₂

(continued)

AUSTRIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.			Duty in English Money and Rates.		
	Unit of charge.	Former duty	Present duty	Unit of charge.	Former duty	Present duty.
		fl. k.	fl. k.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Poultry, all other descriptions of small birds.....	the dozen		0 1			0 0 0 ² / ₃
Paintings, except those on paper...	the fl. value	0 12	0 12			0 0 4 ³ / ₄
Pencils, lead.....	gross centner	0 6	0 6 ¹ / ₂	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	0 0 2 ³ / ₄	0 0 2 ³ / ₄
Palms and oil twigs.....	do.	8 0	8 0		0 16 0	0 16 0
Paper, writing and letter paper, and all sorts of a more common description.....	do.	7 30	net centner		0 15 0	
— post, vellum, note and card paper, &c.....	do.	20 0	3 20		2 0 0	0 6 0
— very fine, coloured, engraved, or painted paper, &c.....	do.	45 0	10 0		4 10 0	1 0 0
— gold and silver paper, fine.....	net lb.		2 40	net lb.		0 5 4
— blotting paper.....	net centner	0 3	0 3	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
— pasteboard.....	gross do.	2 0	net cent.		0 4 0	0 1 8
— press boards.....	net do.		0 50			0 0 2
Perfumery, fine scented waters, soaps, pomatum, powder, &c.....	1 fl. value	0 36	gross lb.	1 fl. value	0 1 2 ³ / ₄	per lb
Pitch, white and black, and common rosin of fir, tar, &c.....	gross centner	0 3	0 3	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
— torches.....	net do.	2 24	2 30		0 4 0 ³ / ₄	0 5 0
Pearl shell, or mother of pearl.....	do.	2 30	2 30		0 5 0	0 5 0
Pepper, long, black and white, allspice pepper-dust, &c.....	gross do.	20 0	20 0		2 0 0	2 0 0
— Cayenne.....	do.	6 0	6 0		0 12 0	0 12 0
Phosphorus.....	net loth	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	Net loth of 18 grains }	0 0 1	0 0 1
Potash.....	gross centner	0 7	0 6 ¹ / ₂	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	0 0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 0 2 ¹ / ₂
Paste of flour, macaroni, wafers, &c.....	do.	1 0	1 0		0 8 0	0 8 0
Pottery, porcelain.....	1 fl. value	0 36	0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2 ³ / ₄	0 1 2 ³ / ₄
— black, fire proof, as crucibles, tiles, &c.....	gross centner	30 0	7 30	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	3 0 0	0 15 0
— of all other descriptions of clay or earthenware, with or without glazur.....	do.	0 24	0 25		0 0 9 ³ / ₄	0 0 10
— sets of tea-cups and saucers, &c. for children (toys).....	1 fl. value	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4 ³ / ₄	0 0 4 ³ / ₄
Quicksilver, pure.....	do.		0 36			0 1 2 ³ / ₄
Preparations of all kinds.....	gross centner	90 0	90 0	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rags, blotting-paper, &c.....	per lb.	1 12	1 12	per lb.	0 2 4 ³ / ₄	0 2 4 ³ / ₄
Rice.....	net centner	0 3	0 3	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
Rinds and bark, medicinal, as Peruvian Cortex, Augutura, and China Nova.....	gross do.	0 54	0 54		0 1 9 ³ / ₄	0 1 9 ³ / ₄
— all other descriptions of bark, for medicinal purposes.....	gross lb.	0 3	0 3	gross lb.	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
— quercitron.....	do. centner	prohibited.	18 0	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	prohibited	1 16 0
— all others for dyeing.....	do.	1 30	1 30		0 3 0	0 3 0
Reeds or canes, viz.:	do.	0 15	0 15		0 0 6	0 0 6
— cassia.....	1 fl. value	0 3	0 3	1 fl. value	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
— Spanish reeds and all unfinished canes.....	net lb.	0 3	0 3	net lb.	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
— canes and sticks finished, and rattans.....	1 fl. value	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4 ³ / ₄	0 0 4 ³ / ₄
— for chairs.....	do.	0 36	0 36	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	0 1 2 ³ / ₄	0 1 2 ³ / ₄
— for weavers.....	gross centner	2 12	2 5		0 4 4 ³ / ₄	0 4 4 ³ / ₄
Red stone, viz.—red chalk.....	do.	0 6	0 6 ¹ / ₂		0 0 2 ³ / ₄	0 0 2 ³ / ₄
— set in wood.....	do.	0 24	0 25		0 0 6 ³ / ₄	0 0 10 ³ / ₄
Ropemakers' work.....	gross lb.	0 21	0 20	gross lb.	0 0 8 ³ / ₄	0 0 8
Roots of a valuable description, as jalap, senna, and snake root, &c.....	net centner	18 0	2 30	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	1 16 0	0 5 0
— of ordinary descriptions, as saucory, &c.....	gross do.	5 0	5 0		0 10 0	0 10 0
— chiva root.....	do.	0 30	1 40		0 1 0 ³ / ₄	0 3 4
— white sea flower root.....	do.	0 22 ¹ / ₂	0 25		0 0 9	0 0 10
(bulbs) flower roots.....	net do.	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 25		0 0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 0 8
Spirits, &c. viz.—Brandy (French) and common whiskey, cherry-water (kirchenwasser) &c. and spirits of wine.....	gross centner	3 0	3 20		0 6 0	
— Arrack and rum, and all other spirituous liquors, as well as essence of punch, &c. &c., in kegs or casks.....	gross centnr.	5 0	5 0	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	0 10 0	0 10 0
— do. in bottles.....	do.	13 20	13 20			
Stone for building, and sand.....	do.	10 0	10 0		1 0 8	1 6 8
Steam engines.....	per load.	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 0 ¹ / ₂	per load	1 0 0	1 0 0
	free	free	free	free	0 0 0 ¹ / ₂	0 0 0 ¹ / ₂

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.			Duty in English Money and Rates.		
	Unit of charge.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Unit of charge.	Former duty.	Present duty.
		fl. k.	fl. k.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Skins and hides, raw, and entirely undressed, viz.—ox, cow, bullock, horse, ass, and mule, undressed—			net centner 0 25	123½ lbs.		0 0 10
—buck, calf, cat and dog, sheep and lambs, shagreen (fish), hare, &c. &c. in a perfectly raw and unmanufactured state.....			net centner 0 50			0 1 8
—lamb skins, salted, and partially manufactured.....			net centner 8 20			0 16 8
—sheep, lambs, pig, deer, dogs and calves, partially dressed on the under (flesh) side.....			net centner 10 40			1 13 4
—bears', wolves', lions', monkeys' panthers', foxes', sealhorse, &c. &c.—skins raw and unmanufactured.....			net centner 10 0			1 0 0
—do. do. do. manu- factured.....			net centner 25 0			2 10 0
—marmot, polecat, lynx, Astrakan and Angora skins, &c., in the raw state.....			net centner 25 0			2 10 0
—do. do. do. partly dressed; also foxes' necks, backs, brushes, &c.—geese and swans' skins, &c.....			net centner 50 0			5 0 0
—squirrel, chinchilla, otter and martin skins—undressed.....			net centner 50 0			5 0 0
—do. do. do. dressed;—also white, blue, and black, fox skins, sable and ermine, do. dressed or undressed.....			the net lb. 1 0	net lb.		0 2 0
Samples of goods (small pieces)....	fl. value	0 0½	0 0½	1 fl. value	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Slates, writing—and slate pencils....	net centner	1 36	1 40	123½ lbs.	0 3 2½	0 3 4
Saddlers' wares and saddlery.....	fl. value	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 3½	0 0 4½
Saltpetre.....	gross centner	3 45	3 45	123½ lbs.	0 7 6	0 7 6
—refined.....	net do.	9 0	9 0		0 18 0	0 18 0
[The above can only be imported or exported by special official permission.]						
Salt, rock and sea.....	gross centner	prohibited	0 30	prohibited.		0 1 0
—yellow amber.....	gr ss lb.	1 18	gross cent. 15 0	gross lb.	0 1 7½	0 0 6
—clove.....	do.	0 37½	gross cent. 5 0		0 1 3	pr 123½ lbs.
—acid—as sulphuric, vitriolic, tartaric, &c., &c.—unenumerated.....	do.	0 9			0 0 3½	0 10 0
—all medicinal salts, unenumerated.....	gross centner	6 0	5 0	123½ lbs.	0 12 0	0 10 0
—glauber salts,—crude or calcined	do.	0 40	0 12½		0 1 4	0 0 5
Seed—rape seed.....	do.		0 8			0 0 3½
—all other descriptions,—as medicinal, or garden seeds, &c.—also those use for dyeing, &c. not specially enumerated.....	do.	0 18	0 50		0 0 7½	0 1 8
Scammony.....	gross lb.	0 18	0 18	gross lb.	0 0 7½	0 0 7½
—pure.....	do.	0 36	0 36		0 0 2½	0 1 2½
Sheep's wool, and offal of all wool—	gross centner	0 30	0 30	123½ lbs.	0 1 0	0 1 0
—manufactures of sheep's wool &c.; FINE, as casimires, merinos, plush, &c. &c.....	net lb.		1 50	net lb.		0 3 8
—of a more ORDINARY DESCRIPTION, mixed with linen, yarn, horse-hair, &c. &c. as stockings, gloves, &c.....	do.		0 40			0 1 4
—worked or woven,—as common carpets, flannels, blankets, friezes, &c. &c.....	do.		0 40			0 1 4
—Shawls, scarfs, &c. without distinction.....	1 fl. value	0 35	0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2½	0 1 2½
Shears, sheep.....	gross centner	7 0	7 0	123½ lbs.	0 14 0	0 14 0
—cloth.....	do.	2 0	2 0	each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Ships.....	1 fl. value	0 3	0 3	1 fl. value	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
Smalts and blue starch (see Colours)						
Snails.....	gross centner	1 0	1 0	123½ lbs.	0 2 0	0 2 0
Shoemakers' wares, of leather, cloths &c.....	1 fl. value	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
Sponges for baths or horses	net lb.	0 12	0 12	net lb.	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
—crop and sea sponge.....	gross centner	2 15	2 15	123½ lbs.	0 4 1	0 4 6
—larch and elder.....	do.	3 30	3 30		0 7 0	0 7 0
Salphur, without distinction.....	do.	2 21	0 50		0 4 9½	0 1 8
—flour of.....	do.	4 0	4 0		0 8 0	0 8 0
Silk—worm eggs.....	gross lb.	0 8	0 8	gross lb.	0 0 3½	0 0 3½
—cocoon.....	net centner	0 16	0 12½	123½ lbs.	0 0 6½	0 0 5

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.			Duty in English Money and Rates.		
	Unit of Charge.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Unit of charge.	Former duty.	Present duty.
Silk raw, not spun.....	do.	fl. 0 39	fl. 0 40	123½ lbs.	£. s. d. 0 1 3½	£. s. d. 0 1 8
— spun for weaving.....	do.	50 50	50 50		5 1 8	5 1 8
— cleaned and dyed.....	do.	63 10½	62 30		6 6 7½	6 5 0
— for sewing, knitting, &c.....	do.	152 16½	150 0		15 4 0½	15 0 0
— <i>forest silk</i> , raw and waste of, whether reeled or not, but not hackled.....	do.	Various duties from 2½s. to 21 fls.	0 50			0 1 8
— all other sorts, raw or cleaned but not hackled.....	do.		0 25			0 0 10
— of the above kinds, hackled, cleaned, or dyed, but not spun or thrown.....	do.		7 30			0 15 0
— do. do. spun, or twisted, &c. cleaned, dyed, coloured or raw; also fancy silk (<i>fantastic side</i>).....	do.		20 0			2 0 0
Silk manufactures of all descriptions, mixed, as <i>velvets</i> , half silk handkerchiefs, &c.....	net lb.		11 24	net lb.	1 8 9½	1 0 0
Soap, common and oil soap.....	gross centner	2 30	4 0	223½ lbs.	0 5 0	0 8 0
— do. Venice, Trieste, &c. with a certificate.....	1 fl. value	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4½	0 0 17
Sieve-maker's wares.....	net centner	1 12	0 21	123½ lbs.	0 2 4½	0 0 9½
Sealing-wax.....	per mark	0 1	0 1	per mark	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Silver in bars, pieces, or plates, bullion, &c.....	fl. value	0 36	0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2½	0 1 2½
— wire, plate, spangles, strings, &c.....	per mark	0 1½	0 21	per mark	0 0 2½	0 0 0½
— hammered or beaten.....	do.	3 0	6 0	do.	0 6 0	0 12 0
— plates, and vessels of new or old silver (gilt or not), candlesticks, jugs, &c. of which the value of the labour is not equal to the metal.....	gross centner	0 11	0 12½	123½ lbs.	0 0 4½	0 0 5
Soda.....	do. lb.	0 3½	0 4	gross lb.	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
Spanish flies (<i>cantharides</i>).....	fl. value	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
Sauces (fish), and made dishes of fish or meat.....	net centner	18 0	18 0	123½ lbs.	0 0 7½	0 0 7½
Staniol, looking-glass foil.....	gross do.	2 0	2 0	do.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Starch.....	florm value	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4½	0 0 14
Stonecutters' work.....	each	0 4	0 4	each	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
Strik lizard.....	net centner	0 3	0 25	123½ lbs.	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
Sand, common.....	do.	1 30	0 25	do.	0 3 0	0 0 10
— fine, coloured.....	do.	0 13	0 25	do.	0 1 5½	0 0 10
— bone.....	per load	0 2½	0 0½	per load	0 0 1	123½ lbs.
Straw, common.....	per fl. value	0 6	0 6½	1 fl. value	0 2 2½	0 0 0½
— Swiss, for braids.....	do.	0 12	10 0	do.	0 0 4½	0 0 2½
Straw wares, not ornamental, but for domestic purposes, as baskets, &c.....	florin value	0 3	0 3	do.	0 0 1½	0 0 0½
— plaids of, and bark braids.....	do.	0 12	10 0	do.	0 0 4½	123½ lbs.
Sausages and blood-puddings.....	gross centner	0 12	0 12	123½ lbs.	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
Sugar, refined, of all sorts, in lumps, &c.....	net do.	21 0	18 0	do.	2 2 0	1 10 0
— raw, powdered for the trade.....	do.	21 0	15 0	do.	2 2 0	1 10 0
— do. for the use of refiners.....	do.	14 0	7 30	do.	1 8 0	0 15 0
— all other sorts for refiners.....	do.	7 0	5 0	do.	0 11 0	0 10 0
— syrup (molasses).....	gross lb.	0 6	0 6	gross lb.	0 0 2½	0 0 2½
— (capillary).....	net centner	0 36	0 36	123½ lbs.	0 1 2½	0 1 2½
Stereotype plates.....	net lb.	0 36	0 36	net lb.	0 1 2½	0 1 2½
Tin plates not varnished.....	net centner	prohibited	prohibited	123½ lbs.	prohibited	prohibited
Types for printing.....	per 1 fl. value	0 12	3 20	1 fl. value	0 0 4½	0 0 6 8
Turners' wares, common, of wood.....	do.	0 36	0 50	do.	0 1 2½	0 1 8
— fine, of wood, bone, horn, ivory, mother of pearl, &c.....	gross centner	3 0	3 0	123½ lbs.	0 6 0	0 6 0
Turtles.....	net lb.	0 27	0 27	net lb.	0 0 10½	0 0 10½
Truffles, fresh, dried, or in oil.....	gross centner	15 0	15 0	123½ lbs.	1 18 0	1 10 0
— all other sorts for the table, fresh.....	do.	0 6	0 6	do.	0 0 2½	0 0 2½
— dried or salted.....	do.	7 30	7 30	do.	0 15 0	0 15 0
Tobacco, leaf.....	do.	15 0	15 0	do.	1 10 0	1 10 0
— manufactured, smoking, varinas, in rolls or cut, and all descriptions of foreign manufacture.....	gross lb.	0 30	40 0	gross lb.	0 1 0	123½ lbs.
— Spanish and Havana snuffs.....	do.	2 0	40 0	do.	0 4 0	0 1 4
— all other foreign snuffs.....	do.	0 36	0 48	do.	0 1 2½	0 1 7½
— pipes of wood.....	net lb.	0 12	0 12	net lb.	0 1 2½	0 1 7½
— of clay or earthenware.....	the fl. value	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4½	0 0 4½

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.			Duty in English Money and Rates.		
	Unit of charge.	Former duty	Present duty	Unit of charge.	Former duty	Present duty.
		fl. k.	fl. k.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Tamarinds.....	gross centner	0 24	0 25	132½ lbs	0 0 9½	0 0 10
Tapestry, of paper.....	net lb.	1 12	0 54	net lb.	0 2 4½	0 1 9½
Turpentine.....	gross centner	2 0	2 0	123½ lbs.	0 4 0	0 4 0
Tees.....	gross lb.	0 54	0 54	gross lb.	0 1 9½	0 1 9½
Tiles or bricks (burnt).....	the 1000	0 30	0 30	the 1000	0 1 2½	0 1 2½
Turf, moor earth.....	the load	0 1½	0 1½	the load	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Tallow.....	gross centner	1 30	1 30	123½ lbs.	0 3 0½	0 3 0½
— candles and palm oil do.	do.	6 48	6 40	do.	0 13 7½	0 13 4
Tartar, argil, sulphate of potass.....	do.	0 9	0 12½	do.	0 0 3½	0 0 5
— prepared—viz. cream of tartar.....	do.	10 0	5 0	do.	1 0 0	0 10 0
Tin, crude.....	net do.	4 30	4 10	do.	0 5 6	0 8 4
— old and broken.....	do.	2 45	54 0	do.	0 5 3½	0 1 5½
— vessels of tin.....	do.	54 0	0 8	net lb.	0 0 3½	0 0 3½
Thread, linen, bleached or not.....	net lb.	0 8	0 18	do.	0 0 9½	0 0 7½
— do. do. dyed.....	do.	0 24	0 18	do.	0 0 9½	0 0 7½
— (woollen) without distinction.....	do.	0 36	0 36	1 fl. value	0 1 2½	0 1 2½
Upholsterers' wares and work.....	gross centner	0 44	0 44	123½ lbs.	0 1 5½	0 1 5½
Vinegar, ordinary, in casks.....	do.	0 6	0 6	per bottle	0 0 2½	0 0 2½
— fine, containing pickled fruits, &c.....	per bottle	0 12	0 12	gross lb.	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
Varnish.....	gross lb.	0 3	0 6	1 fl. value	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
Veg. tables, with the exception of gram and fruit.....	the fl. value	0 6	0 6	do.	0 0 2½	0 0 2½
— Dried or pickled.....	do.	0 3½	0 4	gross centner	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
Valonia.....	110 lbs. weight { gross cent }	0 12	2 0	110 lbs. weight { gross cent }	1 4 0	0 4 0
Vanilla.....	net lb.	1 15	1 15	net lb.	0 2 4½	0 2 6
Vitriol of iron (green).....	gross centner	5 36	5 25	123½ lbs.	0 11 2½	0 10 10
— of copper and Roman vitriol. (blue).....	do.	0 30	1 30	do.	0 0 3	0 3 0
— of zinc (white).....	do.	0 18	0 12½	123½ lbs.	0 0 7½	0 0 5
Wood, medicinal as aloes, sassafras, &c. &c. in pieces.....	net centner	0 9	3 20	do.	0 18 0	0 6 8
— cut, rasped or ground.....	gross do.	0 12	0 12½	do.	0 0 1½	0 0 5
— for dyeing as logwood, fustic &c. &c. in pieces.....	net do.	8 0	3 20	do.	0 16 0	0 6 8
— cut, rasped, or ground.....	gross do.	0 1	0 3	1 fl. value	0 0 0½	0 0 1½
— ship timber, masts, &c.....	fl. value	0 6	0 6	do.	0 0 0½	0 0 2½
— do. brought by water carriage.....	do.	0 12½	0 12½	do.	0 0 5	0 0 5
— ordinary wood for joiners' use, as oak, maple, cherry-tree, &c.....	net centner	1 52½	1 15	123½ lbs.	0 3 0½	0 2 6
— ebony, mahogany, olive, rose wood, hazel-nut, &c.....	do.	0 22½	0 25	do.	0 0 0½	0 0 10
— box and cedar wood.....	gross do.	0 51	0 50	do.	0 1 8½	0 1 8½
— do. do. in planks, &c.....	net centner	1 30	3 20	do.	0 3 0	0 6 8
— corkwood.....	do.	0 3	0 25	1 fl. value	0 0 1½	0 0 10
— manufactured (corks).....	do.	0 12	0 12	do.	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
— common wood wares, as casks, staves, garden tools, hoops, &c. &c.....	1 fl. value	0 9½	0 9	do.	0 0 3½	0 0 3½
Wigmakers, articles for.....	each	0 27	0 25	the 100	0 0 10½	0 0 10½
Whetstones, for scythes, &c.....	the 100	0 1	0 1	do.	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
— smaller for goldsmiths' use.....	do.	0 30	0 40	do.	0 1 2½	0 1 4
— all others, small.....	do.	0 12	0 12	1 fl. value	0 0 4	0 0 4½
Watches and clocks of wood with metal works, &c.....	1 fl. value	0 6	0 6	do.	0 0 2½	0 0 2½
— parts of, as springs, chains, and wooden works.....	do.	0 36	0 36	do.	0 1 2½	0 1 2½
— watch cases and keys.....	do.	0 6	0 6	do.	0 0 2½	0 0 2½
— watch-makers' implements.....	gross centner	5 0	5 0	123½ lbs.	0 10 0	1 4 0
Wax, yellow, unbleached.....	do.	12 0	28 20	do.	1 4 0	2 16 8
— white, bleached.....	net lb.	0 17	28 20	do.	0 0 6½	per 123½
— candles and torches.....	do.	0 3	0 3	1 fl. value	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
— spermaceti candles.....	do.	0 12	0 12	do.	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
Waggons and sleighs, &c.—ordinary.....	1 fl. value	0 3	0 3	do.	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
— all other sorts—as carriages.....	do.	0 12	0 12	do.	0 0 4½	0 0 4½

Note.— Loaded waggons, and travellers' carriages pay no duty..

Steam carriages, imported for the use of *privileged railways* have been subjected to the following duties—:

viz. in 1838 to a duty of 1s.
 1839 2
 1840 3
 1841 4
 1842 and all following years } 5

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in Austrian Money and Rates.			Duty in English Money and Rates.		
	Unit of charge.	Former duty	Present duty	Unit of charge.	Former duty	Present duty.
Waggon-grease.....	gross centner	fl. k. 0 48	fl. k. 0 50	123½ lbs.	£ s. d. 0 1 7½	£ s. d. 0 1 8
Water (mineral).....	do.	0 36	0 40	do.	0 1 ½	0 1 4
factitious—specially.....	do.		6 40	do.		0 13 4
permitted to be imported at f. duty of.....	do.			do.		
Weaver's-loom, lays, and tools.....	1 fl. value.	0 3	0 3	1 fl. value	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
Wines viz. Cape wine, and all descriptions of the best French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese wines, except the following:—	1 fl. value	0 36	{ gross cen 15 0 }	1 fl. value	0 1 2½	1 10 0 per 123½
— Cape and champagne in bottles	the bottle	0	0 30	the bottle		0 1 0
— half bottles ..	do.		0 15	do.		0 0 6
— of the various descriptions above named, in bottle.....	do.		0 18	do.		0 0 7½
— Cyprus and Levant wine—also, Italian, Wallachian, Moldau wines, not comprised under the two next following heads.....	gross centner	7 30	7 30	123½ lbs.	0 15 0	0 15 0
— common Italian, Swiss and Piedmontese wines &c. in bottles or casks.....	do.	2 0	2 0	do.	0 4 0	0 4 0
— Swiss wine in casks, &c.—and also wine produced in the neighbourhood of the <i>Rodensee</i> , &c. &c.	do.	2 0	2 30	do.	0 4 0	0 5 0
— All other descriptions of wine from Hungary, France, Lzania, Dalmatia, and Illyria, &c.	do.	{ from 2 fl. ks. to 2 florins. }	{ From 1 to 2 florins }	do.	from 10½ d. to 4s.	from 2s. to 4s.
Yarn, of flax and hemp, unbleached	net centner	4 12	0 50	123½ lbs.	0 8 4½	0 1 8
— bleached or half bleached.....	do.	5 0	3 20	do.	0 10 0	0 6 8
— dyed	do.	12 30	8 20	do.	1 5 0	0 16 8
— tow of all sorts, &c.....	do.	1 15	0 25	do.	0 2 6	0 0 10
— of cows' hair.....	gross centner	0 21	0 25	do.	0 0 9½	0 0 10
— of sheep's wool, dyed or other wise.....	net do.	12 30	flat & undyed of all these kinds 7 30	do.	1 5 0	dyed of all these kinds 0 15 0
— of Angora goat, and camel's hair flat and undyed.....	do.	1 48	dyed 5 0	do.	0 3 7½	undyed 0 10 0
— of cotton white twist, to No. 30 inclusive.....	do.	81 0	plain 15 0	do.	8 2 0	plain 1 10 0
— water do. up to No. 12.....	do.	60 0	dyed 30 0	do.	6 0 0	dyed 3 0 0
— Cotton twist over No. 30, and water twist over No. 12.....	do.	30 0		do.	3 0 0	
Zinc—spelter.....	do.	0 36	0 36	do.	0 1 2½	0 1 2½
— plates of.....	do.	4 0	4 0	do.	0 8 0	0 8 0

Note.—In order to reserve to the government the power of prohibiting certain manufactured articles, it is necessary to have these goods entered under a special permit. This forms a most inconvenient delay, and no advantage to the revenue being the consequence. Those articles are manufactures of COTTON, WOOL, LINEN, SILK, and HARDWARES; CHOCOLATE, CINNABAR, and ROUGE; *fancy Cabinet Maker's* wares of fine wood, &c.; QUICKSILVER, WALKING CANES, and SILVER WIRE. The following articles, although appertaining to the above, are exempt from the special permit, viz., bobinet-lace, nankins, cotton twists, thread and yarn; woolen threads and yarns; linen thread and yarns; canvas, cambric, and fishing nets; saws, files, chisels, &c.

The consequence of retaining the above absurd regulation is, that many rather than wait for a special permit smuggle the articles enumerated.

All foreign wines were formerly strictly prohibited, except for the special use of the nobility, who were *allowed* TO IMPORT FOREIGN WINES, AND SOME OTHER PROHIBITED ARTICLES, FOR THEIR OWN CONSUMPTION.

AUSTRIAN EXPORT DUTIES.

THERE are duties levied upon the exportation of most of the articles in the foregoing tariff; these duties are chiefly nominal, and rate generally from $\frac{1}{4}$ kreutzer to 5 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ kreutzers—that is, from the 120th part of a shilling to 2*d.* and 5*d.* per centner of 123 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. English.

The following articles are subject to higher export duties than the above, viz:

ARTICLES.	Austrian Money.		English Money.		
	<i>Fls.</i>	<i>Krs.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Apothecaries' wares, the centner	0	25	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cotton manufactures ditto	0	30	0	1	0
Bones ditto	0	20	0	0	8
Bristles ditto	1	15	0	2	6
Caviare ditto	0	25	0	0	10
Cattle, viz. :—					
— oxen, cows, and bulls, each	1	30	0	3	0
— calves over one year old ditto	0	45	0	1	6
— ditto under ditto ditto	0	9	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
— sheep and goats ditto	0	5	0	0	2
— lambs and kids ditto	0	3	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— swine (above 100 lbs. weight) ditto	0	36	0	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
— ditto (under 100 do. and above 35 do.) ditto	0	18	0	0	7
— sucking-pigs (9 to 35 lbs) ditto	0	9	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
— ditto (under 9 lbs.) ditto	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— mules ditto	0	10	0	0	4
— asses ditto	0	2	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dye-stuffs, various duties, varying from	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ krs. to 1 fl. 40 krs.		from 5 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>		
Fire-arms	0	25	0	0	10
Gold and silver in bars, or ingots, or dust, (exportation prohibited)					
Hides and skins, the centner	1	40	0	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Horns, of all kinds ditto	1	30	0	3	0
Iron, unwrought ditto	0	48	0	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Leather, tanned ditto	0	50	0	1	8
Maps ditto	0	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	3
Mustard and mustard-seed					
Nickel					
Pistachio nuts					
Potashes	the centner				
Quicksilver			0	0	10
Straw-platting					
Sheep's wool, ditto	1	0	0	2	0
Silkworms' eggs, the lb.	0	40	0	1	4
— cocoons, the centner	12	0	1	4	0
— raw, unspun, ditto	45	0	4	10	0
— spun and organzine, ditto	22	30	2	5	0
— cleansed or dyed, in trams	12	30	1	5	0
— sewing silk, and for embroidery	4	10	0	8	4
— waste of silk	3	20	0	6	8

With the exception of the export duties upon the above enumerated articles, and the internal duties levied upon articles passing from Hungary into the other Austrian dominions, all the remaining export duties of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ kreutzers, are considered as imposed and levied to ascertain the quantity and description of goods: or what in France is termed *droit de balance*.

TRANSIT DUTIES.

THE transit duties through the Austrian states are moderate, varying from 2 kreutzers the *minimum* to 27 kreutzers the *maximum* duty per centner of 123½lbs.

1.—Alum—anniseed and coriander seed—apothecaries' wares (unprepared)—arsenic and cobalt—asant and other ordinary resins—bones (whalebones)—brooms—toys for children—sculptors' works (ordinary) in wood, marble, or alabaster—lead—natural flowers—bristles—bread—butter—common articles for dyers' use—cobalt—iron—earth and porcelain, and other earthen (unrefined)—printers' and engravers' blacking—feathers—skins and hides (raw)—fish or train oils—fruit (not preserved)—galls of all kinds—liquors: as brandy, beer, arrack, rum, &c.—corn, grain, and flour of all kinds—glass and glass wares—hair: as horse, cow, and common goats' hair—rags—hackles for cleaning flax and hemp—honey—hops—horns, claws, and bones—vegetables—dried onions—teasles—moss—crabs' eyes—leaves and roots for medicinal purposes—copper and brass (unmanufactured)—lime—flax and hemp—mats and carpets of bark, bast, grass, &c.—mithridate or theriac—oils of all kinds, except perfumed or essential oils—all ordinary articles of paper and books, printed or unprinted, not gilded or ornamented—pitch and tar—pepper—potashes—quicksilver—all ordinary bark for dyeing or tanning—sago—sand—stone—sieves of horsehair—soda—spices and drugs, not otherwise named—liquorice—juice—tamarinds—juniper berries—grease—mineral waters—tartar and cream of tartar—zinc and bismuth—tin (unwrought)—and raw sugar—are subjected to TWO KREUTZERS (or the *fifteenth part of a shilling*) TRANSIT DUTY, per centner of 123½lbs.

2.—Cotton—wool—lead pencils, in wood—sugar of lead—Indian and aromatic beans—cocoa—coffee—borax—confectionary—turners' wares—turnsol—animal fat, for medicinal purposes—varnish—fish of all kinds—copper (wrought), and copper wire—leather, dressed—magnesia—manna—minerals (fine)—paper and works of paper in any way ornamented—sheep's wool—sponges—stone ware—majolica—tobacco—wax—and sugar, candied or refined—are subjected to a TRANSIT DUTY of FIVE KREUTZERS (or 2d.) per centner of 123½lbs. *English*.

3.—Chromates—metals—peltries and furs, (dressed)—gums: as jalap, caoutchouc, opium, scammony, gums for medicinal purposes—colours, &c.—glovers' wares—leather, lacquered, japanned, or gilded—ornaments and works of brass—clocks—cassia lignea—saddlery, harness, and shoemakers' wares—truffles and spermaceti, are subject to a transit duty of 8 kreutzers (or $3\frac{1}{4}d.$) per centner of $123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs English.

4.—Cardamoms—colophoneum—turners' work of fancy woods, bone, or horn,—elephants' teeth—red and blue colours—whalebone—paintings—aromatic and medicinal roots—comb and cards of steel for the use of manufactures—various articles denominated "*Krämerei-Waaren*"—as portable writing-desks—umbrellas—toys for children—articles of "*papier-maché*": lanterns—wooden combs—tapestry—straw wares—clocks of wood, with metallic movements, &c.—maps—playing cards—wood and lithographic prints, coloured or not coloured—quicksilver and cinnabar—barks, except barks for tanners' use—cows and oxen (each)—pay a transit duty of 12 kreutzers (or nearly $5d.$) per centner of $123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. •

5.—Confectionary of all kinds—Angora and other fine hair—medicinal leaves and flowers—cantharides, and tea, pay a transit duty of 18 kreutzers ($7\frac{1}{4}d$) per $123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

6.—Balsams, without distinction—camphor—birdlime—and horses and mules (each), pay a transit duty of 15 kreutzers (or $6d.$) per centner of $123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

7—Ambra, grey or black—cotton manufactures—castoreum—musk—aromatic or Indian beans—chocolate—precious stones—refined colours—cider-down—peacock and ostrich feathers—fancy goods (*galanterie-waaren*)—crystals or cut-glass wares—gold and silver, not coined or manufactured—furs—scientific instruments—clothes and dresses made up—woven and knit manufactures of linen and hemp—olive and all fine oils—perfumery of all kinds—bamboo and ornamented canes—musical instruments, and cords and strings for do.—salts—woollen manufactures—silk, raw or manufactured—vanilla—cinnamon—thread and twists of all kinds pay a transit duty of 27 kreutzers ($10\frac{3}{4}d.$) per centner of $123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. English.

ABSOLUTE PROHIBITIONS.

ARTICLES, the importation of which from foreign countries into the Austrian dominions is absolutely prohibited, viz :

1. Augusta or China-Nova bark—2. All substitutes for coffee (*kaffee-surrogat*)—3. Rock salt, sea salt, refined and kitchen salt—4. Mineral waters—5. Rouge—6. Fulminating powder—7. Isinglas—8. Silvester or wild cochineal—9. Potters' clay—10. Gold-dust—11. Tobacco, except under special security, or for the use of the imperial monopoly.—12. Saltpetre and gunpowder.

FEES PAYABLE FOR LICENSES OR PERMITS OF IMPORTATION, EXPORTATION,
OR TRANSIT.

1.—For a licence and stamp to import goods, specially permitted—10 florins.

An ordinary permit to import and pass goods in transit, 15 kreützers.

2.—For an export pass or permit, 7 florins.

3.—Incidental fees of customs' entries, from 6 to 45 kreützers.

All persons who enter the country to reside in it for trading purposes, are subject to pay a "*Residence Tax*."

There are also special and very high taxes charged upon permits for entering any quantity of tobacco; and the scrutiny in respect to tobacco is specially strict in order to protect the imperial tobacco manufactures and the revenue against fraud.

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE AUSTRIAN CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

1.—The duties of importation, and exportation, and transit, apply to all the dominions of Austria, with the exception of Dalmatia, which country has a modified tariff.

OBSERVATION.—Hungary and Transylvania would have been legally exempt from the imperial tariff duties and restrictions were not those countries encircled by the other states of Austria, and were it not that the transit duties only apply to goods imported into, and exported completely out of, every part of the Austrian dominions. To the south and east of Hungary lay the military colonies or frontiers (*Militär-Grenze*) or those narrow countries, taken from time to time from the Turks, and afterwards laid out as agricultural and grazing colonies upon the system of military settlements;—that is, colonies in which those who occupy the ground are regularly drilled and trained as cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and are liable to be called out at once for service, either in defence or attack. These colonies form, at the same time, fiscal barriers between the Turkish principalities, and Hungary and Transylvania.

A contraband trade is, however, carried on from the Danube and from the Adriatic into Transylvania and Hungary. The latter claims the Port of Fiume as its free inlet and outlet; but here again the military occupation within forms a practical barrier to this claim, and all produce exported from Hungary is subjected to a moderate duty on entering any other part of the Austrian territories. This tax upon Hungarian produce is based upon the principle of its being the growth of untaxed land, coming into competition with Austrian produce, the growth of taxed land, as there is no direct land tax in Hungary; whereas the land tax in the other dominions of Austria, yields nearly half of the imperial revenue.

Dalmatia, with a population of about 400,000 souls, employed chiefly as graziers, timber-cutters, ship-builders, and fishermen, has a lower tariff of duties, but these duties are seldom paid. A sea-coast of nearly 300 miles, indented with harbours, and lined with islands and rocks, affords such extensive facility for smuggling, that the expense of maintaining a sufficient force to prevent contraband trade, would probably exceed the whole value of foreign goods consumed among so rude a people as the Dalmatians.

II.—Duties must be paid in Lombardo-Venetia in livres value $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ and in the other states in convention money—viz., in florins of 60 kreutzers—equal to two shillings sterling.

III.—The goods must be weighed in Lombardo-Venetia, by the metrical weights (*kilos* and *kilogrammes*), and in all the other states by the Vienna weight or centner, which is equal to $123\frac{1}{3}$ lbs English.

IV.—When the net centner is stated in the tariff, the net weight of the goods alone is to be understood: when the gross centner is stated, then the weight of the goods and that of the inner package or vessel (*letzten Umschlage oder Behältnisse*) in which the goods are enveloped or contained, are both included.

V.—Travellers' carriages in use, luggage, clothing, and linen, &c., for personal use, are allowed to pass *free of duty*.

VI.—A manifest or declaration (*Waaren Erklärung*) of goods to be entered must be presented at the Austrian customs. The number, marks, quality, kind, and quantity should be clearly stated, otherwise difficulties, detention, and even seizure may be the consequence. As a general rule, especially at the sea-ports, all matters relative to mere customs entries, require to be explicitly stated; and the safest way will be to intrust the management and direction of the entries and passing of goods to brokers who are practically acquainted with the usual forms, which however are very simple, as there are at all the frontier custom-houses printed forms to be filled up in case of any informality in the manifest, and when there is no cause to suspect fraud. Patterns may either accompany merchandisc, or patterns may be entered or forwarded unaccompanied by the goods. Special permits or licences for specially admitted goods, should be obtained before the importations are actually made. Goods may be leaded (*plombé*) at the frontier, and then passed under certificate to any town in the empire, there to pay the duty when entered for consumption; or goods may be warehoused until they are required for sale or for consumption.

MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

ACCOUNTS are kept in guelders or florins of sixty kreutzers each, and each kreutzer is divided into four phennings.

The florin is also divided into 20 groschens, and each groschen into 24 hellers.

The value of the florin is two shillings sterling, and consequently one shilling sterling is equal to 240 hellers.

The current gold coins are—

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Double sovereigns, equal to 26 florins 40 kreutzers	.	.	53	4	English
Single sovereigns — 13 florins 20 kreutzers	.	.	26	8	„
Half-sovereigns — 6 florins 50 kreutzers	.	.	13	4	„

SILVER COINS.—Rix-dollars equal to two florins, and pieces of one florin, half-a-florin, and pieces of alloyed metal called copstucks, of 20 kreutzers, 10 kreutzers, and 5 kreutzers.

COPPER COINS, are groschens of three kreutzers,—grochels, or one-third of a kreutzer,—kreutzers, half-kreutzers, phennings or quarter-kreutzers, and half-phennings or hellers.

PAPER CURRENCY.

THERE are two kinds of paper money current in Austria. The first (*anticipationes scheine*), is current only in Austria proper: the value of this paper has depreciated until it has for several years been worth only two-fifths of the coined specie, or good money; viz.: $2\frac{1}{2}$ florins of *anticipationes scheine*, are only worth one florin of coin or good money.

The other paper circulation consists of the notes of the national bank, and are current at the same value as the metallic currency. Those notes are circulated in all the surrounding countries, and are sometimes sold at a premium of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent.

The Saxon dollars of 2 florins, and pieces of 1 florin are the only foreign coins in general circulation, especially in the north of Austria.

By an imperial decree dated the 12th January, 1786, all foreign gold coin is considered bullion, and the gold mark of Vienna of 24 carats is equal to $359\frac{1}{2}$ florins current.

According to this calculation the following coins, if not deficient in weight, are of the annexed values:

	Florins.	Kreutzers.	Sterling.		
GOLD.					
			£	s.	d.
Ducat of Milan, Florence, and Venice	4	26½	0	8	10½
Ditto ordinary of the empire	4	23	0	8	9½
Doppia of Milan, double	14	39	1	9	3½
Ditto " ditto single	7	19½	0	14	7½
Louis d'or of France coined before 1784 inclusive	9	22	0	18	8½
Ditto ditto coined since 1785	8	47	0	17	6½
Sovereign imperial, double	13	20	1	6	8
Ditto ditto, single	6	40	0	13	4
SILVER.					
Dollar of two florins, of the different countries of Germany	2	0	0	4	0
Rix-dollar of Prussia (Reich Thaler)	1	25	0	2	10
Crown, or Thaler, of Brabant	2	16	0	4	6½
Dollar of Mantua	1	54	0	3	9½
Ditto of six livres French	2	14	0	4	4½
Pieces of five francs, ditto	1	58	0	3	11½
Scudo della croce di Ven	2	28	0	4	11½

The new money of the Lombardo-Venetian states under the Austrian government, from 1797 to 1802, was called *MONETA PROVINCIALE*. This money was replaced, on the 1st November, 1823, by a new coin, viz.: pieces of 1½, 1, and ½ lira. One lira being equal to 86.556 French centimes, or to about 7½*d.* English. This new coin is called *MONETA DI NUOVO STAMPO*. The lira is divided into 10 soldi and 100 centissimi. The soldi are represented by copper coins.

The monies of Styria, Illyria, Carenthia, Hungary, Transylvania, Gallicia, Moravia, and Bohemia are the same as those of Austria.

* 100 metzen of corn in Pesth = 27,527 qrs.; 1 metzen = 2½ bushels, Winchester.

100 metzen of corn in Presburg = 18,349 qrs.; 1 metzen = 1¼ bushels, Winchester.

3 sheck, or feet = 37¼ inches British measure.

100 quarts, or pots of wine = 31,154 gallons; 1 quart = 1¼ quart.

1 eimer of wine in Pesth = 40 quarts (Pesth measure) in *Berechningen*, or 50 quarts = 12½ gallons English, or 41 ditto real = 12 gallons, 3 quarts and ½ pint, English.

1 eimer of wine at Presburg = 11¾ gallons 1⅓ pints.

Various old local weights and measures are still used in each state, and often in each town of the empire.

At Trieste, and at all the inland towns of the Austrian dominions, except those of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the imperial dollar of two florins, the florin, the twenty kreutzer piece, called *Zwanziger*, and the small copper pieces, are the current coins.

USANCE at Vienna is 14 days after the acceptance of a bill; half usance days; $1\frac{1}{2}$ usance, 21 days; double usance, 28 days, including Sundays and holidays; but the day of acceptance is not included. Three days of grace are further allowed.

Bills payable in the middle of the month in (*medio mense*), are payable on the 15th; and are allowed, like other bills, 3 days' grace.

If a bill should not be paid by 5 o'clock on the third day of grace, it must legally be protested and returned on that day. Sundays and holidays are included in the days of grace; but if the day of payment falls on a Sunday or holiday, the bill is not due until the next day of business. Bills are usually paid however, without asking the days of grace.

If a dishonoured bill is not protested on being due, the holder has no claim on the drawer, or indorser, and only upon the acceptor.

Bills drawn at sight, or on demand, or at less than 7 days sight, or date, are not allowed days of grace, and must be paid within 24 hours, unless they fall due on a Sunday or holiday.

THE BANK OF VIENNA was established as far back as 1703, for both commercial and state purposes; it was for a long time under the management of the government, and its bonds, or shares, were taken as vouchers for money borrowed by the state, much in the same way as Exchequer bills in England.

In 1793 it commenced issuing paper money, payable to bearer on demand; but afterwards cash payments were discontinued, and the bank paper became, comparatively speaking, valueless.

In 1816 the *Austrian National Bank* was established for the purposes of, *first*, diminishing the old paper currency; and *secondly*, to facilitate trade by advancing money on approved securities.

Its capital was fixed at 100,000 shares, each share equal in amount to 1000 florins paper currency, and 100 florins in coin. The paper currency when deposited to be converted into government bonds, bearing an interest of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, payable in silver; these bonds were not, however, to be sold by the bank without the sanction of government.

For the redemption of those bonds, the Treasury was to pay annually to the bank, 500,000 florins, in order to redeem 1,000,000 florins' value of shares. These bonds were not to be cancelled, but deposited in the bank, and interest to be paid on their amount by government until the whole amount due by the government should be redeemed.

The bank dividends were to be paid half yearly, at 6 per cent per annum, in specie if required; and whatever profits should remain were to be divided, one half to be given to the shareholders, and the other to be added to the bank stock.

The bank issues its own notes payable to bearer on demand in silver. It is a bank of deposit; discounts approved bills payable at Vienna; advances loans upon government securities, upon gold and silver bullion, and upon certain descriptions of merchandise and property.

• This bank has faithfully fulfilled all its engagements, and has raised and secured great confidence in mercantile transactions and in government securities. It has branch banks at Trieste, and at some other provincial capitals.

The receipts of the National Bank of Vienna for the year 1837 amounted to 795,220,325 florins; the money in the treasury of the bank on the 31st December, 1836, amounted to 56,540,224 fls., which, together, made a sum of 851,760,549 fls. The payments or disbursements of that year amounted to 781,127,776, showing a balance in hand on the 1st. January, 1838, of 70,632,773 fls. The clear profit of the year was 3,943,303 fls. On the 1st January, 1838, the paper money in circulation amounted only to 16,064,438 fls. The dividend (or profit) on each share was 77 florins, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The reserved fund amounts at present (1840) to 6,057,600 florins. There are numerous private bankers in Vienna.

WEIGHTS.

The pfund or pound—100 pfund—123½ lbs. avoirdupois, or 56.01 kilogrammes.

The pfund is divided into four quarters or viertels, 16 ounces, 32 loths, 128 quintins, and 572 phenings.

One stone	contains	20 pfund
One centner	„	100 „
One karch	„	400 „
One saum	„	275 „
One saum of steel	„	250 „

DRY MEASURES.

The metzen is divided into 4 quarters or viertels, and into eighths, or 8 achfels.

The achfel is divided into 2 muhl-massels, 4 fuhrer-massels, and 16 bechers.

The muth of wheat contains 30 metzens.

One metzen,—1 bushel and $1\frac{1}{8}$ pecks, Winchester measure, or nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

One achfel,— $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, less a fraction.

One muhl-massel—3 quarts.

One becher,— $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

SEA-PORT REGULATIONS OF AUSTRIA.

LIQUID MEASURES.

One dreiling contains 30 eimers.

One fuder, „ 32 eimers.

One eimer, „ 4 viertels (or quarters), 70 kapfen, and 168 seidels.

One eimer, 14.94 English wine gallons, 56.56 French litres.

LONG MEASURES.

One Vienna foot, 12.45 inches English, or 0.3161 metre.

One Vienna klaften, 6 Vienna feet.

One Vienna elle or aune, 30.66 inches English.

SUPERFICIAL MEASURES.

One Yoth of land, 6,889 English square yards, or 1 acre, 1 rood, $27\frac{3}{4}$ poles, or 1,600 French square toises, or 57.58 acres French.

SEAPORT REGULATIONS OF AUSTRIA.

At the seaports of Venice, and of Trieste, Capo d'Istria, Pirano, Citta Nuovo, Parenso, Rovigno, and Pola in Istria,—Fiume in Hungary,—Buscari, Carlopago, Zara, Spalatro, Mascara, Ragusa, and Cattaro in Dalmatia, the quarantine, customs, port and town laws and regulations are required to be strictly observed. These regulations are plain and easily understood, and their observance is necessary for the regularity of business as well as for the maintenance of order. The harbour and municipal magistrates, and police, take cognisance of breaches of the peace, drunkenness or disorder, and the custom-house officers watch and guard matters relative to the entry and clearance of ships and merchandise. With respect to cargoes, a clear specification of packages and merchandise is alone required.

The entry of ship and cargo should, on arrival, be intrusted to the merchant to whom the vessel may be consigned, or to an authorised ship-broker. In cases of any doubt, the master should, in the first instance, apply to the consul or vice-consul of his country.

The quarantine officers take cognisance of matters of health; and in order to avoid difficulty, the ship's bill of health must be in due form from the port which the ship sailed from or touched at last.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS OF THE SEA-PORTS OF AUSTRIA.

By an ordinance of the Imperial and Royal Aulic Council of the 17th August, 1837, registered on the 25th November following, the following Quarantine Regulations for the Ports of the Adriatic were decreed :

Class	Countries.	Nature of Bills of Health.	Period of Quarantine in Days.			Sciurini
			Vessels.	Passengers.	Susceptible Merchandise.	
1	Levant, Turkey, Black Sea and Africa, not including the French possessions of Algiers.	Foul.	35	28	40	6 (b)
		Suspected only } or even clean. }	28	28	32	3
2	Gibraltar.	Clean bills with susceptible goods, as cotton, &c. }	14	14	21	
		Clean without susceptible goods }	7	7	7	
3	Ionian Islands, Greece, and Algiers.	Clean bills.	14	14	21	
4	Malta.	Clean bills.	7	7	7	
5	America and West Indies, (See new regulations hereafter.)	In summer with clean bill. }	14	14	14	2 (c)
	from the mouth of the River Amazon to latitude 34° N.	In winter.	10	10	12	
6	Cape Fair from latitude 34° to 39° N.	In Summer.	10	8	12	2
		In Winter.	8	8	10	
7	Latitude 39° to Frozen Ocean.	Clean bills.	7	7	1	1
8	All South America from the mouth of the River Amazon, S.	Clean bills.	5	5	5	
9	All other parts of America.	Clean bills.	18	14	18	3
		Suspected.	21	16	25	3

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS OF THE SEA-PORTS OF AUSTRIA.

(a) *Sciorini* are the days of purification before landing goods or passengers. The period of quarantine for vessels, passengers, and merchandise, from all ports in class Nos. 2, 3, and 4, includes the *sciorini*. All vessels, merchandise, and passengers from the Ottoman Empire, including Egypt, are considered as *sospetta* (suspected), or *tozzi* (infected or foul).

(b) The period of quarantine (*contumacia*) for vessels with susceptible goods, as cotton, wool, &c., to commence immediately after the last package of cargo is discharged. All susceptible goods to be discharged for airing and purification into the lazaretto. The period of *sciorini* or purification of susceptible goods is exclusive of the *period contumacia*.

(c) By an ordinance of the Imperial Aulic Chamber of the 23d July, 1829, which was in force until the 25th December, 1837, passengers from the Americas were subjected to from 2 to 4 days, and susceptible goods from four to ten days longer than in the foregoing classification.

By the instructions No. 2127 of the 28th May, 1838, and No. 3524, 6th August, 1838, issued by the Imperial and Royal Aulic Chamber to the health-offices of Trieste and Venice, the quarantine regulations as to vessels arriving in Austrian ports under the classifications, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, specified in the foregoing ordinance of the 17th August, 1837, have been ameliorated as follows: viz.

“From all ports of the Americas comprising all ports of the West Indies.”

(a) Vessels with *clean bills of health* to be admitted with crew and passengers immediately on arrival to “free pratique.”

(b) Vessels with suspicious bills of health, such as having touched on their passage at suspected places, to be subjected to 10 days quarantine in the lazarettos for passengers, crew, and susceptible goods, and goods not susceptible to 5 days.

(c) Vessels with foul bills of health to be subjected to 15 days quarantine in the lazarettos for passengers, crews, and susceptible goods, and 10 days for goods not susceptible.”

(Translated from the instructions in German.)

Venice, 24th October, 1838.

As far as the same could be effected consistently with the trade between Austrian ports and those of the more strict Italian states, the quarantine regulations of Austria have been in every respect ameliorated.

SEAPORTS.—Exclusive of the great outlets of the Danube to the east, and the Elbe to the north, the Adriatic navigation of Austria has become very important.

ISTRIA and DALMATIA have, along their coasts, numerous harbours and commodious shelter for shipping, and the oak-timber of Istria and Dalmatia, although now far less abundant than formerly, is of sound and durable quality. That of Istria is reserved for the Imperial Navy of Austria.

Among the Islands, off the coast of Dalmatia, there are some excellent harbours and good anchorage. The harbour of Lissa, in the island of that name, is well sheltered, deep, and sufficiently capacious for the largest fleet. The British ships of war in the Adriatic, during the last war, resorted frequently to Lissa.

The registered Mercantile Shipping of Austria, (not including coasting vessels, and small craft) consists of about 540 vessels, tonnage 128,000, and crews 5850 men and boys. These vessels are handsomely and strongly constructed. Of the whole number, 442 are Ships, large Polacres, Brigs, and Brigantines. They were built at Chiozza, Venice, Istria, Fiume, and Dalmatia.

The splendid steamships which navigate the Adriatic, Mediterranean, and Levant, between Trieste, Venice, Ancona, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Egypt, and Constantinople, are owned by the Company of Austrian Lloyds at Trieste. They are not included in the foregoing tonnage, nor are the several steamboats and river vessels of large size navigating the Danube taken into that account.

PORT OF VENICE.—The entrances to the Port of Venice are intricate; the best ship entrance is by the Channel of Malamocco, without which, in the Gulf, there is good anchorage. It is absolutely necessary to have a pilot to enter. Those of Venice are skilful and always on the look out for ships. About 500 vessels, exclusive of small coasters, frequent this port annually. Its trade is not actually on the decline, but for many years its increase has been remarkably slow. The railroad, now constructing from Milan to Venice, will probably increase the trade of the latter, but not so far as to raise its commerce and navigation to that of a place of first-rate importance. Milan and Lombardy generally receive foreign products, chiefly by transit, from Genoa. The direct trade between England and Venice, consists, annually, of a few cargoes of pilchards and other fish, and one or two cargoes of manufactured goods imported into, and of silk, some grain, staves and hoops (lodged in entrepôt) and exported from Venice.

VENICE is a free port, and, most articles for the use of the citizens, are admitted duty free. There are, however, small duties levied to raise funds to defray the municipal expenses,—goods of various descriptions are imported from Venice, and carried chiefly by contraband, into the Papal States, and into the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. There is also a considerable trade carried on from Venice to Dalmatia, Albania and parts of Greece. The Imperial Dock-yard, formerly the famous Dock-yard of the Republic, is kept in excellent condition,

and contains all that is required for the construction of ships of war. Venice has some, but inconsiderable, manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, linen, and glass wares. The Banking and Discount business of Trieste may also be said to depend chiefly upon the bankers of Venice. Population about 110,000.

CHIÖGGIA, or CHIOZZA, south of Venice, near the mouth of the Brenta, is a small but safe port, where several merchant vessels are constructed and where there are salt-works.

TRIESTE.—The Molo of Teresiano, upon the extremity of which there is an excellent Light-house, shelters the inner port of Trieste. The Quarantine Port or Dock lies to the north. It is walled round—and the warehouses for goods, and dwellings for passengers performing Quarantine, are convenient and remarkably well adapted for those purposes. Ships sailing into or from Trieste are not bound to take pilots. The port of Trieste is too limited in capacity for even its present commerce, and a heavy swell rolls in when the wind blows strongly from the north-west. In the outer port however, large ships may ride safely in good anchorage, and the inner port is capable of great extension, which will, no doubt, be executed, when the trade and navigation increases.

Lying at the very extremity of the Adriatic, Trieste forms the great *entrepôt* for the imports and exports of the Southern Provinces of Austria. There is no river flowing into it, and its intercourse with the interior, is confined to an excellent road over a ridge of the Alps, which rises immediately over the Town. A small territory surrounds the city, and the population of both amount to about 76,000 exclusive of the garrison and seamen. Eighty years ago the population did not exceed 7000 inhabitants.

The *exports* from Trieste are chiefly corn, rice, honey, wax, shumac, tobacco, oak, birch, pine, and ship-building timber.—Hemp, cotton and sheep's wool,—mirrors,—musical, optical, and astronomical instruments,—clocks and watches,—cotton, woollen, linen, velvets, and other silk manufactures. Silk and silk rags, linen rags,—olive, and fish oils,—soap, candles, corkwood, quicksilver, lead, copper, iron, steel, alum, vitriol, marble, &c.,—wine, Maraschino, Rosolio, and other liqueurs,—furs and hides, and a great variety of other articles raw and manufactured.

The *importations* are sugars, cocoa, coffee, various spices, wines and spirits,—manufactures of cotton and wool,—saltfish, &c.,—tar, pitch, naval stores, dyewoods and stuffs,—raw materials for manufactures, oils, &c.

An extensive coasting trade is carried on between Trieste and the ports on each side of the Adriatic, and the number of these coasting voyages amount to about 7,500 annually.

The total value of exports are stated at about $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, and the imports at about one million more than the amount of exports: but in order to

lessen the *ad valorem* duties, these estimates are considered below the actual value of imports.

The commerce of Great Britain, including the direct trade, by British Ships, from Cuba and from South America, to Trieste, and the British Trade through the Ionian Islands greatly exceeds that of any other power. The trade of Trieste now extends to all parts of the Mediterranean and Black Sea,—to the ports of the United Kingdom, the Baltic, Norway, the Hanse Towns, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, the United States, Antilles, and Brazil. Colonial productions, and all raw and manufactured articles imported, are (with the exception of the consumption of the city, and small territory of Trieste) either passed onward *in transitu* to the interior of the Austrian States, and to Hungary, and Servia, or transhipped for Vienna, Dalmatia, Albania, Greece, Turkey, &c.

Among the merchants of Trieste, there are besides Austrian subjects, English, American, Greeks, Armenians, &c. All foreigners are allowed to settle as merchants and to trade in this city. As manufacturers foreigners are subjected to some restrictions. Trieste is however not a place calculated for manufactures, and there are but few of any consequence, with the exception of rope-making and ship-building. Brokers must be licensed before they can act as such, and are divided into three classes, viz., selling and purchasing brokers, bill-brokers, and ship and insurance brokers. There are twenty insurance companies, chiefly for marine risks,—there is one for life, and two for fire insurances. In cases of bankruptcy, the laws discharge a creditor on surrendering his property and making an honest statement of his affairs. There is a branch of the Venice bank at Trieste for facilitating discounts, &c., and there are also several private bankers. The *orna* or *eimer* of Vienna=12.33 imperial gallons, is used for all liquids, except oil. The oil *orna* is equal to 14.29 gallons, and is divided into 100 *lira*, or litres.

The *stajo*, or grain measure, is equal to 2.34 bushels, or 100 quarters=342 *staja*. The other weights and measures are those of Vienna.

Vessels belonging to foreign countries with which Austria has no treaty of reciprocity, are subject to the payment of differential duties. The Americans first obtained an exemption from these duties in 1824; and five years afterwards, in 1829, England obtained the same privilege by Lord Aberdeen's treaty.

The actual port charges for national and favoured vessels are,

Anchorage	per ton,	4 kreutzers.
Lights		$\frac{3}{4}$ kreutzer.
or both nearly		3d. per ton.
Cargo duty		3 kreutzers.

These three charges, on a vessel of 300 tons, may amount to about 5*l.* sterling, and upon a non-privileged vessel of the same tonnage, to 12*l.* 15*s.*

The quarantine charges are very moderate, being for entry and departure only, upon a ship of 100 tons and upwards (exclusive of 3s. per day for wages and food to the gondolier), about 18s.,—quarantine dues upon goods 6 kreutzers per 100 florins value, and upon susceptible goods 4 kreutzers per 1000lbs weight.

All articles may be imported into Trieste except those similar to the same used or produced in the imperial monopolies,—viz., *gunpowder, salt, saltpetre, and tobacco*; and also, quicksilver, mirrors, unwrought iron, steel and copper, which are admitted only to be warehoused. The facilities of entering goods, or warehousing the same, are very convenient to merchants; and the duties are not required to be paid until entered for consumption, or until they arrive under seal (*plombé*) at their ultimate point of sale: as, for example, when passed by land-carriage to Vienna, Milan, Prague, &c. Smugglers are subject to the penalties of confiscating their goods, to pay a fine of twice the value, and to imprisonment in default of payment.

Of the other sea-ports of Austria the principal are, viz., *Capo d'Istria*, which has a good roadstead, and a population of 6000 inhabitants, with several tanneries, soap manufactures, and salt-works. It exports to Trieste wine, oil, leather, salt, and has a small country trade. *PIRANO*, an ancient town in Istria, with a small port, a population of 6300, and an active export trade in wine, oil, and salt. *ROVIGNO*, also in Istria, a safe port, with an active sardine and tunny fishery. It has shipyards and cable-manufactures; 10,500 inhabitants.

POLA, at the extremity of Istria, with a capacious well-sheltered harbour, and an extensive fishery. The coast from Trieste to Pola is well lighted.

Fiume, in Hungary, is intricate to enter, but within capacious and safe. It has some manufactures of cloth, linen, wax, hats, tobacco, and common earthenware, a sugar-refinery, tanneries, and shipyards. The *exportations* are chiefly tobacco, wine, salt, hemp, linen, fur, shipbuilding, &c. The *importations* are manufactured goods, colonial produce, &c. It is an entrepôt for sea-salt.

SPALATRO has a capacious harbour, with safe anchorage. By its situation in the centre of Dalmatia, and its proximity to Bosnia, with which principality it has easy communication, and by the abundance of wood for shipbuilding and the fishery, Spalatro is one of the most advantageously situated towns and ports in the Adriatic. It has tanneries, fabrics of coarse woollens and silk; and a fishery. Population 7500.

RAGUSA, once so famous, has now only a population of about 7000 inhabitants, and its trade is of little importance, except as a place of transit with the interior.

CATTARO is an excellent capacious port, but it is necessary to have a pilot to enter it with safety. It has a considerable transit trade, and its situation is very convenient for shipping, and for an interchange of commodities with Albania and the interior country.

SECTION III.

CHAPTER I.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION OF BELGIUM.

THE physical aspect and natural resources of Belgium are exceedingly varied and fertile. Both Flanders and Antwerp are flat, and the soils consist of sea-sand and alluvions, except on the immediate frontiers adjoining Brabant. A low, sandy sea-coast, with ridges of downs, pastures, and a highly-cultivated soil, yielding in perfection all the crops common to England and the north of France, and diversified with trees, and intersected by the Scheldt, and several canals, prevail in these provinces. Brabant and Hainault are undulated, and highly cultivated, and exhibit corn-fields, fruit-trees, pastures, and woods. Liège and Namur are also undulated, in like manner well cultivated, and wooded; and near the Sambre, Meuse, and the Prussian frontiers, hilly, and somewhat mountainous: a ramification of the Ridge of Ardennes, which extends over Luxembourg, entering the province of Liège.

The resources of Belgium are remarkably abundant for so small a kingdom.

The forests yield plenty of good oak and other wood for ship-building, and the mineral riches of Belgium—particularly the coal and iron mines, are of great importance. Copper, lead, alum, marble, limestone, and potters' clay, also abound.

The Meuse and Scheldt, and their tributaries, open an inland navigation of great usefulness and value, which, with the canals, extend a water communication all over the kingdom. Railroads constructed in the most approved manner extend from Ostend to Liège. These railroads open a cheap and speedy intercourse between Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp, Malines, Brussels, and numerous intermediate towns. Besides these, there are several branches in construction or finished, extending to the Prussian, and also to the French frontiers. The cloth, cotton, linen, and hardware manufactures of the country have, since the year 1815, revived and increased to a very important and improved extent.

AREA, POPULATION, &c., OF BELGIUM—1840. (OFFICIAL CENSUS.)

Provinces.	Square Miles.	Population 1st of January 1831.	Races.	Language.	Chief Towns.	Population of do. 1840.	Natural Aspect and Resources.
S. Brabant	1,464	613,687*	Teutonic.	Flemish.	Brussels.	112,452	Undulated, wooded.
E. Flanders	1,232	774,326			Ghent	94,865	Low sandy shores,
West. do.	1,512	641,127			Bruges	45,528	lands highly cultivated.
Hainault	1,706	649,083	French & Wal.	French & Wal.	Mons	20,480	Undulated—coal, iron
Antwerp...	1,049	368,333	Teutonic.	Flemish.	Antwrp.	77,087	Low, fertile heaths.
Namur ...	1,236	235,276	Wal. & French	French & Wal.	Namur	20,767	Hilly in parts, with
Liège	2,173	405,693	Walloons, }	Wal. French & German. }	Liège	65,273	fertile soils, woods,
Limbourg	1,285	168,681	French and }		St. Trond	9,078	coal, &c.
Luxmburg.	1,140	172,473	Teutonic. }		Arlon	4,185	
Total ...	12,797	4,022,677					

By the documents furnished by the Minister of interior in 1840, he states the population to be 4,028,677, of which 903,121 live in 96 towns; and 3,125,556 in 2,642 rural communes.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS—1840.

Tournay 24,019	Ypres 15,694	Lierre 13,149	Verviers ... 19,802
Louvain 24,704	Locheren 16,203	Renaix 12,509	Roulers .. 10,195
Malines 23,737	St. Nicholas... 18,526	Turnhout... 13,447	Poperinghe 10,408
Courtray 19,248	Alost 14,748	Ostend 13,126	Theilt 12,359
Tirlemont..... 8,244	Ecloo..... 8,989	Ath..... 8,365	Iseghem.... 8,780
Hasselt..... 8,238	Tongres..... 6,020	Huy..... 7,907	

CHAPTER 11.

TREATIES.

THE government of Belgium has entered into commercial treaties with Denmark, Turkey, Greece, Haiti, the United States, and Texas upon the basis of reciprocity.

Great Britain has no treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium. The treaty relative to the separation of Belgium from Holland, signed at London the 15th November, 1831, between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, and Belgium, stipulates commercially only for regulations which respect

tolls, canals, and rivers. By two orders in council, dated 18th May, 1836, Belgian vessels, under sixty tons, were allowed to enter British ports without a pilot for six months, in all cases where British vessels of less than sixty tons are excepted; and in like manner Belgian vessels were placed for six months in regard to Trinity dues upon the footing of national vessels.

CHAPTER III.

TARIFF OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 1.—Non-enumerated articles shall pay an *ad valorem* duty of 2 per cent on importation, 1 per cent on exportation, and one per cent on transit.

Art. 2.—The tare on goods rated by weight, and for which there is no established tare in the tariff, shall be regulated as follows:

For all wooden casks without distinction, 15 pounds per 100 pounds gross weight.

For all packages in leather, mats, baskets, canisters, linen, and the like, 8 pounds per 100 pounds gross weight.

Art. 3.—Declarants who may be dissatisfied with the tare, as regulated by the tariff and the foregoing article, are at liberty to pay according to the net weight of the goods, as the same may be ascertained, at their expense, by the custom officers.

Art. 4.—Liquids which are not liable to an excise, and rated by measure, and which are not included in the general law for the collection allowance for import, export, transit, and excise duties, shall be entitled to the following allowance for leakage:—

On those from England, Embden, Bremen, Hamburg, and from neighbouring places, known by the name of Rhine Coast, and those from France by the rivers, 6 per cent. On those coming from France, by sea, or from other countries, by the Rhine and Waal, 12 per cent.

On those from other more distant countries, 14 per cent.

Lastly, 12 per cent for whale-oil, and six per cent for whale-blubber, without regard to their origin.

Art. 5.—In case the declarant should consider the deduction allowed for leakage insufficient, he shall have the privilege of paying the duty on the actual quantity, which is to be ascertained, as provided by Article 3 in regard to weights.

Art. 6.—Goods of domestic origin, on their re-importation, shall be assimilated to articles of the same kind, of foreign production.

Art. 7.—By the terms of the last section of Article 11 of the law of the 12th July, 1821, there shall be restored a tenth of the duties, for goods imported or exported in national vessels, unless the importation or exportation be under a flag specially nationalized and favoured in the general law or tariff.

This provision relates exclusively to exports and imports by sea, and to national vessels furnished with sea letters.

Art. 8.—Articles admitted free of duty, are all enumerated in the general tariff.

Art. 9.—Duties are paid according to the *gross weight*.

1. On all merchandize in packages declared for transit.
2. On all merchandize remaining in the interior, when the sum payable does not exceed one five-francs per 100 kilogrammes.
3. In all other cases, on all articles for which there is not a special rate of tare fixed.

If merchandize imported are not packed as customary, and there appears a difference of some importance between the tare declared and that fixed by the tariff, the administration is authorized to verify the difference by *net weight*.

The export and transit of arms of every description were indiscriminately prohibited by a decree of the provisional government, 7th November, 1830. This prohibition was, by a decree of the 11th January, 1831, confined to “arms and munitions of war.” A vast quantity of fire-arms, manufactured at Liège, have however found their way by the Meuse to Holland.

The new duties imposed on pit-coal by a decree of the legislature of Belgium, dated 29th June, 1831, are established to reciprocate with the French tariff.

The new duties laid on steel, iron, tin, and machines are stated in the act of 1st March, 1831, to be for the purposes of “giving that protection and encouragement to the furnaces and forges of Belgium, which is proper to revive and maintain their prosperity, and in such manner as will not prejudice the other branches of national industry.”

Sugar imported by Belgian vessels, is only subjected to the old duty of 20 centimes the 100 kilogrammes.

Note.—As no exemption or diminution of import, according to Article 112 of the Constitution, can now be made otherwise than by law, the reservations which were formerly granted to the royal authority are not in force.

BELGIAN TARIFF OF IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

ARRANGED WITH ALL THE MODIFICATIONS DOWN TO 1st OCT., 1841.

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies.		English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies.	
		Import.	Export.		Import.	Export.
Acids, chemical,		(a) f. c.	f. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
— as muriatic acid.....	per 100 kils.	8 0	1 per cent.	220½ lbs.	0 6 8	1 per cent.
— sulphuric ditto, and Oil of						
vitriol.....	do.	15 0	do.	do.	0 12 6	do.
nitric.....	do.	40 0	do.	do.	1 13 4	do.
— all other chemical acids not specially denominated.....	ad valorem	5 per cent.	do.	ad valorem	5 per cent.	do.
[And an additional sum equal to the premium granted on their exportation in the country from whence exported]						
Agaric.....	per 100 kils.	2 0	1 0	220½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 0 10
Agates.....		free	free		free	free
Alabaster.—(See Stones.)						
Almonds, all kinds.....	do.	15 0	1 0	do.	0 12 6	0 0 10
Aloes.....	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10
Alum.....	do.	2 0	0 30	do.	0 1 8	0 0 3
Ambergris.—(See Drugs.)						
Amber, yellow.....	do.	6 0	4 0	do.	0 6 8	0 3 4
Anchovies.—(See Fish.)						
Anise, starchy.....	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10
— seed.—(See Grains.)						
Anatto.....		4 0	8 0	do.	0 3 4	0 6 8
Antimony.....	do.	1 20	0 60	do.	0 1 0	0 0 6
Apples.—(See Fruit.)						
Aqua-fortis (from France, prohibited).	do.	11 20	0 49	do.	0 9 4	0 0 4
Archil.....	do.	2 0	0 80	do.	0 1 8	0 0 8
Arms.—(See Munitions of War.)						
Arrow-root, to pay as drugs						
Arsenic.....	do.	1 50	0 80	do.	0 1 3	0 0 8
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	do.	1 60	0 80	do.	0 1 4	0 0 8
— weed.....	do.	1 0	0 60	do.	0 1 0	0 0 6
— soap and salt.....	ad valorem	½ per cent.	1 prohibited	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited
— hearth.....	(b) per ton	0 20	5 0	per ton	0 0 2	0 4 2
— English.....	per 100 kils.	6 0	3 0	22½ lbs.	0 5 0	0 2 0
Asses.....	each	4 0	2 0	each	0 3 4	0 1 8
Azurel, or Smalt.....	per 100 kils.	1 20	free	220½ lbs.	0 1 0	free
Bacon.—(See Meat.)						
Ballast, of iron, &c., remaining on board.....		free	free		free	free
Bark, tanners', not ground (c).....	per 1000 kils.	0 54	1 0	2205 lbs.	0 0 5½	0 0 10
— ground.....	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Beer, in casks.....	per barrel	12 0	0 20	per barrel	0 10 0	0 0 2
— in bottles, 116 or more to the vat (d).....	per 100 bottles	21 0	0 20	100 bottles	0 17 6	0 0 2
— in better water-jugs.....	per 100 jugs	30 0	0 30	100 jugs	1 5 0	0 0 3
Bees, in hives.....	per hive	0 10	0 10	per hive	0 0 1	0 0 1
Benzoin.....	per 100 kils.	6 0	3 0	220½ lbs.	0 5 0	0 2 6
Berries, yellow.....	do.	3 0	1 50	do.	0 2 6	0 1 3
— laurel.....	do.	1 0	0 60	do.	0 0 10	0 0 6
— juniper.....	do.	1 0	0 40	do.	0 0 10	0 0 4
Black lead.....	do.	1 20	0 20	do.	0 1 0	0 0 2
— crayons, in wood or not.....	ad valorem	5 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	5 per cent.	½ per cent.
— ivory black.....	per 100 kils.	0 50	0 20	220½ lbs.	0 0 5	0 0 2
— Spanish black.....	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
Blue, Prussian.....	per 100 kils.	10 0	5 0	220½ lbs.	0 8 4	0 4 2
— mountain, mineral, and blue called tourmaline.....	do.	4 0	1 50	do.	0 3 4	0 1 3
Bones of oxen, cows, and other animals.....	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited
— from which the gelatine has been extracted.....	do.	½ per cent.	6 per cent.	do.	½ per cent.	6 per cent.
Books, stitched or in sheet.....	per 100 kils.	30 0	10 0	220½ lbs.	1 5 0	0 7 6
— bound.....	do.	40 0	6 0	do.	1 13 4	0 5 0
— printed in Belgium on Belgian paper.....		free	free		free	free

(continued)

(a) France and countries of France. In ordinary calculations the franc is valued at 10d. : but one franc is intrinsically only worth 9½d English money, or 25 francs £1 sterling. In exchanges with England, 25 francs and some additional centimes are generally allowed for £1 sterling.

(b) The ton is equal to 2 hectolitres, or 5,778 Winchester bushels.

(c) The exportation of tanners' bark, on paying the above duties, is permitted only by the maritime frontiers; the king has the power of allowing its exportation by land, through certain officers, on paying a duty to be regulated by local or other circumstances.

(d) The Vat is equal to a hectolitre.

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies.		English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies.	
		Import.	Export.		Import.	Export.
		f. c.	f. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Borax, raw tincal, and borax half refined, or East India borax	per 100 kils.	free	6 0	220½ lbs.	free	0 5 0
— refined	do.	12 0	free	do.	0 10 0	free
Brimstone, raw	do.	0 40	0 40	do.	0 0 4	0 0 4
— in rolls	do.	2 40	0 20	do.	0 2 0	0 0 2
— flower of	do.	3 0	3 0	do.	0 2 0	0 2 0
Bring	per vat	0 20	0 20	per vat	0 0 2	0 0 2
Brown, or Indian red	per 100 kils.	0 80	0 40	220½ lbs.	0 0 8	0 0 4
— ground	do.	2 0	0 40	do.	0 1 8	0 0 4
Brushes	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Butter	per 100 kils.	6 0	3 0	220½ lbs.	0 5 0	0 2 0
— rancid	ad valorem	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	ad valorem	4 per cent.	4 per cent.
Buttons, of horn, bone, wood, silk, metal, tin, composition, &c.	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Calamine	per 100 kils.	1 0	0 40	220½ lbs.	0 0 10	0 0 4
Camphor, raw	do.	4 0	5 0	do.	0 3 4	0 5 0
— refined	do.	6 0	2 0	do.	0 5 0	0 1 8
Candles, of tallow or composition	do.	27 0	0 40	do.	1 2 0	0 0 4
— wax and spermaceti	do.	80 0	0 60	do.	3 6 8	0 0 6
Cantharides	do.	14 0	7 0	do.	0 11 8	0 5 10
Cards, playing	per gross	12 0	0 0	per gross	0 10 0	0 0 1
— geographical & marine (Charts)	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
— wire, for carding	do.	10 per cent.	do.	do.	10 per cent.	do.
Carpets and tapestries	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Carriages	do.	6 per cent.	do.	do.	6 per cent.	do.
Cascarilla	per 100 kils.	1 20	0 60	220½ lbs.	0 1 0	0 0 6
Casks, new and empty, of all kinds (a)	ad valorem	prohibited	½ per cent.	ad valorem	prohibited	½ per cent.
— old	do.	3 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	3 per cent.	½ per cent.
— empty herring barrels	do.	prohibited	prohibited	do.	prohibited	prohibited
Cassia fistula	per 100 kils.	1 0	0 50	220½ lbs.	0 0 10	0 0 5
Castoreum	per kil.	1 20	0 60	per 2½ lbs.	0 1 0	0 0 6
Catechu	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
Catgut for musical instruments	do.	4 per cent.	do.	do.	4 per cent.	do.
Cattle, bulls, oxen, and cows	each	20 0	2 0	each	0 16 8	0 1 8
— heifers	do.	10 0	1 0	do.	0 8 4	0 0 10
— yearlings	do.	10 0	0 40	do.	0 8 4	0 0 4
— calves	do.	5 0	0 20	do.	0 4 2	0 0 2
— hegs	do.	3 0	0 10	do.	0 2 0	0 0 1
— sheep	do.	1 20	0 20	do.	0 1 0	0 0 2
— lambs	do.	0 60	0 10	do.	0 0 6	0 0 1
Cavine	per vat	2 0	1 60	per vat	0 1 8	0 1 4
Ceruse or white lead	per 100 kils.	4 0	0 20	220½ lbs.	0 3 4	0 0 2
Chalk, not ground	per 200 kils.	0 40	0 40	11½ lbs.	0 0 4	0 0 4
— ground	do.	2 0	0 20	do.	0 1 8	0 0 2
Charcoal	ad valorem	½ per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	½ per cent.	½ per cent.
Cheese	per 100 kils.	10 0	1 0	220½ lbs.	0 8 4	0 0 10
Chemical products	ad valorem	5 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	5 per cent.	1 per cent.
Chicory roots	per 100 kils.	3 0	0 10	220½ lbs.	0 2 0	0 0 1
— prepared or ground	do.	5 0	0 10	do.	0 4 2	0 0 1
Cocoa	do.	21 0	2 0	do.	1 0 0	0 1 8
Cider, in casks	per barrel	15 0	1 0	per barrel	0 12 0	0 0 10
— in bottles of 116 or more to the barrel	per 100 bottles	21 0	1 0	100 bottles	0 17 0	0 0 10
— in Seltzer water jugs	per 100 jugs	30 0	1 50	100 jugs	1 5 0	0 1 3
Cinnamon of Ceylon	per kil.	2 0	0 2	per 2½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 0 2
— of China, and cassia lignea	per 100 kils.	20 0	2 0	do.	0 16 8	0 1 8
Clocks and time-pieces, except watches, specially enumerated	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Clothes, made up and new, men's and women's	do.	10 per cent.	do.	do.	10 per cent.	do.
Clothes and cassimeres, and other similar fine woven goods, in which wool is the principal material	per 100 kils.	250 0	0 10	220½ lbs.	10 0 0 (b)	0 0 1
— coatings, calimaks, doffels, flannels, friezes, casturines, serges, domets, haize, moleskins, kerseys, coverlets, and other woven woollen articles of this kind	do.	125 0	0 10	do.	5 4 2	0 0 1
— of wool, or hair not otherwise enumerated	do.	180 0	do.	do.	7 10 0	0 0 1
Coal, sea and pit	per 1000 kils.	14 0	do.	2205 lbs.	0 11 8	do.
— coming from France (c)	do.	3 30	do.	do.	0 2 9	do.
Cobalt	per 100 kils.	free	0 60	220½ lbs.	free	0 0 6
Cochineal	per kil.	0 20	0	per 2½ lbs.	0 0 2	0 0 0½
Cocoa	per 100 kils.	3 0	0 0	220½ lbs.	0 2 0	0 0 6

(continued)

(a) Small barrels of the contents of 35 litrons, are prohibited to be exported by land, unless new, and having never contained spirits.

(b) Calculated at 25 francs to the £1.

(c) The transit of coal from one part of a neighbouring state, and destined for another part of the same state, is liable to duty of 42 centimes per 100½ lbs.

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies.		English No., Weight, or Measure	English Monies.	
		Import.	Export.		Import.	Export.
		f. c.	f. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cocoa-shells	per 100 kils.	0 60	0 30	200½ lbs.	0 0 6	0 0 3
Coffee	do.	20 0	0 10	do.	0 10 8	0 0 1
Colobithar, caput mortuum	do.	0 60	0 30	do.	0 0 6	0 0 3
Coloquintida	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
Copper, red, raw, yellow and brass, and cast in ingots	do.	0 50	0 80	do.	0 0 5	0 0 8
— brass, raw, cast in plates	do.	16 0	4 0	do.	0 13 4	0 3 4
— hammered, in round or square bars, kettles, or pans, and sheets for coppering, wire and nails, and manufactures of	do.	25 0	4 0	do.	1 0 10	0 3 4
— old, and pot metal	do.	0 40	8 0	do.	0 0 4	0 6 8
— coin	do.	3 0	free	do.	0 2 6	free
— plates, for coin	do.	30 0	½ per cent.	do.	1 5 0	½ per cent.
— wrought, broad, gilt, either really gilt, varnished, or imitation of either or in other manner.	do.	12 0	do.	do.	0 10 0	do.
Copperas	do.	0 60	0 20	do.	0 0 6	0 0 2
Coral, raw	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
— wrought	do.	5 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	5 per cent.	½ per cent.
Cordage, cables, shrouds, and all other sorts	per 100 kils.	20 0	0 40	220½ lbs.	0 10 8	0 0 4
— old, worn-out, unfit for use, and cut in pieces, or reduced to oakum	do.	0 10	prohibited	do.	0 0 1	prohibited
Cork, raw	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
— wrought	do.	10 per cent.	do.	do.	10 per cent.	do.
Cotton wool	per 100 kils.	1 60	0 10	220½ lbs.	0 1 4	0 0 1
— manufactures of unbleached, plain or figured	ad valorem	8 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	8 per cent.	½ per cent.
— bleached, plain or figured	do.	12 per cent.	do.	do.	12 per cent.	do.
— embroidered, &c.	do.	15 per cent.	do.	do.	15 per cent.	do.
— thread (<i>non retors</i>) not twisted or dyed	per 100 kils.	80 0	do.	per 220½ lbs.	3 6 8	do.
— ditto (<i>retors</i>) twisted and dyed ..	do.	100 0	do.	do.	4 3 4	do.
— ditto (<i>retors</i>) unbleached or bleached for making tulle of, No. 140 and above	do.	5 0	do.	do.	0 4 2	do.
Cowries	ad valorem	3 per cent.	2 per cent.	ad valorem	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
Crocin, or crystal of tartar	per 100 kils.	2 0	1 0	220½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 0 10
Crystal rock, unwrought	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
— wrought	do.	1 per cent.	do.	do.	1 per cent.	do.
Crucibles	do.	do.	2 per cent.	do.	do.	2 per cent.
Cummin	per 100 kils.	1 0	0 60	220½ lbs.	0 0 10	0 0 6
Curcuma, not ground	do.	3 0	0 60	do.	0 1 8	0 0 6
— ground	do.	3 0	0 60	do.	0 2 6	0 0 6
Currants and raisins	do.	10 0	1 0	do.	0 8 4	0 0 10
Cutlery	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Dates	per 100 kils.	0 50	0 30	220½ lbs.	0 0 5	0 0 3
Dragon's-blood	do.	8 0	2 0	do.	0 6 8	0 1 8
Distilled spirits, including rum, arrack, and cordials in casks	per barrel	2 0	3 0	per barrel	0 1 8	0 2 6
— in bottles of 116 or more in a barrel	per 100 bottles	8 0	0 40	per 100 botls.	0 6 8	0 2 6
— from grain	per barrel	4 0	0 40	per barrel	0 3 4	0 2 6
— in bottles of 116 or more in a barrel	per 100 bottles	10 0	0 40	per 100 botls.	0 8 4	0 0 4
— containing gums and syrups in solution	1 litre	0 50	0 10	1 litre	0 0 5	0 0 1
Drugs, not otherwise enumerated ..	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
Dyes, not otherwise enumerated ..	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Earthenware, common, of all sorts ..	per 100 kils.	3 0	12 per cent.	220½ lbs.	0 2 6	12 per cent.
— porcelain, ordinary, not ornamented	do.	8 0	0 60	do.	0 6 8	0 0 6
— ditto, ornamented	do.	12 0	0 60	do.	0 10 0	0 0 6
— of pottery and pipe-clay, not ornamented	do.	18 0	12 per cent.	do.	0 15 0	12 per cent.
— ditto, ornamented	do.	27 0	do.	do.	1 2 6	do.
— porcelain, fine, plain, &c.	do.	60 0	1 per cent.	do.	2 10 0	1 per cent.
— ditto, painted or gilded	do.	80 0	do.	do.	3 6 8	do.
Eggs	ad valorem	2 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	2 per cent.	½ per cent.
Emery	per 100 kils.	0 30	0 20	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 3	0 0 2
Feathers for beds, and others, except plumes and feathers which are classed as millinery	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
Figs	do.	2 0	0 60	do.	0 1 8	0 0 6
Fish, fresh, of the sea, such as turbot, barbies, cabillands, cod-fish, soles, eglefins, merlans, eperlans	do.	15 0	free	do.	0 12 6	free

(continued)

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies.		English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies.	
		Import.	Export.		Import.	Export.
Fish, rays, skate, sturgeon, and all freshwater fish	per 100 kils.	f. c. 7 50	free	per 220½ lbs.	£ s. d. 0 6 3	free
hermings, and other salted fish	per ton	12 0	do.	per ton	0 10 0	do.
hermings, plaice, saurets smoked and dried and fresh herrings	per 1000	7 50	do.	per 1000	0 6 3	do.
salmon, anchovies, &c. salted, dried, fresh or smoked	per 100 kils.	6 0	do.	220½ lbs.	0 5 0	do.
stockfish	do.	0 30	0 10	do.	0 0 3	0 0 1
oysters, foreign	ad valorem	1 per cent.	free	ad valorem	1 per cent.	free
lobsters and crawfish	do.	6 per cent.	do.	do.	6 per cent.	do.
Flax, undressed, including the waste of flax	per 100 kils.	0 50	0 60	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 5	0 0 6
combed or dressed	do.	10 0	0 50	do.	0 8 4	0 0 5
Flower roots	ad valorem	½ per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	½ per cent.	½ per cent.
Pringles. — (See Manufactures.)						
Fruit, green or dried of all sorts, except such as are specially enumerated	do.	15 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	15 per cent.	do.
preserved in brandy or sugar	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
salted	per barrel	2 0	1 0	per barrel	0 1 8	0 0 10
preserved in vinegar	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.
Furniture	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Furriers' waste	do.	½ per cent.	prohibited	do.	½ per cent.	prohibited
Gall nuts	per 100 kils.	4 0	2 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 3 4	0 1 8
Gauze. — (See Manufactures.)						
Ginger, dry	do.	1 20	0 80	do.	0 1 0	0 0 8
preserved	do.	12 0	4 0	do.	0 10 0	0 3 4
Glass and glass wares						
as mirrors, not	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.
ditto	do.	12 per cent.	do.	do.	12 per cent.	do.
glass wares and crystals of all sorts, cut, &c. &c.	per 100 kils.	100 0	0 50	per 220½ lbs.	4 3 4	0 0 5
ditto polished	do.	40 0	0 50	do.	1 13 4	0 0 5
window glass	do.	15 0	0 50	do.	0 12 6	0 0 5
hells and cylinders	ad valorem	20 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	20 per cent.	½ per cent.
common glass bottles	per 100 kils.	6 0	0 10	per 220½ lbs.	0 5 0	0 0 1
ditto, containing 7 litres and upwards	each	0 60	0 2½	each	0 0 6	0 0 0½
apothecaries' vials, eau-de-Cologne flasks, &c.	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.
old and broken glass	per 100 kils.	0 10	prohibited	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 1	prohibited
if glass wares are made use of in a mixed form, viz., joined with any other articles, instead of the duty being paid by weight, it shall be levied on the value as follows	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.
Glace	per 100 kils.	8 0	0 10	per 220½ lbs.	0 6 8	0 0 4
of fish, or ising	do.	20 0	10 0	do.	0 13 8	0 8 4
Gold and silver coin		free	free		free	free
in bars, ingots, and in mass or gold dust	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
goldsmiths' wares, and gold and silver plate, wrought and not broken	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
wrought, and broken up	free	free	free	free	free	free
gold and silver leaf	do.	5 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	5 per cent.	½ per cent.
gold and silver wire	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Grain, buckwheat (a)	per 1000 kils.	10 0	0 20	per 2205 lbs.	0 8 4	0 0 2
beans and vetches	per last	12 0	0 40	per last	0 10 0	0 0 4
barley	per 1000 kils.	13 0	0 10	per 2205 lbs.	0 10 10	0 0 1
peas	per last	14 0	0 40	per last	0 11 8	0 0 4
oats	per 1000 kils.	10 36	0 15	per 2205 lbs.	0 6 11½	0 0 1½
malt	per last	12 0	1 0	per last	0 10 0	0 0 10
rye	per 1000 kils.	15 0	0 15½	per 2205 lbs.	0 12 6	0 0 1½
spelt, peeled	per last	30 0	0 30	per last	1 5 0	0 0 30
ditto, not peeled	do.	14 0	0 20	do.	0 11 8	0 0 2
wheat	per 1000 kils.	22 50	0 20	per 2205 lbs.	0 18 9	0 0 2
oatmeal or groats	per 1000 kilst	5 0	1 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 4 2	0 0 10
bread, biscuit, gingerbread, flour, and mill-stuff of all sorts, vermicelli, macaroni, semolina & bran	do.	21 0	free	do.	1 0 0	free
in the sheaf or ear is charged as grain respectively. The tare on grain imported in bags is 2 per cent.						
Grapes	do.	0 80	0 40	do.	0 0 8	0 0 4
sour	do.	0 50	0 20	do.	0 0 5	0 0 2

(continued)

(a) See the Corn-law of the 31st July, 1834, temporary laws of 1838, 1839, and 1840, quoted at the end of this Tariff.

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies.		English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies.	
		Import.	Export.		Import.	Export.
		f. c.	f. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Grease.—(See Kitchen Stuff.)						
Green colours, called Friesland,						
— Brunswick, verditer and verdi-						
gris	per 100 kils.	6 0	2 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 5 0	0 1 8
— of Bremen	do.	10 0	3 0	do.	0 8 4	0 2 6
Gums, Senegal, Barbary, and Arabia.	do.	2 40	1 20	do.	0 2 0	0 1 0
— ammoniac, assafoetida, copal, gal-						
launum, and gutta	do.	6 0	3 0	do.	0 5 0	0 2 6
— guaiacum	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
— mastic	do.	5 0	2 40	do.	0 4 2	0 2 0
— myrrh	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
— olebanum	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10
Gum, sandarac	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10
— euphorbium	do.	1 0	0 60	do.	0 0 10	0 0 6
— adragant }						
— animi }						
— clemit }						
— lac, as doves.						
Gunpowder (a)	do.	32 0	prohibited	do.	1 6 8	prohibited
Hair, human	ad valorem	1 per cent.	6 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	6 per cent.
— wrought, perukes, and curls	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
— of oxen, cows, and goats	do.	1 per cent.	6 per cent.	do.	1 per cent.	6 per cent.
— of hares and rabbits	per 100 kils.	16 0	96 0	220½ lbs.	0 13 4	4 1 0
— hogs' bristles, without distinction	do.	4 0	3 0	do.	0 3 4	0 2 6
— all other sorts	do.	8 0	32 0	do.	0 6 8	1 6 8
Hair powder	do.	20 0	0 20	do.	0 16 8	0 0 2
Hartsborn	do.	0 40	0 20	do.	0 0 4	0 0 2
Hats, of hair, felt, wool, straw, oil-						
cloth, varnished leather, &c.	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.
Hay	per 1000 kils.	0 50	0 30	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 5	0 0 4
Hemp, undressed	per 100 kils.	1 30	1 30	220½ lbs.	0 1 1	0 1 1
— dressed	do.	6 0	1 0	do.	0 5 0	0 0 10
Hides and skins, fresh or salted	do.	0 75	4 50	do.	0 0 7½	0 3 9
— dried	do.	0 50	3 50	do.	0 0 5	0 2 11
— ditto, domestic	do.	0 50	6 per cent.	do.	0 0 5	6 per cent.
— and skins, tanned	do.	30 0	0 20	do.	1 5 0	0 0 2
— buffalo and elk, undressed	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
— stags, roebucks, goat, lamb, calf,						
dog, undressed	do.	do.	6 per cent.	do.	do.	6 per cent.
— sheep, undressed	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
— ditto, dressed	per 100 kils.	30 0	0 60	per 220½ lbs.	1 4 0	0 0 6
— of all sorts, prepared, tanned,						
curried, tawed cordovan, &c., with						
or without the hair, not spe-						
cially enumerated	do.	30 0	0 60	do.	1 4 0	0 0 6
— Russia leather	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
— hare, rabbit, beaver, not dressed	do.	½ per cent.	6 per cent.	do.	½ per cent.	6 per cent.
— ditto, dressed	per 100 kils.	30 0	0 60	per 220½ lbs.	1 4 0	0 0 6
— skins of sea-dog and the like,						
undressed (b)	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
— ditto, dressed	per 100 lbs.	30 0	0 60	per 220½ lbs.	1 4 0	0 0 6
— cuttings of leather	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited
— manufactures of leather, sad-						
dlery, shoemakers' and trunk-						
makers' work, and all other sorts						
of leather manufactures, not spe-						
cially enumerated, as also gilt						
leather	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Honey	per 100 kils.	10 0	0 40	per 220½ lbs.	0 8 4	0 0 4
Horns	do.	1 20	0 60	do.	0 1 0	0 0 6
Horns, or horn tips, of oxen, cows,						
sheep, goats, &c.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	3 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	3 per cent.
— stags, kids, reindeer, and the						
like	do.	do.	1 per cent.	do.	do.	1 per cent.
Horses	each	12 0	6 0	each	0 10 0	0 5 0
— colts (c)	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
Hosiery, as stockings, socks, gloves,						
and hosiery	per kil.	4 0			0 3 4	
— not otherwise enumerated	do.	1 50			0 1 3	
— of wool	do.	2 75			0 2 3½	
— of linen	do.	2 0			0 1 8	
Hydromel, in casks	per barrel	10 0	1 0	per barrel	0 8 4	0 0 10
— in bottles of 1½ or more to the	per 100 bottles	16 0	1 0	per 100 bottles	0 13 4	0 0 10
barrel						

(continued)

(a) The importation of gunpowder by land and small rivers is prohibited. The only rivers by which it can be imported are, the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, and in vessels called *Beurschepen*. It can be exported or admitted for transit by special licence only.

(b) Under this description are included the skins of all marine animals covered with hair or scales, and all of this class, if salted, pay a duty like that on skins of sea-dog and the like undressed.

(c) Only such as have their milk-teeth are rated as colts.

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies.		English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies.	
		Import.	Export.		Import.	Export.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Indigo (a).....	per lb.	0 8	0 5	per lb.	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Instruments, mathematical, philosophical, surgical, and optical.....	ad valorem.	3 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	3 per cent.	½ per cent.
— musical.....	do.	5 per cent.	do.	do.	5 per cent.	do.
Ipecacuanha.....	per 100 kils.	20 0	10 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 16 8	0 8 4
Iron, viz. ore.....	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited
Iron, cast in rude blocks, of whatever form, as it comes from the furnace.....	1000 kils.	30 0			1 5 0	
— castings, superior works, as chimney jacks, stoves, weights, vases, and anvils; as also anchors, cast or wrought, hoops and nails, vices, rods, bars, and sheet-iron.....	do.	150 0	0 5	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 0½	
— iron wire.....	do.	100 0			6 5 0	
— wrought, of cast iron, boilers, iron plates, salt-pans, sheet-iron, steam boilers, &c.....	do.	225 0	0 5	per 220½ lbs.	4 3 4	
— cast, or moulded in any common form, as pig-iron.....	do.	135 0			2 7 0	0 0 0½
— old iron not scrap.....	do.	60 0			5 12 6	
— scrap iron.....	do.	20 0	prohibited	do.	2 10 0	
Ivory (See <i>Elephants' Teeth</i> .).....					0 16 8½	prohibited
Ivory-black.....	per 100 kils.	0 50	0 20	do.	0 0 5	0 0 2
Jalap.....	per 100 kils.	8 0	4 0	do.	0 6 8	0 3 4
Juice of lemon and citron, in casks.....	per barrel	15 0	1 0	per barrel	0 12 6	0 0 10
— in bottles of 116 or more to the vat or barrel.....	per 100 bottles	21 0	1 0	per 100 bottles	0 17 6	0 0 10
— in Seltzer water jugs.....	per 100 jugs	30 0	1 50	per 100 jugs	1 5 0	0 1 3
— of liquorice.....	per 100 kils.	2 0	1 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 0 10
Kitchen stuff, as grease, suet, tallow, hogs' lard.....	do.	1 60	0 60	do.	0 1 4	0 0 6
Lac at Venice, in balls.....	do.	4 0	0 30	do.	0 3 4	0 0 3
Lead (See <i>Kitchen Stuff</i> .).....						
— lead, in pigs, and old lead.....		0 50	0 20		0 0 5	0 0 2
— sheet, and otherwise, manufactured, and small shot.....	do.	4 70	0 20	do.	0 3 11	0 0 2
— white lead.....	do.	4 0	0 20	do.	0 3 4	0 0 2
Lime.....	per sea ton	6 0	1 0	per sea ton	0 5 0	0 0 10
— unslacked.....	do.	10 0	0 20	do.	0 8 4	0 0 2
Linen manufactures, viz.: of hemp, flax, and tow, unbleached.....						
— of less than 5 threads.....	per 100 kils.	10 0	free	per 220½ lbs.	0 8 4	free
— 5 to 8 ditto.....	do.	30 0	do.	do.	1 1 0	do.
— 8 to 12 ditto.....	do.	65 0	do.	do.	2 11 2	do.
— 12 to 16 ditto.....	do.	105 0	do.	do.	4 17 6	do.
— 16 to 18 ditto.....	do.	170 0	do.	do.	7 1 8	do.
— 18 to 20 ditto.....	do.	210 0	do.	do.	10 0 0	do.
— 20 and above.....	do.	350 0	do.	do.	11 11 8	do.
— bleached or half-bleached or dyed or frowed, less than 5 threads.....	do.	15 0	do.	do.	0 12 6	do.
— 5 to 8 threads.....	do.	45 0	do.	do.	1 17 6	do.
— 8 to 12 ditto.....	do.	97 50	do.	do.	4 1 3	do.
— 12 to 16 ditto.....	do.	157 50	do.	do.	6 11 1	do.
— 16 to 18 ditto.....	do.	265 0	do.	do.	11 0 10	do.
— 18 to 20 ditto.....	do.	360 0	do.	do.	15 0 0	do.
— 20 and above.....	do.	525 0	do.	do.	21 17 6	do.
— chambrays.....	per kil.	3 0	do.	per ½ lbs.	0 2 6	do.
— cambrics.....	do.	5 0	do.	do.	0 4 2	do.
— sail-cloth.....	per bolt	1 0	do.	per bolt	0 0 10	do.
— ticking (<i>cont'd</i>).....	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
— nankeens, wide (b).....	per piece	20 0	0 4	per piece	5 16 8	0 0 4
— ditto, narrow.....	do.	10 0	0 2	do.	0 8 4	0 0 2
— all tissues, linens, and stuffs, not specially enumerated.....	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
A. Linen and Hempen Threads (Yarns) without distinction (c).....	do.	10 per cent.	do.	do.	10 per cent.	6 per cent.
1. Class, of at least 6000 Mètres.....						
— Raw.....	per 100 kils.	16 0		per 220½ lbs.	0 13 4	
— Bleached, in any degree.....	do.	26 0		do.	1 1 8	
— Dyed.....	do.	36 0		do.	1 10 0	

(continued)

(a) Tare, if in cases, 25 per cent., in seasons, 16 per cent.

(b) This is confined exclusively to India nankeens, all other nankeens so called are charged as coloured cottons.

(c) By an ordinance of the 26th of July, 1811. In this ordinance it is provided that Westphalian Threads used for making checked cloths and domestics, are to be admitted by the land frontiers, in an annual quantity, not exceeding 75,000 kilogrammes, at half the duties in the above table.

DENOMINATION.		Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies.		English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies.	
			Import.	Export.		Import.	Export.
			f. c.	f. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Single.	2. do. above 6000 Raw.....	per 100 kils.	24 0		per 220½ lbs.	1 0 0	
	do. and under 12,000 Bleached, &c.	do.	36 0		do.	1 10 0	
	do. above 12,000 Dyed.....	do.	46 0		do.	1 18 4	
	3. do. above 12,000 Raw.....	do.	40 0		do.	1 13 8	
	do. and under 21,000 Bleached, &c.	do.	56 0		do.	2 0 8	
	do. above 21,000 Dyed.....	do.	66 0		do.	2 15 0	
	4. do. above 21,000 Raw.....	do.	70 0		do.	2 18 4	
	do. Bleached, &c.	do.	95 0		do.	3 19 4	
	do. Dyed.....	do.	105 0	0 10	do.	4 7 6	
	1. Class, of at least 6000 Metres Raw.....	do.	22 0		do.	0 18 4	
Double.	do. Bleached, &c.	do.	38 0		do.	1 11 8	
	do. Dyed.....	do.	48 0		do.	2 0 0	
	2. do. above 6000 Raw.....	do.	36 0		do.	1 10 0	
	do. and under 12,000 Bleached, &c.	do.	52 0		do.	2 3 4	
	do. Dyed.....	do.	62 0		do.	2 11 8	
	3. do. above 12,000 Raw.....	do.	61 0		do.	2 13 1	
	do. and under 21,000 Bleached, &c.	do.	81 0		do.	3 10 0	
	do. Dyed.....	do.	91 0		do.	3 18 4	
	do. above 21,000 Raw.....	do.	112 0		do.	4 10 4	
	do. Bleached, &c.	do.	140 0		do.	5 16 8	
B. Thread for lace, raw not twisted.	do. as French thread raw, not twisted.	100 fms. value	0 50		ad valorem	½ per cent.	
	do. do. bleached, and twisted.	do.	free	0 40	do.	free.	0 0 4
	C. do. for sailcloth, packthread and canvas.	per 100 kils.	4 21	0 10	220½ lbs.	0 3 6½	0 0 1
	D. Thread for rope yarn, <i>Schijfgaren</i> .	do.	10 60	0 10	do.	0 8 10	0 0 1
	E. do. for be-rins-acts.	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited
	Litharge of gold and silver.	per 100 kils.	0 80	0 40	220½ lbs.	0 0 8	0 0 4
	Machines, for manufactories and steam-engines, not otherwise enumerated.	per 1000 kils.	150 0	0 5	220½ lbs.	6 5 0	0 0 0½
	Madder.	per 100 kils.	4 0	0 10	220½ lbs.	0 3 4	0 0 1
	Note.—A royal order of the 30th August 1833 modifies the duty on madder, making it, without distinction of quality, 2 florins (the 100 kilogrammes). According to this order, the refuse of madder, mixed with earthy heterogeneous matter, &c., as decided by officers of customs, and which shall be imported by the port of Antwerp, shall be deemed provisionally, as containing thirty hundred parts of madder and seventy hundred parts of heterogeneous matter, to be deducted as tare. The same privilege is, by an order of 1831, extended to Ostend.						
	Magnesia.....	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
Manganese.	do.	do.	1 0	0 20	do.	0 0 10	0 0 2
	Mauna.....	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10
	Manures, not including ashes.	ad valorem	free	prohibited	ad valorem	free	prohibited
	Maps and charts.....	do.	1 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
	Mats.....	do.	3 per cent.	1 per cent.	do.	3 per cent.	1 per cent.
	do. of Muscovy.	do.	1 per cent.	do.	do.	1 per cent.	do.
	Meat and bacon, salted, of all sorts, in casks.....	per 100 kils.	16 0	0 60	220½ lbs.	0 13 4	
	do. ham, smoked.....	do.	21 0	0 60	do.	1 0 0	
	do. sides of beef, smoked.....	do.	40 0	0 60	do.	1 13 4	
	do. romps of beef, smoked.....	do.	32 0	0 60	do.	1 6 8	
Miles.	do. bitches of bacon, without the hams, or with shoulders and thighs.....	do.	12 0	0 60	do.	0 10 0	
	do. sausages, meat and bacon, of all other sorts not enumerated.....	do.	30 0	0 60	do.	1 5 0	
	Milnery.....	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.
	Miller.....	per 100 kils.	0 60	0 20	220½ lbs.	0 0 6	0 0 2
	Mules.....	each	8 0	4 0	each	0 6 8	0 3 4
	Munitions of war, side-arms and fire arms of all kinds, such as muskets, carbines, pistols, and pistol holsters, pikes, halberds, swords, sabres, bayonets, and all other small-arms, mounted or not, including helmets and armour.....	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
	do. brass cannon.....	per 100 kils.	18 0	2 0	220½ lbs.	0 15 0	0 1 8
	do. iron cannon.....	do.	4 0	0 20	do.	0 0 2	
	do. cannon balls.....	do.	4 0	0 20	do.	0 3 4	0 0 2
	do. leaden do. for muskets & pistols.	do.	4 0	0 20	do.	0 8 4	0 1 2
Musk.	do. per kil.	per kil.	10 0	5 0	per 2½ lbs.		

(continued)

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies.		English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies.	
		Import.	Export.		Import.	Export.
		f. c.	f. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Needles.....	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Nets, and other fishing utensils, in- cluding implements for the whale fishery.....	do.	1 per cent.	2 per cent.	do.	1 per cent.	2 per cent.
— old and worn.....	per 100 kils.	0 10	prohibited	220½ lbs.	0 0 1	prohibited
— for catching birds.....	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.
Nuggets.....	per 100 kils.	4 0	2 0	220½ lbs.	0 3 4	q 1 8
Nutmegs.—(See Cloves.)						
Ochre.....	do.	0 20	0 10	do.	0 0 2	0 0 1
— ground.....	do.	4 0	0 10	do.	0 3 4	0 0 1
Oil cakes, of rape, hemp, or linseed	do.	0 20	2 0	do.	0 0 2	0 1 8
— of olives.....	do.	4 10 0	1 0	do.	0 8 4	0 0 10
— of heechmast, poppy, and other edible oils.....	do.	1 60	0 80	do.	0 1 4	0 0 8
— of seed.....	do.	11 60	0 10	do.	0 9 8	0 0 1
— of spices.....	ad valorem	3 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	3 per cent.	½ per cent.
— of whale, sea-dog, by vessels in the national fisheries, including that of Davis's Straits.....	per 100 kils.	2 0	0 25	per 220½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 0 2½
— by vessels not of the national fisheries.....	do.	5 0	0 50	do.	0 1 2	0 0 5
— fish-liver oil.....	do.	0 50	0 20	do.	0 0 5	0 0 2
— of turpentine.....	per 100 kils.	2 0	0 40	per 220½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 0 1
— of vitriol (from France, prohibd.)	do.	2 10	0 10	do.	0 2 0	0 0 1
Opium.....	per kil.	0 30	0 20	per 1lb.	0 0 3	0 0 2
Oranges.—(See Fruit.)						
Oyster.—(See Fish.)						
Paper, of all sorts, white, brown, blue, for sugar refineries and ac- count books, plain or ruled.....	ad valorem	15 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	15 per cent.	} ½ per cent.
— hangings.....	do.	10 per cent.	do.	do.	10 per cent.	
— music, pasteboard, and for play- ing cards, coloured, and coarse brown paper.....	do.	3 per cent.	do.	do.	3 per cent.	
— bearing the marks of the manu- facture of Belgium.....	do.	prohibited	do.	do.	prohibited	
— old and clippings.....	per 100 kils.	0 10	prohibited	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 1	prohibited
— articles composed chiefly or made of paper (See Small-wares)						
— apparatus for making paper (See Machines.)						
Parliament.....	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
— clippings of.....	do.	½ per cent.	prohibited	do.	½ per cent.	prohibited
Pastil.....	per 100 kils.	0 50	0 50	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 5	0 0 5
Peel of lemons and oranges.....	do.	0 80	0 40	do.	0 0 8	0 0 4
— preserved.....	ad valorem	5 per cent.	3 per cent.	ad valorem	5 per cent.	3 per cent.
— of preserved melons.....	per 100 kils.	6 0	3 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 5 0	0 2 0
Peltries, undressed.....	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
— dressed.....	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Pepper.....	per 100 kils.	5 0	0 10	per 220½ lbs.	0 4 2	0 0 1
— Spanish and long, as drugs.						
Perfumery.....	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Perry, in casks.....	per barrel	15 0	1 0	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
— in bottles, 116 or more to the vat	per 100 bottles.	21 0	1 0	per barrel	0 12 0	0 0 10
— in Schizer water jugs.....	per 100 jugs	30 0	1 50	per 100 bottles	0 17 6	0 0 10
Pictures, called Nuremburg, painted on glass, and framed.—(See Small-wares.)				per 100 jugs	1 5 0	0 1 3
— frames of a large size, gilt, for paintings, &c., as furniture						
Pimento of Jamaica.....	per 100 kils.	10 0	0 50	per 220½ lbs.	0 8 4	0 0 5
— of Spain.....	do.	1 20	0 50	do.	0 4 2	0 0 5
Pins.....	do.	60 0	10 0	do.	2 10 0	0 8 4
Pitch.....	{ per 13 brls. } { or 2000 kils. }	3 60	2 40	{ per 13 brls. } { or 410 lbs. }	0 3 0	0 2 0
Potatoes.....	per barrel	0 10	free	per barrel	0 0 1	free
Printing types.....	per 100 kils.	24 0	0 40	per 220½ lbs.	1 0 0	0 0 4
— presses, as machinery.						
Prints.....	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
— engravings, as prints.						
Quicksilver or mercury.....	per 100 kils.	3 0	6 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 2 6	0 5 0
Quinquina.....	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
— yellow.....	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10
Quills for writing, undressed.....	per 1000 kils.	0 10	0 10	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 1	0 0 1
— do. dressed.....	do.	1 4	0 10	do.	0 1 2	0 0 1
Rags for making paper, including waste paper, old linen, and linen clothing worn, sold by the pound; cordage, old and unserviceable, or reduced to oakum, cut in pieces, or old nets, and cotton or woollen rags.....	per 100 kils.	0 10	prohibited	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 1	prohibited

(continued)

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies.		English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies.	
		Import.	Export.		Import.	Export.
Rattans	per 100 kils.	f. c. 0 80	f. c. 0 50	per 220½ lbs.	£ s. d. 0 0 8	£ s. d. 0 0 5
Reeds	ad valorem	3 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	3 per cent.	1 per cent.
Rhubarb	per 100 kils.	10 0	5 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 8 4	0 4 2
Ribbons of all sorts, except silk	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
— of silk, and silk velvet, as silk manufactures.						
Rice	per 100 kils.	5 0	0 50	per 220½ lbs.	0 4 2	0 0 4
Rocou	do.	4 0	8 0	do.	0 3 4	0 6 8
Rope. — (See Cordage.)						
Rum. — (See Distilled Liquors.)						
Rushes	ad valorem	3 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	3 per cent.	1 per cent.
Resins	per 100 kils.	0 80	0 20	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 8	0 0 2
Safflower	do.	3 0	3 0	do.	0 2 6	0 2 6
Saffron	per kil.	0 50	0 20	per 2½ lbs.	0 0 5	0 0 2
Sago	per 100 kils.	1 0	0 60	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 10	0 0 6
Salep, or Salap	do.	4 0	0 50	do.	0 3 4	0 0 5
Salt, rough, by sea	do.	4 0	0 10	do.	0 3 4	0 0 1
— in national vessels	do.	0 10	0 5	do.	0 0 1	0 0 0½
— by land	do.	prohibited	prohibited	do.	prohibited	prohibited
— refined	do.	32 0	free	do.	1 6 8	free
— (See Acids.)						
Saltpetre, crude	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 08	0 0 10
— refined	do.	3 0	0 40	do.	0 2 6	0 0 4
Sarsaparilla	do.	4 0	1 0	do.	0 3 4	0 0 10
Sausages. — (See Meat.)						
Sassafras. — (See Wood.)						
Seed, canary	per muid	0 40	0 20	3 bushels	0 0 4	0 0 2
— anise and coriander	per 100 kils.	2 0	0 60	per 220½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 0 6
— mustard	per muid	0 30	0 20	3 bushels	0 0 3	0 0 2
— flower of mustard	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.
— onion and other garden seeds	per 100 kils.	5 0	0 60	per 220½ lbs.	0 4 2	0 0 6
— rapistum and tares	per last	2 0	12 0	per last.	0 1 8	0 10 0
— clover	do.	2 0	12 0	do.	0 1 8	0 10 0
— hemp	do.	3 0	12 0	do.	0 2 6	0 10 0
— cole, rape, and flax	do.	4 0	10 0	do.	0 3 4	0 8 4
— flax for sowing, from 1st August to 1st April	do.	9 60	4 80	do.	0 8 0	0 4 0
— grains of paradise, as drugs						
Segars. — (See Tobacco.)						
Seina	per 100 kils.	4 0	2 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 3 4	0 1 8
Shellac	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10
Shells	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
Ships and boats, new or old, as manufactures of wood.						
Shoes. — (See Hides.)						
Shrubs. — (See Trees.)						
Shumac	per 100 kils.	0 40	0 20	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 4	0 0 2
Silk, raw	do.	4 0	20 0	do.	0 3 4	0 16 8
— waste of	ad valorem	½ per cent.	3 per cent.	ad valorem	½ per cent.	3 per cent.
— wrought as organzine for manufactures	per 100 kils.	40 0	20 0	per 220½ lbs.	1 13 4	0 16 8
— ditto foulards (a)	do.	5 0	20 0	do.	0 2 6	0 16 8
— threads	do.	80 0	20 0	do.	4 6 8	0 16 8
— stuffs, satin taffeta, velvet, &c. stockings, caps, gloves, and ribbons	do.	50 0	0 40	do.	2 1 8	0 0 4
Skeletons or frames for milliners	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Skins and furs. — (See Hides.)						
Smalts. — (See Azurc.)						
Snuff. — (See Tobacco.)						
Soap, hard	per 100 kils.	12 0	1 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 10 0	0 0 10
— soft	do.	12 0	0 50	do.	0 10 0	0 0 5
— perfumed	do.	20 0	1 0	do.	0 16 8	0 0 10
Soda	do.	0 80	0 20	do.	0 0 8	0 0 2
— from India	do.	0 80	0 20	do.	0 0 8	0 0 2
— salts of, as chemical products.						
Spelter. — (See Zinc.)						
Spermaceti, oil of	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.
Spirits of wine or alcohol. — (See Distilled Liquors.)						
Soy	do.	3 per cent.	2 per cent.	do.	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
Spanish black	do.	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	do.	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
Spices, mace, nutmegs, cloves, &c.	do.	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	10 per cent.	½ per cent.
Sponge	do.	4 per cent.	do.	do.	4 per cent.	do.
Spurs. — (See Smith-wares.)						
Squills, as drugs						
Starch	per 100 kils.	20 0	0 30	per 220½ lbs.	0 16 0	0 0 3
Steel, in sheets, plates and bars	do.	6 80	0 40	do.	0 0 8	0 0 4
— manufactures of	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	10 per cent.	½ per cent.

(continued)

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies.		English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies.	
		Import.	Export.		Import.	Export.
Steel wire.....	per 100 kils.	f. c. 1 0	f. c. 0 10	per 220½ lbs.	£ s. d. 0 0 10	£ s. d. 0 0 1
Steam-engines, or parts thereof.....	do.	12 60	0 10	do.	0 10 6	0 0 1
Stones, flat, for tombs and sills, marble blocks, paving stones, &c.....	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
— bones and whetstones.....	do.	3 per cent.	do.	do.	3 per cent.	do.
— polished or sculptured marble.....	do.	6 per cent.	free	do.	6 per cent.	do.
— marble statues.....	do.	free	free	do.	free	free
— slates for houses (a).....	per 1000	5 0	0 20	per 225 lbs.	0 4 2	0 0 2
— do. polished, as small wares.....	do.	0 0	0 30	do.	0 5 0	0 0 3
— of French origin, or imported from France.....	do.	0 10	0 40	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 1	0 0 4
— tarras, not ground.....	per 100 kils.	3 0	0 10	do.	0 2 6	0 0 1
— do. ground.....	do.	½ per cent.	prohibited	ad valorem	½ per cent.	prohibited
— marl or limestone, white or blue.....	ad valorem	½ per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	½ per cent.	½ per cent.
— flints and pickers.....	do.	1 per cent.	do.	do.	1 per cent.	do.
— mill stones.....	do.	1 per cent.	do.	do.	1 per cent.	do.
— greens and precious stones, false as small wares.....	do.	2 per cent.	1 per cent.	do.	2 per cent.	1 per cent.
— pounce & stones for lithography.....	do.	1 per cent.	prohibited	do.	1 per cent.	prohibited
Straw.....	do.	1 per cent.	prohibited	do.	1 per cent.	prohibited
Sugar, raw or clayed, imported direct from India or West Indies, by Foreign vessels, not having broken bulk in any port of Eu- rope.....	per 100 kils.	1 60	2 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 1 4	0 1 8
— imported by Foreign vessels coast- wise, or from European ports.....	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
— from all places, by sea, in na- tional vessels.....	do.	0 20	2 0	do.	0 0 2	0 1 8
— by rivers and canals in vessels of all nations.....	do.	4 0	do.	do.	0 3 4	do.
— by rivers and canals in vessels of Belgium.....	do.	2 0	4 0	do.	0 1 8	0 3 4
— refined, and raw mixed with re- fined, from all places, by land or sea.....	do.	72 0	0 6	do.	3 0 0	0 0 6
— molasses, raw, imported direct from countries out of Europe, in national vessels.....	do.	12 0	2 0	do.	0 10 0	0 1 8
— from other places, and not in national vessels.....	do.	prohibited	prohibited	do.	prohibited	prohibited
— molasses, purified.....	do.	prohibited	do.	do.	prohibited	do.
— burnt.....	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	2 per cent.	1 per cent.
Tallow.—(See Kitchen Stuff.)						
Tamarinds, as Drugs.....						
Tar.....	{ pr 13 cks } 2000 kils.	2 0	1 20	{ pr 13 cks } 4110 lbs.	0 1 8	0 1 0
Tartar of wine.....	per 100 kils.	1 0	0 60	220½ lbs.	0 0 10	0 0 6
Tea, which shall be proved to have been imported direct, and in unbroken cargoes from China, viz.—						
— bohea and congou, ordinary.....	do.	36 0	0 70	do.	1 10 0	
— all other sorts.....	do.	68 0	0 70	do.	2 16 8	
— imported in vessels built in the kingdom—						
— bohea and congou, ordinary.....	do.	14 0	0 70	do.	0 11 8	
— all other sorts.....	do.	21 0	0 70	do.	1 0 0	0 0 7
— from other places and in broken cargoes.....	do.	200 0	0 70	do.	8 3 4	
— bohea and congou, ordinary.....	do.	51 0	0 70	do.	2 5 0	
— all other sorts.....	do.	102 0	0 70	do.	4 5 0	
Teeth, elephants'.....	do.	10 0	4 0	do.	0 8 4	0 3 4
— sea horse, produce of the na- tional fisheries.....	ad valorem	free	2 per cent.	ad valorem	free	2 per cent.
— not of those fisheries.....	do.	6 per cent.	do.	do.	6 per cent.	do.
Thread, of Angola goats' hair, raw ..	per 100 kils.	4 0	8 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 3 4	0 6 8
— coloured.....	do.	24 0	4 0	do.	1 0 0	0 3 4
Tiles.—(See Wares.)						
Tin, not wrought.....	do.	0 16	0 10	do.	0 0 1½	0 0 1
— wrought.....	ad valorem	16 per cent.	0 5	ad valorem	16 per cent.	0 0 0½
Tincol.—(See Boxes.)						
Tinfol.....	per kil.	0 50	0 10	per 1½ lb.	0 0 5	0 0 1
Tissues.—(See Manufactures.)						
Tobacco, in rolls or leaves, viz.						
— of the Ukraine and other Eu- ropean countries.....	per 100 kils.	5 0		{ pr. 220½ lbs.	0 4 2	
— of Brazil.....	do.	2 50		do.	0 2 1	
— of Virginia, and other North American.....	do.	2 50		do.	0 2 1	

(continued)

(a) This alteration in regard to the duty on slates, did not come into operation until Jan. 1, 1840.

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies.		English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies.	
		Import.	Export.		Import.	Export.
		£. c.	£. c.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tobacco of Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Havana.	per 100 kils.	5 0	0 10	per 220½ lbs.	0 4 2	0 0 1
— of Orinoko.	do.	25 0			1 0 10	
— of the East Indies.	do.	3 0			0 2 6	
— all other tobacco, in rolls.	do.	5 0			0 4 2	
— in leaves.	do.	30 0			1 5 0	
— stalks.	do.	100 0	4 0	do.	4 3 4	0 3 4
— manufactures of.	do.	0 20 0			0 0 2	
— segars of all kinds imported from any place.	do.	2 per cent.			0 0 1	
Tow, refuse of hemp and flax, except short flax called <i>smut</i> .	ad valorem	2 per cent.			0 0 1	
Trees and live plants.	per double vat.	0 10			0 5 0	0 0 5
Turf.	per 100 kils.	6 0	0 50	220½ lbs.	0 0 6	0 0 3
Turnsole.	do.	0 60	0 30	do.	0 1 4	0 0 8
Turpentine.	do.	1 60	0 80	do.	0 1 8	0 0 4
— of Venice.	do.	2 0	0 40	do.	0 0 4	0 0 2
Valonia.	do.	0 40	0 20	do.	0 1 8	0 0 4
Vanilla.	do.	2 0	0 40	do.	0 0 4	0 0 2
Vegetables, green or dry, except those specially enumerated.	•	free	free	•	free	free
Velvets, as <i>titines</i> .—(See <i>Silk Manufactures</i> .)	•	•	•	•	•	•
Verjuice, in casks.	per barrel	1 0	1 0	per barrel	0 0 10	0 0 10
Verjuice in bottles of 116 or more to the barrel.	per 100 bottles	7 0	1 0	per 100 botts.	0 5 10	0 0 10
Vermicelli.—(See <i>Grain</i> .)	•	•	•	•	•	•
Vermilion.	per 100 kils.	12 0	4 0	220½ lbs.	0 10 0	0 3 4
Vinegar, of wine, beer, or artificial, in casks.	per barrel.	15 0	0 10	per barrel	0 12 6	0 0 1
— in bottles of 116 or more to the barrel.	per 100 bottles	21 0		per 100 botts.	0 17 6	
— in Schizer water jugs.	per 100 jugs	30 0		per 100 jugs	1 5 0	
— of wood, in casks.	per barrel	100 0		per barrel	4 3 4	
— in bottles of 116 or more to the barrel.	per 100 bottles	106 0		per 100 botts.	4 8 4	
Vitriol, blue.	per 100 kils.	2 0	0 60	per 220½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 0 6
— white.	do.	1 20		do.	0 1 0	
— oil of.	do.	2 40		do.	0 2 0	
Umbrellas and parasols.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Wares (mercerie) small, including all articles not enumerated, composed of, or wrought, in paper, wood, iron, steel, copper, and other metals, of ivory, tortoise-shell, glass, coral, amber, false stones and pearls, and all other similar compositions, toys, &c.	do.	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	10 per cent.	½ per cent.
— wooden.	do.	6 per cent.		do.	6 per cent.	
— of osier, or baskets.	do.	do.		do.	do.	
— of earthen, porcelain, white and coloured.	per 100 kils.	20 0	1 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 16 8	0 0 10
— of French origin, or imported from France.	do.	60 0	1 0	do.	2 10 0	0 0 10
— crockery, of all sorts.	do.	12 0	0 60	do.	0 10 0	0 0 6
— of French origin, or imported from France.	do.	40 0	0 60	do.	1 13 4	0 0 6
— pottery of earth or stone of all sorts and moulds for sugar refineries, new or old.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
— of French origin, or imported from France.	do.	15 per cent.	½ per cent.	do.	15 per cent.	½ per cent.
— crucibles.	do.	1 per cent.	2 per cent.	do.	1 per cent.	2 per cent.
— tobacco pipes.	per 20 gross	prohibited	0 10	per 20 gross	prohibited	0 0 1
— tobacco pipes, from Holland.	per 1000	4 0	0 10	per 1000	0 3 4	0 0 1
— baked, each, 2½ inches long by 1½ wide, and 5 or less thick.	do.	3 0	0 10	do.	0 2 6	0 0 4
— of greater length, width and thickness.	do.	6 0	0 80	do.	0 5 0	0 0 8
— tiles and pans.	do.	4 0	0 50	do.	0 3 4	0 0 5
Watches, of gold.	each	2 0	1 0	each	0 1 8	0 0 10
— of silver.	do.	1 0	0 50	do.	0 0 10	0 0 5
— of pinchbeck.	do.	0 60	0 40	do.	0 0 6	0 0 4
Wax, unbleached.	per 100 kils.	2 0	1 60	per 220½ lbs.	0 1 8	0 1 4
— bleached.	do.	12 0	2 0	do.	0 10 0	0 1 8
— sealing-wax.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
Weld.	per 100 kils.	1 0	0 50	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 10	0 0 5
Whale blubber, of the national fishery.	per vat	free.	1 0	per vat	free.	0 0 10
— not of the national fishery.	do.	2 0	1 0	do.	0 1 8	0 0 10

(continued)

DENOMINATION.	Belgian No., Weight, or Measure.	Belgian Monies.		English No., Weight, or Measure.	English Monies.	
		Import.	Export.		Import.	Export.
		f. c. free	f. c. 2 per cent.		£ s. d. free	£ s. d. 2 per cent.
Whales' fins of the national fishery...	ad valorem			ad valorem		
— not of the national fishery, and split...	do.	6 per cent.	do.	do.	6 per cent.	do.
Wood...	per 100 kils.	1 0	1 0	per 220½ lbs.	0 0 10	0 0 10
Wood, of all kinds, fit for civil or naval building, from the Baltic, Norway, and Russia, in whole cargoes (a)...	per ton	0 50	0 20	per ton	0 0 5	0 0 2
— pipe staves, waste pieces not excepted, of 2 ells 8 palms, and over, in length...	per 100	8 0	9 0	per 100	0 6 8	0 7 6
— staves, waste pieces not excepted, of about 2 ells and upwards in length, also heading...	do.	2 0	2 50	do.	0 1 8	0 2 1
— masts and spars...	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
— oars...	do.	3 per cent.	do.	do.	3 per cent.	do.
— all other kinds of wood, sawed or not sawed, and not otherwise named (b)...	do.	6 per cent.	do.	do.	6 per cent.	do.
Wood for sugar candy boxes...	do.	1 per cent.	do.	do.	1 per cent.	do.
— planks, joists, rafters, thick boards, and all other sorts of sawed wood, cut through or not...	per ton	1 0	1½ per cent.	per ton	0 3 4	1½ per cent.
— willows, switchs and rods...	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
— fire wood...	do.	do.	1 per cent.	do.	do.	1 per cent.
— sapling wood, prepared wholly or in part, as hoops, laths, &c...	do.	10 per cent.	2 per cent.	do.	10 per cent.	2 per cent.
— willow, fit for hoops...	do.	prohibited	prohibited	do.	prohibited	prohibited
— hoops, of red osier of 22 palms to 26.7 inches...	do.	6 per cent.	do.	do.	6 per cent.	do.
— larch brooms...	do.	½ per cent.	6 per cent.	do.	½ per cent.	6 per cent.
— cabinet-makers' wood, as mahogany, box, walnut, cedar, &c...	do.	2 per cent.	2 per cent.	do.	2 per cent.	2 per cent.
— walnut, for gun stocks...	do.	free	do.	do.	free	do.
— dyewood, not ground (c)...	do.			do.		
— brazilletto, lignum vitae, and sapuan...	per 100 kils.	0 20	0 20	220½ lbs.	0 0 2	0 0 2
— campeachy, fustic, yellow wood, camu, sandal, red or yellow, and small wood, called stock-wood...	do.	0 40	0 40	do.	0 0 4	0 0 4
— of Pernambuco...	do.	4 0	2 0	do.	0 3 4	0 1 8
— St. Martin...	do.	0 80	0 40	do.	0 0 8	0 0 4
— of all other sorts not ground...	do.	2 0	3 0	do.	0 1 8	0 2 6
— ground...		prohibited	free		prohibited	free
— medicinal wood, viz.						
— quassia...	do.	0 80	0 40	do.	0 0 8	0 0 4
— sassafras...	do.	0 40	0 20	do.	0 0 4	0 0 2
— liquorice of all countries...	do.	0 60	0 30	do.	0 0 6	0 0 3
— manufactures of wood...	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.	ad valorem	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
(d) Wool of all kinds, without distinction of origin...	do.	free	1 per cent.	do.	free	1 per cent.
— manufactures of — (See Cloths.)						
Woolen yarns, unbleached and undyed...	per 100 kils.	45 0	½ per cent.	220½ lbs.	1 17 6	½ per cent.
— ditto, twisted, black and dyed...	do.	60 0	do.	do.	2 10 0	do.
Wine, in casks, by land and sea...	per barrel	2 20	0 10	per barrel	0 1 10	0 0 1
— in bottles of 116 or more to the barrel...	per 100 bottles	13 0	0 10	100 bottles	0 10 10	0 0 1
Yeast...	ad valorem	3 per cent.	1 per cent.	ad valorem	3 per cent.	1 per cent.
Zaffre...	per 100 kils.	4 0	4 0	220½ lbs.	0 3 4	0 3 4
Zinc...	do.	4 0	0 50	do.	0 3 4	0 0 5
— laminated, and nails of...	do.	5 0	0 20	do.	0 4 2	0 0 2

By the law of the 21st December, 1838, 18 centimes additional was levied upon all articles, and upon *tonnage*, subjected to the customs tariff, and 30 centimes additional of excise duty upon salt, wine, sugar, beer, and vinegar. In 1840, the customs duty of 18 centimes additional was reduced to 16 centimes, and the excise to 26 centimes.

(a) Cargoes, of which one half is wood, shall be rated as whole cargoes. The ton to be calculated as for the tonnage duty on the same.

(b) This includes, as to the import duty, such planks as are commonly used for flooring, and for the small houses of the wood rafts, which come down the rivers.

(c) All dyewoods not specified in the Tariff, pay the same duty as dyewood of all other woods not ground.

(d) The King may prohibit the exportation of wool by the land frontiers.

CALCULATION OF DUTIES.

To all duties in the Tariff which are not levied at an *ad valorem* rate, there are added—exclusive of the *sixteen centimes per franc additional*,—a further sum of *six centimes* per franc, or *six per cent* on the amount of duties specified in the foregoing table. These *six centimes* per franc are added to raise the duty as much as the difference of value between one Netherland florin and two Belgian francs, the Customs Duties having been, until after the separation of Belgium from Holland, levied in florins: one Netherland florin being equal to two francs twelve centimes Belgian money.

The Articles, exclusive of those rated at *ad valorem* duties, and to which the six additional centimes do not apply, are the following, viz.—*Almonds, Cloths, Casimeres, and other Woollen Manufactures, Cinnamon and Cassia Lignea, Coffee, Copper and Copper Manufactures, Cotton Twist and Threads, Earthenware and Porcelain, Glass and Glass Wares, Grain and Corn, Honey, Hosiery, Iron raw and wrought, Linen Yarns and Manufactures, Olive Oil and Fish Oils, Pepper and Pimento, Rice, Raisins and Currants.*

The duties on the foregoing, as well as on many articles charged *ad valorem*, have been increased since 1832.

	Frs.	Cents.
In calculating the duties, 100 <i>kilogrammes</i> sugar imported		
by a foreign vessel pays by the Tariff	4	0
Six centimes per franc (special additional duty)	0	24
Sixteen centimes ditto (or general additional duty)	0	64
Total duty	Frs. 4	88
or about 3 <i>s.</i> 10½ <i>d.</i> English.		

	Frs.	Cents.
On goods rated <i>ad valorem</i> ; such for example as <i>Cotton Manufactures, bleached, plain, or figured</i> , for every 100 francs value, the <i>special</i> duty is	12	0
The additional duty <i>sixteen centimes</i> , per franc value, equal to	1	92
Total duty	Frs. 13	92
or 1 <i>l.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i> English.		

There is, exclusive of the above, a stamp duty of 40 centimes, or nearly 4*d.*, for each receipt or acquittance, unless the amount discharged or acquitted be under 10 francs.

BELGIAN CORN LAWS.

A FIXED duty (see *Grain* in the general Tariff) was imposed before the separation of Belgium from Holland, on the importation and exportation of corn and grain of all kinds.

The import duty on wheat, for 1000 kilogrammes (2205 lbs.) was 10 francs, or (at 9½*d.*—the intrinsic value of the franc) 8*s.*, equal to 1*s* 9½*d.* per quarter. The fixed duties were altered in July, 1834, and a varying scale substituted.

By the law of the 31st of July, 1834, it was decreed that :

Art. 1.—The Customs Tariff now in force shall be modified, by replacing the duties of importation, exportation, and transit of corn, by the duties fixed in the table annexed to the present law.

Art. 3.—All persons guilty of fraudulent entries of corn for consumption or otherwise, shall be subjected to penalties equal to double the value of the corn fraudulently entered.

Art. 4.—The government shall publish weekly the average price of wheat and rye. This average will be regulated by the prices on each Saturday, in the markets of Arlon, Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, Hasselt, Liège, Louvain, Namur, and Mons.

SCHEDULE OF CORN DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION.	Unity of duty.	Duties		Observations.
		Import.	Export.	
		f. c.	f. c.	
Wheat.—Whenever the price per hectolitre shall be at or above 24 francs.....	per 1000 kils.	free	prohibited	
— 20 and below 24.....	do.	do.	0 25	Flour and other
— 15 „ 20.....	do.	37 50	0 25	substances
— above 12 and below 15.....	do.	75 00	0 25	ground, are sub-
— at and under 12.....	do.	prohibited	0 25	jected to the
Rye.—Whenever the price per hectolitre shall be at or above 17 francs.....	do.	free	prohibited	same duties as
— above 15 and below 17.....	do.	do.	0 25	the grain from
— „ „ 15.....	do.	21 50	0 25	which they are
— „ „ 7 „ 9.....	do.	43 0	0 25	derived.
— at and under 7.....	do.	prohibited	0 25	Bonded Corn, on
Barley.....	do.	14 0	0 25	its being re-ex-
Malt.....	do.	17 0	0 25	ported by sea,
Buckwheat. (<i>Sarrasin</i>).....	do.	13 0	0 25	will be exempt
Beans and vetches.....	do.	10 0	0 25	from the transit
Pean.....	do.	10 0	0 25	duty.
Oats.....	do.	11 0	0 25	
Pearl barley.....	per 100 kils.	5 0	0 25	
Bread, biscuits, gingerbread, flour, bran, potatoe meal, &c.....	do.	15 0	free	
Vermicelli, macaroni, and semoule.....	do.	24 0	free	

The means of verifying Measures and Weights shall be furnished by those interested or at their expense. The fees of these, nominated by the government, shall in no case exceed 50 centimes (5 pence) per 1000 kilogrammes.

The hectolitre is equal to 2.75 imperial bushels. The 1000 kilogrammes are equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ imperial quarters. The prices of and duties upon wheat in the preceding Table will therefore be as follows in English weights and measures.

DESCRIPTION.	Duty per 1000 kilogrammes of $4\frac{1}{2}$ imperial quarters.	Per imperial quarter.	Export Duty per 1000 kils.
Wheat, at or above 24 frs. per 275 bushels	Import free	Import free	Export prohibited
— 20 and below 24 frs. 46s. 3d. to 56s. 9d. do.	free	free	25 centimes $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
— 15 " 20.... 34s. 8d. to 46s. 3d. do.	37 frs. 50 cents. or 30s. 0d.	6s. 8d.	25....do.... $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
— 12 " 15.... 27s. 9d. to 34s. 8d. do.	75....60....60 6 "	13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	25....do.... $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
— at and under 12.... 27s. 9d. do.	prohibited	prohibited	25....do.... $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Rye, at or above 17.... per 275 bushels	Import free	Import free	Export prohibited
— 15 and below 17.... 34s. 8d. to 36s. 9d. do.	do.	do.	25 centimes $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
— 9 " 15.... 20s. 10d. to 34s. 8d. do.	21 frs. 50 cents or 17 2	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	25....do.... $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
— 7 " 9.... 16s. 4d. to 20s. 10d. do.	43....34 5	7 7	25....do.... $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
— at and under 7.... 16s. 4d. do.	prohibited	prohibited	25....do.... $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Barley.....	14 francs.....11 2	2 6	25....do.... $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Malt.....	17 ditto.....13 8	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	25....do.... $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Buckwheat.....	13 ditto.....10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25....do.... $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Beans and Vetches.....	10 ditto.....8 0	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	25....do.... $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Peas.....	19 ditto.....15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4	25....do.... $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Oats.....	11 ditto.....9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	25....do.... $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Pearl barley.....	5 ditto.....4 0		25....do.... $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Bread, biscuits, gingerbread, flour, bean and potato meal.	per 1000 kils. { 15 ditto.....12 0		free
Vermicelli, macaroni, and semolina.....	24 ditto.....19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		do.

The *export duties* on all kinds of grain, except pearl barley, are 25 centimes, equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. English, per 1000 kilogrammes (2205lbs. avoirdupois), or $4\frac{1}{2}$ imperial quarters.

On pearl barley the export duty is $2\frac{1}{2}$ francs (2s.) • per 1000 kilogrammes.

The *transit duties* on *wheat*, *rye*, and *barley*, are 1 franc 50 centimes (1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.) per 1000 kilogrammes, equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ imperial quarters.

The transit duty on *pearl barley* is 5 francs (4s.) per 1000 kilogrammes.

The transit duty on *malt*, *buckwheat*, *beans*, *peas*, and *oats*, is 50 centimes ($4\frac{1}{2}$ d.) per 1000 kilogrammes, equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ imperial quarters.

The transit duty on *bread of all kinds*, *flour*, *bran*, *potatoe-meal*, *vermicelli*, &c., is 10 francs (8s.) per 100 kilogrammes, or 220 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

By a temporary law, which came into operation on the 25th of November, 1839, the exportation of wheat, rye, and flour of wheat and rye, and of potatoes is prohibited for one year; and by a further temporary enactment, dated the 26th of November, 1839, the *free* importation and exportation of barley, was allowed for the same period.

In 1840 these laws were declared to be continued in force for another year, and oats were brought under the same provisions as barley. Wheat having been sold at a higher price in all parts of the kingdom than the maximum rate

by which it is admitted free by the tariff, the ordinances of 1840 declare that no change in respect to wheat is necessary.

By the laws of the 31st of March, 1828, and of the 18th of June, 1836, foreign corn, of good quality, is allowed to be taken out of *entrepôt*, in order that it may be ground in the mills of the country, for the purpose of being re-exported from the seaports *free* of duty, as *fine flour*. This privilege is limited to 3000 hectolitres of wheat under one licence, which cannot be renewed until that quantity shall be replaced in bond by the full proportion of flour, viz. by 78 kilogrammes of fine flour, and 20 kilogrammes of bran, for every 100 kilogrammes of wheat. The owner may either export the bran, or enter it for house use, paying in the latter case a duty of 10 centimes per 100 kilogrammes.

The owner in taking corn out of bond to be ground for re-exportation, must conform to all the regulations of, and give all the securities required by, the laws of the customs.

The flour so ground, may also be entered for consumption, free of duty, when the price legalizes the free admission of wheat.

The quality of the flour ground from wheat taken out of *entrepôt* shall be subjected to the inspection of special commissioners. The form, weight, and dimensions of the barrels, and the wood of which they shall be made, shall also be determined by the said commissioners. The barrels shall be branded, as directed by the commissioners, in order that the quality of the flour may be known. The commissioners shall be appointed by the government, at the expense of the owner of the flour, but the fees shall not exceed twenty-five centimes per barrel.

BELGIAN TRANSIT DUTIES.

A CONSIDERABLE part of the importations into Belgian ports, are passed onwards in transit to Germany, and frequently to France. On the separation of Belgium from Holland, most of the established duties and regulations were maintained, and the *transit duties* formed an additional column of special rates annexed to each article. The import duties on woollens, linens, linen yarns, iron, iron and steel and copper manufactures, earthenware, and upon several other articles, have been greatly increased since 1832, on the principle of protecting home manufactures. The import duty on cod-fish has lately been doubled, and the duties on linen yarns raised to about the same rates as those of France.

By a Royal Ordinance, dated Brussels, 18th June, 1836, the special rates of *transit duties* were abolished, and *ad valorem* duties, and duties by weight, were substituted. By this ordinance it was decreed that:—

1. Three modes of transit should be established.

First.—Direct transit, or from one foreign state into Belgium, and thence outwards into another foreign state, without being placed in warehouses or depôts within Belgium.

Second.—Transit, by passing through the ordinary depôts and declared for re-exportation.

Third.—Transit by free entrepôts in which goods are deposited, in order to be re-exported by the port into which they were imported.

2. All goods except those subjected to the duties of excise, and certain articles prohibited to be passed in transit, may be entered and passed in transit.

3. Beer, raw sugar, and wine, although subject to excise duties, may, by special authorization, be passed in transit.

4. Distilled spirits, brine, rock and refined salt, refined sugar, are those subjected to excise duties, and the transit of which is prohibited.

5. The transit of the following articles not subjected to excise duties is also prohibited, viz.:

First.—Arms and munitions of war, by any frontier of a country not at peace with Belgium.

Second.—The following articles are absolutely prohibited: Drills and rags, unwrought iron, even so far as rails and bars of every kind, anchors, old iron, gunpowder, vinegar, except to be warehoused in the port of importation to be re-exported by the same port.

6. The following articles pass in transit duty free, viz.: Wild animals, green and certain dry vegetables, copper money, gold and silver coin, bullion, ingots, and dust, jewelery and works of gold, &c. broken up, precious stones, not mounted, pictures, and marble statuary.

7. The following are subjected to special transit duties :

	fr. cents.	s. d.
Slates, per 1000	1 60 or	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stones, in blocks, the 100	20 0 „	16 0
Mineral coal, 1000 kilogrammes	6 0 „	2205 lbs. 4 11
Chalk, 100 hectolitres	10 0 „	22,050 lbs. 8 0
Horses, foals, and mules, each	4 0 „	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cloths and cassimeres, 100 kilogrammes	8 0 „	220 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 6 5
Books ditto	10 0 „	do. 8 0

8. From the date of the execution of this ordinance, all other existing transit duties shall be replaced by nominal duties (*droit de balance*) as follows :

Fifteen centimes (or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) per 100 francs of the value, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on all goods on which the tariff of import duties imposes a duty by value or number.

Twenty centimes per 100 kilogrammes on all goods on which duties are levied by weight.

Twenty centimes per 100 litres on all goods which are tarified by the *contents*.

9. In no case will a single acquittance for transit be allowed under 50 centimes.

10. The charges for placing lead seals (*plombé*) on goods to be passed in transit, are: for one lead, 25 centimes; for two, 40 centimes; and for each lead over two, 10 centimes.

11. For articles manufactured or finished with tissues, mixed with cotton, wool, flax, or silk, the declaration must indicate the precise nature of the materials composing these articles.

12. Lists and borders tissueed with stuffs, are not to be included in the declaration and are not to be subjected to any duty.

13. In general, if one same package, case, or cask, contains merchandize subjected to divers duties, the declaration must represent the *net weight* of each article so contained in one common package; in default of such specification, the proprietor of the package shall be obliged to unpack the same at the frontier bureau to undergo a detailed verification, or to pay upon the total weight of the package the highest duties imposed on foreign merchandize.

14. This regulation does not apply to glass, porcelain, and instruments, when by the nature of the package, such articles are ascertained to be properly packed.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS, AND PORT DUES OF BELGIUM.

TONNAGE.

THE customs laws of Belgium distinguish, for tonnage and navigation duties, THREE CLASSES of flags.

By the General Law of the 26th August, 1822 :—

“ Art. 293.—The *first class* comprises all vessels and ships belonging to subjects of the Kingdom of Belgium, and sailing under the national colours; these vessels are subjected to a duty of 90 centimes per ton on their first departure from a Dutch port, and 90 centimes per ton on their first entering, during each year, dating from the 1st of January to the 31st of December inclusive. When this duty is once acquitted, they are exempt on entering or departing, for all the other voyages they may make during the same year.

“ Art. 294.—The *second class* comprises all vessels or ships navigating under foreign flags, and which belong to the subjects or citizens, state or port where Belgian ships are not subjected to higher duties or any other dues than the vessels of such foreign country.

“ The tonnage duty is collected from these vessels, either on their first entry, or on their first departure, paying the same dues as the ships of the kingdom belonging to the first class.

“ Art. 295.—In the *third class* are included all foreign vessels or ships not ranked under the second class.

“ These vessels are subjected to a duty of 2 frs. 20 centimes per ton, to be collected each time they enter a Belgian port. Nevertheless, inasmuch as circumstances may render it necessary, it is reserved to the government to raise the tonnage duty on these vessels to the same, or any other amount of duty which, in the kingdom, state, or port to which such vessels belong, are levied upon Belgian ships.

“ Commutations may be made with the proper authorities in respect to vessels comprised in the third class, when employed solely in transporting passengers or the mails.”

Vessels, laden or unladen, forced by distress into port, or voluntarily anchoring, after first departure, are exempt from tonnage duty.

The pilotage is regulated in each port by a local tariff, for winter and summer, calculated according to the draught of water. Foreign vessels pay a

surcharge, which varies according to the ports; those of England, Norway, and the United States of America are especially exempted.

A vessel which, after the first departure from the port, re-enters by force of winds, or other cause, in twenty-four hours, only pays half the pilotage.

PORT DUES.

These dues are collected according to the tonnage. At Antwerp, 8 centimes per ton if the vessel is loaded; if in ballast, 12 centimes; and 6 centimes upon each vessel entering and departing in ballast.

The tonnage of steam-vessels is calculated by deducting the space occupied by the machinery and boilers.

All vessels entering the port of Antwerp pay, besides, 15 centimes per ton.

PUTTING INTO PORT FOR SHELTER.

Vessels entering in distress, or to repair damages, are exempt from the tonnage duty; and privileged vessels assimilated to those of the Netherlands, are, in such case, exempt from all other dues than those of pilotage, buoys, beacons, and declarations.

Vessels putting into port to repair damages, are free to unload and reload merchandize; but not to sell the damaged goods without special authority: the customs duties are regulated according to actual value as verified by the sale price.

Such vessels re-entering port before twenty-four hours have expired, are only obliged to pay half-pilotage duty.

DISCHARGING DUES.

These are demands for the benefit of the collectors of one-half and one quarter per cent on the amount of collection, or from twenty francs to two hundred francs and upwards on a cargo.

QUARANTINE.

Vessels arriving from the Mediterranean, when the government judges such precaution necessary, are alone subjected to quarantines and bills of

ACCOUNT of Port Charges at Antwerp on a national ship, or on a foreign privileged ship of 250 tons, arriving with a cargo, and going away in ballast.

	frs. cts.
1. Custom-house officers from Flushing, about	24 0
2. Pilotage from sea to Flushing, 15 Dutch feet	136 0
Ditto from Flushing to Antwerp, 15 ditto	160 0
3. Pilot for moving the vessel into the dock	2 0
4. Charges for clearing in at Flushing	36 0
5. Sea protest	
To the tribunal for registering it	
Tribunal charges for appointing surveyors	
To the surveyors, for examining hatches and stowage of the cargo	
6. Leads put to the hatches by the Custom-house, and sealing the ship's provisions, about	12 0
7. Harbour dues and quay money	6 0
8. Tonnage duty on 250 tons, at 1 fr. 80 centimes per ton, and additional duty 13 centimes, and stamps 72 frs.	521 0
9. Clearance, passport of the tonnage duty, measuring and stamps	21 50
Custom-house clearance, certificate outwards	20 0
10. Dock duty on 250 tons at 52 centimes for three months	130 0
11. For the cooking-houses in the dock, four weeks	16 0
12. Ballast, 100 lasts, at 2 frs. per last	200 0
13. Surveyor's visit of the vessel outwards in ballast	13 50
To the tribunal for certificate of the same	
Pilot for moving the vessel into the river	2 0
14. Consul's bill	
15. Water-bailiff's certificate, in and outwards	25 50
16. Charter-party and stamps, if required	8 0
17. Brokerage on 250 tons, at 50 centimes per 2 tons	187 50
18. Ditto on the outward cargo	
19. To the excise for town dues on ship's provisions, clearance in and out	16 0
Pilotage to Flushing on 12 feet	112 0
Ditto from Flushing to sea, and clearing charges there	110 0
20. Cancelling Custom-house bonds, postages, and small expenses	10 0
21. Pilotage-office for hooking the vessel	2 0

The above charges are regulated as follows, viz :

1.—All vessels arriving with a cargo at Flushing are accompanied up the river by two custom-house officers ; their fees are $3\frac{1}{2}$ frs. each for every day they remain on board, coming up the river, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ frs. for their expenses back to Flushing.

2.—The pilotage from sea to Flushing, up and down the river, and back again to sea, is paid according to the draft of water and the tariff.

3.—No vessel is allowed to go in or out of the dock, or move in the river, without having a pilot on board, who receives 2frs. for every tide, whether large or small vessels.

4.—The charges for clearing in and out of Flushing are more or less according to the size of the vessel, and the quantity of goods on board; they seldom overrun 40 to 50frs., but if liable to quarantine, they are much higher: the doctor's fees alone are from 20 to 70frs., according to circumstances, and the number of men on board, besides other expenses.

5.—These four items not being regular port charges, are only entered in the above table in case the master thinks it necessary to make a protest.

6.—The expenses for sealing the hatches and ship's provisions depend upon the time the vessel is discharging, and the quantity of provision on board; these charges may amount to from 8 to 24frs., but seldom over that sum.

7.—This charge is indiscriminately paid by every vessel, whether large or small.

8.—The tonnage duty on all vessels not on the footing of national vessels, is 90 centimes, with 13 per cent additional duty on every ton measured at Antwerp, and only paid *once* within the year, commencing on the 1st of January, and finishing on the 31st of December; whether they make one or ten voyages during that time to any port or ports of Belgium, they only pay the in and outward tonnage duty once, at their first entry.

9.—Every vessel must have a clearance passport from the Belgian custom-house; the charge is from 6 to 30frs., according to the country from which the vessel comes.

10.—The dock duty is paid according to the size of the vessel, and the following tariff:

50	to	100 tons at	24 centimes per ton	} For three months.
101	„	150	32 „	
251	„	200	40 „	
201	„	250	52 „	
251 and above,			62 „	

After the expiration of which time, one fortieth part of the whole amount is paid for every week they remain longer.

11.—The cooking-house dues are also calculated according to the size of the vessel; they are as follows:

Under	36 tons		0 frs.	94 centimes	} Per week.
From	36	to	100	1 88½	
	101	„	200	2 82	
	101	„	300	2 78	
	300 and upwards		4	72	

These charges must be paid whether the cooking-house is used or not.

12.—Sand-ballast brought alongside the vessel costs 2frs. per last of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton weight.

13.—All vessels leaving Antwerp must be provided with a surveyor's certificate that they are sea-worthy; without this document they cannot obtain a pilot. In ballast the certificate costs from 6frs. to 13frs. 50c. When loaded, from 10frs. to 30frs. according to the size of the vessel; besides 11frs. 40c. for the tribunal certificate.

14.—Consul's fees are charged according to their respective tariffs.

15.—All vessels arriving at Antwerp are visited by the water-bailiff. His fees are from 10frs. to 50frs., according to the size, and the number of sailors on board.

16.—For charter parties and stamps, when required, the charge is 8frs.

17.—The brokerage for clearing a vessel in and out is fixed by law at 75 centimes per last; Antwerp measure.

18.—Brokerage on a general cargo outwards is legally 100frs.; on a charter party outwards 60frs.

19.—These expenses depend on the quantity of provisions on board, and the petty charges the captain may be at; they never exceed 20 to 30frs.

20.—Pilotage from Antwerp to Flushing being stipulated in palms, three of which are a little more than a foot, in order to ascertain the exact draught of water; all vessels are *hooked* by the pilotage officer, at a charge of from 2 to 3frs.

The difference in the port charges between a vessel departing laden or in ballast, are those in the amount of pilotage, brokerage, and some other trifling charges. All other charges are the same, laden or unladen.

Foreign vessels, non-privileged, or of the third class, pay tonnage-duty each voyage, even if arriving from one Belgian port into another Belgian port: for the coasting trade is not limited to national vessels.

French, Spanish, and Neapolitan vessels are those which are not by treaty or by reciprocal sufferance, included in the category of privileged ships.

The tonnage, pilotage, and other charges per voyage for a non-privileged vessel of 200 tons in the port of Antwerp, as calculated by the French consul at that port, amount to

-	-	-	1496 francs, or	£59	16	$9\frac{1}{2}$
The same for the port of Ostend	-	1175 francs, or		47	0	0
The tonnage duty levied on a French ship of 200 tons, amounts to	-	502 francs 22 centimes		20	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
The same on a Belgian vessel for the whole year	-	-	434 francs, or	17	7	$2\frac{1}{2}$

WAREHOUSING CHARGES.

THE charges for warehousing in the free entrepôts of Antwerp are regulated by a tariff. These charges vary somewhat according to the bulk of articles. Compact and heavy goods, such as mahogany, wet hides, tin, &c. pay from four to six centimes per 100 kilogrammes; less compact goods, such as cotton bales, cordage, &c. from eight to twelve centimes per 100 kilogrammes. A few articles liable to damage, as fine dye-stuffs, indigo, &c. from twenty to forty centimes (the very highest rent) per 100 kilogrammes. The general tariff, however, imposes eight centimes per 100 kilogrammes upon articles upon which the duties are levied by weight, and five centimes per 100 francs value upon those on which the importation duties are levied *ad valorem*. These charges are paid monthly, but should the goods be warehoused for any shorter period, rent for a whole month must be paid.

MONIES.

AFTER the separation of Belgium from Holland, the French decimal monies, weights, and measures, have been introduced into Belgium.

Old monies, weights, and measures, are however occasionally used in calculations, &c.

Gold and silver Coins in circulation.	Value in Belgian (new) florins.		Old Current Money of Brabant.		Value in French Money.	Value in English Money.	
	fl.	cent.	fl.	s. d.	fr. cent.	s.	d.
The gold Sovereign of the Netherlands	7.98	525	9	6 3.870	16 90	13	5
Gold Ducat	5.39	595	6	5 10.866	11 42	9	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Double Louis d'Or	22.30	200	26	0 4.560	47 20	37	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
French 20-franc piece	9.45	000	11	0 6.000	20 0	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silver (old) Ducat or Ducator	2.97	675	3	9 5.440	6 30	5	1
Crown (old) of Brabant	2.62	710	3	4 3.588	5 36	4	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Crown of France	2.74	050	3	3 11.340	5 86	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Half-crown of France	1.29	138	1	10 3.825	2 75	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Escalin of Brabant	0.28	350	0	6 7.380	0 60	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Plaquette of ditto	0.14	000	0	3 3.690	0 30	0	3
Ditto of Liège	0.13	230	0	3 11.004	0 28	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
New Florin of Brabant	1.00	000	1	3 4.000	2 12	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

The above coins are gradually disappearing as the Belgian coinage of 5-franc pieces is rapidly replacing them.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE metrical and decimal weights and measures of France have been legally established by royal ordinance, dated the 18th June, 1836. The following are still in use at Antwerp, and some other places, viz :

The sheppond	.	.	300lbs. of Brabant
The centner	.	.	100 „
The load	.	.	400 „
The stone	.	.	8 „

The pound weight is divided into 2 marcs, 16 ounces, 32 loots.

100lbs. of Brabant=103.35 lbs. avoirdupois.

The viertel or raziere of wheat, contains 4 muckens. 37.5 viertels=1 last.

40 viertels to about 11 quarters English.

Wheat is sold, however, now in all parts of Belgium by the hectolitre, 28.169 hectolitres being equal to 80 Winchester bushels.

The liquid measures of Belgium are the same as those of France, viz.: the litre and hectolitre; but at Antwerp, and some other places, the stoops and aam are still used in the markets, viz.:

50 stoops	.	.	.	1 aam.
1 aam	.	.	.	36½ English wine gallons.
1 barrel (100 litres)				26½ „

BANKS, SALES, CREDITS, USANCE, &c.

THE BANK OF BRUSSELS was established on modern principles, during the union of Belgium with Holland. Since the separation of these countries, the bank has been re-instituted as a joint-stock bank in 1835, and conducted much after the same plan as formerly; but without any other connexion with the government, than that the director and four administrators are appointed or displaced at the pleasure of the king. It is also compelled to receive such state funds as the minister of finance may think proper to deposit in the bank, and to pay at least one per cent interest for the same. Its capital is 20,000,000 of francs, divided into 20,000 shares of 1000 francs each. The interest paid is five per cent annually upon the actual sums invested. Any overplus of profit, after deducting one-tenth for a reserve fund, forms the dividend paid to the shareholders. This bank is allowed to issue bank-notes of 40 francs, 100 francs,

500 francs, and 1000 francs, to an amount not exceeding the capital, in real value, represented in the coffers of the bank. It is a bank of deposit, circulation, and discount—lends money upon approved securities, purchases bills of exchange, receives in deposit the monies of individuals or of companies, without paying any interest for the same, and has a coffer for the special purposes of a savings-bank. This bank suspended payment in 1838, having at the time seven millions of notes payable to bearer in circulation, 1,400,000 francs due to *depositaires*, who lodged their money in its savings-coffer, 6,000,000 due on accounts current, 2,000,000 due on its obligations for money borrowed, and 20,000,000 in shares due to the bearers of its *coupons*. This bank-failure, the first which occurred in the kingdom, would have been ruinous to commerce and manufactures, and to the industrious classes generally, if the government had not guaranteed, in the first instance, the re-payment of the monies lodged in its coffers as a savings-bank, and then advanced 2,600,000 francs to enable the bank to take up its notes payable to bearer. By the aid of this timely succour, the bank of Belgium has resumed its payments, liquidated its obligations, and in 1839 its discounts amounted to 26,000,000, and in 1840 about 36,000,000.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF ANTWERP.—This is a joint-stock bank, established for the purpose of discounting bills of exchange, and lending money on merchandize. Its capital is fixed at 25,000,000 francs (one million sterling), represented by 25,000 shares of 1000 francs each.

BANK OF LIEGE.—This joint-stock bank was established in 1835, under a royal decree, extending its duration to 40 years. Its capital, paid up, is 4,000,000 of francs. It lends money on approved securities, acts as a savings and deposit bank; but it neither discounts bills of exchange nor notes payable to bearer.

The *General Association* for ENCOURAGING INDUSTRY, was established at Brussels, in December, 1822, by royal decree, which extended its duration to 27 years, or until the 1st of January, 1850. It was instituted for the purpose of encouraging agriculture, manufactures, and trade. Its capital consists, *first*, of 105,820,000 francs (about £4,250,000 sterling). Of this sum, 42,328,000 francs are secured on 28,325 hectares of woods and lands, a great part of which have been transferred to the Association; and 63,492,000 francs, divided into 50,000,000 shares, at an interest of 5 per cent. *Second*, of a reserved fund formed of one-third of the dividends. This reserve fund amounted in 1837 to 20,668,700 francs, and in 1838 to 22,120,228 francs. In 1830, before the revolution, the shares were worth 770, and in 1838 they rose to 840. It is empowered to issue notes payable to bearer of 50 francs, 100 francs, 500 francs, and 1000 francs, and to the amount of 40,000,000.

The operations of this Association are:—

First, as cashier general to the state. All the contributions or revenues of the state are deposited in the coffers of this Association, and it pays all monies on account of the finance department, charging a commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent as the state agent. It discounts *bonâ fide* approved bills of exchange—keeps accounts current for deposits and discounts—receives deposits of bullion, as well as of coin—makes advances upon such deposits, and upon lands and certain other property—and transacts all the usual business of a great bank.

The king appoints the governor and secretary, and also the treasurer and directors upon the presentation of candidates, named by shareholders possessing each twenty shares. The commissioners who audit and examine the management of the governor and directors, are elected by the shareholders.

There are several other associations for banking, and for various other purposes in the kingdom, viz:—

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING PRODUCTIVE AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE, instituted at Brussels in 1835. Capital, 15,000,000 francs. The object of this Association is to aid approved undertakings, which might fail for want of means.

The *Commercial Society*, instituted in 1835. Capital, 10,000,000 francs. Its object is to encourage the commerce of Belgium, by making advances on merchandise, and extending aid to exporters of goods. Since 1839 it has issued notes, under the name of *Bons de l'Industrie*, payable at 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 months, at from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent interest.

THE ASSOCIATION OF UNITED CAPITALISTS was founded at Brussels in 1836. Capital, 50,000,000—(£2,000,000), 15 per cent of which only has been paid. The object of this Association is to extend aid to enterprises of utility, &c.

There are also three Banks for lending money on mortgages, or other approved securities, viz:—

1. *La Caisse des Propriétaires.*
2. *La Banque foncière.*
3. *La Caisse Hypothécaire.*

The Assurance Companies are

1. *The General Life Assurance Company.*
2. *Company of Assurance against the Mortality of Horses and Cattle.*
3. *The Belgian and Foreign Union Assurance for Life and Fire.*
4. *The Life and Fire Assurance Company.*

Besides many other life and fire assurance companies established at Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent.

BANK OF FLANDERS.—By a royal decree, a joint-stock bank has lately, under this name, been established at Ghent. Its object is to facilitate discounts, and to extend accommodation to the cotton and linen manufacturers.

TABLE, showing the Total Amount of Capital invested in various Joint Stock Companies, Banks, Associations, &c. &c. &c. in the Kingdom of Belgium.

	Capital in Francs.	Capital in Eng- lish Money.
	Francs.	£.
Banks and General Associations	343,484,126	13,789,365
Assurance Companies	151,069,841	6,042,793
Societies for promoting Navigation	18,004,000	720,160
— for carrying into effect improvements in, and making new roads, &c.	38,085,000	1,523,400
Coal Companies	83,212,000	3,328,480
Iron ditto	46,918,000	1,876,720
Glass ditto	10,169,841	406,793
Refineries	11,750,000	470,000
Spinning ditto	25,550,000	1,022,000
Societies for promoting the Arts and Sciences	1,764,882	70,591
Book Associations	14,000,000	560,000
Societies for improving and promoting various manu- factures	25,248,000	1,009,920
General Total	F. 771,255,690	£30,850,227

USANCE at Antwerp is the same as at Amsterdam, viz. on bills, 3 days' grace.

Discounts, or abatements upon sales, are much the same as at Rotterdam.

SEAPORTS.

ANTWERP and OSTEND are, properly speaking, the only seaports of Belgium. Vessels of from 200 to 300 tons can come from the sea by Ostend to Bruges, and Nieuport will admit small vessels, which may communicate with the interior by the canals. The canals and rivers of Belgium extend many of the advantages of seaports to the inland towns of Ghent, Brussels, Liège, and to most of the towns and seats of industry in the kingdom. Vessels sail from Louvain, which is in the centre of the country, with their cargoes direct to England.

ANTWERP.—This port, with its spacious dock, basin, and quays, and its safe anchorage, is one of the best in Europe, although the navigation from the sea is somewhat tedious. It has sufficient depth for the largest vessels, and every convenience for ship-building. The tide rises 12 feet.

OSTEND.—The entrance is intricate, but the port safe within. The pilots are skilful, and the lights are well kept up.

NAVIGATION OF BELGIUM WITH FOREIGN STATES.

THE number and tonnage of vessels which entered the ports of Belgium in 1837 and 1838 were:

In 1837. Belgian vessels	567	Tonnage	73,629
Foreign vessels	1,458	Tonnage	215,362
Total	<u>2,025</u>	Total	<u>288,971</u>
In 1838. Belgian vessels	574	Tonnage	96,216
Foreign vessels	1,673	Tonnage	238,131
Total	<u>2,247</u>	Total	<u>334,347</u>

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM BELGIUM DURING THE YEAR 1837.—(OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.)

	Francs.
Importations <i>from</i> France	40,925,708°
Exportations <i>to</i> France	77,425,214
Importations <i>from</i> England	60,799,163
Exportations <i>to</i> England	12,086,562
Importations <i>from</i> Holland	40,318,391
Exportations <i>to</i> Holland	15,862,294
Importations <i>from</i> Prussia	25,326,649
Exportations <i>to</i> Prussia	23,486,638
Importations <i>from</i> the United States	18,324,271
Exportations <i>to</i> the United States	2,309,409
Importations <i>from</i> Brazil	13,086,014
Exportation <i>to</i> Brazil	2,556,472
Importations <i>from</i> Russia	10,464,799
Exportations <i>to</i> Russia	1,568,510
Importations <i>from</i> Rio de la Plata	4,629,737
Exportations <i>to</i> Rio de la Plata	184,538
Importations <i>from</i> Hayti	4,270,651
Exportations <i>to</i> Hayti	247,045
Importations <i>from</i> Cuba	7,072,234
Exportations <i>to</i> Cuba	747,861
Importations <i>from</i> Sweden and Norway	2,685,919
Exportations <i>into</i> Sweden and Norway	443,166
Importations <i>from</i> Spain	2,285,847
Exportations <i>to</i> Spain	196,461
1837. Total value of importations, 223,070,800 francs.=£8,922,832 sterling.	
Total value of exportations, 155,274,833 francs.= 6,210,993 „	
1838. Total value of importations, 238,052,659 francs.= 9,522,106 „	
Total value of exportations, 193,579,520 francs.= 7,743,180 „	

The average annual navigation of Belgium for eight years, viz. 1831 to 1838 inclusive, was as follows :

Belgian vessels sailed	470	Tonnage	57,694
Foreign vessels do.	1,411	Tonnage	173,057
Total	1,881	Total	230,752

The annual average arrivals for the same year were :—

Belgian Vessels	475	Tonnage	59,207
Foreign Vessels	1,399	Tonnage	172,707
Total	1,874	Total	231,914

The shipping of Belgium on the 1st of January, 1839, consisted of 152 merchant vessels, viz.—

68 from 51 to 100 tons.
52 from 100 to 200 tons.
28 from 200 to 300 tons.
4 from 350 to 650 tons.

152

Besides 98 fishing vessels of about 45 tons each belonging to Ostend, and 15 belonging to Antwerp. At Blackenberg, Heuÿst, Nieuport, Lapanne, there were altogether fitted out for the fishery, about 90 large undecked fishing-boats.

Of the Importations in 1838 there were entered by the sea-ports, the value of Francs. 150,454,108

By the Land Frontiers, viz :—

From France and Prussia 87,598,551
 The Importations entered for consumption, amounted in value to 201,204,381
 The value of goods passed in transit, amounted to 36,728,466

of which nearly 7,000,000 of francs value were manufactured goods.

The Merchandize entered for consumption consisted of :—

	Francs.	Sterling.
1. Articles of Consumption, as colonial produce of an exotic kind	54,547,508	£2,181,900
2. Articles of Consumption similar to those which Belgium produces	13,129,659	525,186
3. Raw Materials (<i>naturelles</i>)	54,547,240	2,181,889
4. Waste Articles (<i>déchets de fabrication, &c.</i>)	1,293,039	51,721
5. Articles prepared, to be used in manufactures	13,508,801	540,352
6. Manufactured Articles of all kinds, including wines, &c.	64,178,134	2,567,125
Total	Frs. 201,204,381	£8,048,173

The Merchandize exported in 1838, consisted of:—

	Francs.	Sterling.
1. Articles of Consumption or Provisions of Belgian produce	22,843,754=	£913,750
2. Ditto of foreign origin, prepared in Belgium	1,222,886=	48,915
3. Raw Materials of Belgian growth	37,679,133=	1,507,165
4. Waste Articles (from Manufactures)	1,411,649=	56,466
5. Articles prepared for Manufactures	9,435,241=	377,410
6. Manufactured Articles of all kinds	84,258,391=	3,370,335
Total Belgian Merchandize exported.	Frs. 156,851,054	£6,274,041

PORT OF ANTWERP.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Shipping and Trade of the Port of Antwerp, during the Year 1839.

C O U N T R I E S.	Entered.		Departed.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
England	337	66,987	405	74,882
Russia	231	41,809	48	7,992
Sweden and Norway	67	10,673	66	13,476
France	109	13,023	64	7,711
Prussia	64	9,812	43	8,634
Hanse Towns	33	7,033	84	10,233
United States	44	11,387	14	4,631
Holland	93	8,237	87	7,765
Portugal	16	1,972	39	8,203
Cuba	29	6,923	10	1,993
Spain	20	3,006	19	3,822
Turkey and Egypt	8	1,251	19	4,338
Brazil	28	4,525	4	776
Haiti	22	4,375	3	781
Denmark	10	1,212	17	2,580
Mecklenburg	1	263	17	3,408
East Indies	7	2,860	1	272
Two Sicilies	14	1,665	9	1,363
Hanover	25	1,118	20	1,431
Uruguay, Montevideo	10	2,039	1	222
Sardinia and Tuscany	2	364	3	517
Austria	4	592	1	62
Ionian Islands	3	327	1	202
Mexico	2	345	1	141
All other Countries	3	300	155	26,454
Total	1,182	202,038	1,131	191,889

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR 1839.

COUNTRIES.	Importations.	Exportations.
	Francs.	Francs.
England	29,939,900	14,349,100
Russia	14,366,900	353,700
United States	8,217,700	2,477,600
France	7,630,200	1,416,600
Holland	3,083,000	5,777,500
Brazil	6,757,600	507,100
Hanse Towns	2,285,200	4,320,200
Cuba	5,753,500	821,000
Hayti	5,957,300	25,000
Turkey and Egypt	1,083,100	2,261,900
Uruguay, Montevideo	2,367,200	159,600
Prussia	1,508,800	865,600
Dutch East Indies	1,943,900	207,700
Spain	1,781,500	8,900
Sweden and Norway	1,232,800	309,200
Two Sicilies	1,113,200	197,700
Austria	677,400	90,700
Mexico	171,800	559,200
Hanover	273,200	529,800
Portugal	513,700	60,000
Ionian Islands	455,000	116,800
Denmark	447,400	41,900
Sardinia . . . . .	...	335,800
Tuscany	303,000	...
Africa	96,900	...
Mecklenburg . . . . .	...	20,400
Total	F. 97,960,200	F. 35,636,000
Equal to	£3,918,408	£1,425,440

The chief articles Imported have been as follows, viz.

	Francs.		Francs.
Coffee	14,745,500	Rice	3,006,000
Grain and seeds	13,936,800	Potash	2,769,500
Sugar (raw)	11,430,800	Dye Stuffs	2,382,300
Woven Goods	11,339,100	Liquor (Wines and Spirits)	2,216,900
Cotton	5,225,200	Fruits	2,048,100
Metals	4,872,300	Drugs	1,344,300
Leather	4,678,500	Oil	1,176,900
Wood	3,533,400	Salt	704,800
Tobacco	3,260,400	Spices	614,800
Wool	3,164,800	Tea	269,800

The leading Exports were—

					Frans.
Flax					9,717,600
Woven Goods	Cotton	Dyed	2,407,600	3,101,600	6,981,100
		Plain	694,000		
	Linen	Tulle	95,800	2,086,200	
		Other kinds	1,990,400		
	Woollen Cloths			1,793,300	
Sugar, refined					5,550,000
Metals		Nails		1,369,400	3,045,700
		Zinc		1,301,300	
		Other kinds		375,000	
Glass		Window		1,904,600	2,068,500
		Glass Wares		163,900	
Bark for Tanners' use					1,098,400
Arms					1,079,500
Grain and Seed					766,200
Tobacco					559,100
Dye Stuffs					500,400
Wool					340,000
Leather					215,200
Seed Oil					195,100

TRANSIT TRADE.

THE following STATEMENT shows the result of the Transit Trade at the Port of Antwerp, with the re-exportation from thence during the year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	Transit Trade.			Re-exportations.
	By Sea.	By Land and River Carriage.	Total.	
	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.	Frans.
Russia	79,300	4,545,800	4,625,100	47,400
France	102,000	5,911,100	4,015,100	538,200
England	2,397,400		2,397,400	448,000
Holland	196,800	2,141,200	2,338,000	318,800
Hanse Towns	259,600		259,600	169,900
United States	329,400		329,400	27,500
Two Sicilies	21,700		21,700	263,200
Brazil	233,800		233,800	40,300
Mexico	270,100		270,100	2,300
Dutch East Indies	153,400		153,400	51,200
Turkey and Egypt	170,900		170,900	15,600
Sweden and Norway	126,300		126,300	38,200
Austria	27,200		27,200	127,600
Russia	72,900		72,900	20,400
Cuba	82,300		82,300	10,700
Uruguay, Montevideo	52,100		52,100	4,900
Other Countries	17,200		17,200	67,100
Total	F. 4,592,400	10,598,100	15,190,500	2,189,300
Sterling	£143,696	£423,924	£607,620	£87,572

GENERAL RESUMÉ OF THE TRADE OF ANTWERP

DURING THE YEAR 1839, AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE YEAR 1838,

A COMPARATIVE view of the navigation and trade of this Port for 1839, as compared with 1838, exhibits the following variation, viz.

Upon the total amount of shipping entered during 1839, a diminution of 356 ships	56,165 Tons.
Upon the total amount of shipping sailed during 1839, a diminution of 314 ships	52,275 Tons.
In 1840, the arrivals exhibited a further diminution of 81 ships	23,335 Tons.
Francs.	
Upon the total value of Imports, 1839, a diminution of	15,930,500
Ditto do. Exports, 1839, an increase of	2,862,100

The Total Imports into all the ports of Belgium, during the year 1840, exceed those of 1839, about 21 millions of francs. The Exportations during the year 1840 are stated to have increased in the same proportion.

As regards the general Imports, there has been an increase principally in the articles of raw sugar, tobacco, rice, fruits, and salt.

TRADE BY LAND WITH HOLLAND.

THE value of the trade by land between Antwerp and Holland, during the year 1839, was as follows:

		Francs.
Value of Imports from Holland	.	14,748,500
Ditto Exports to do.	.	5,174,100

LOUVAIN.

It is perhaps worthy of remark, that out of the total number of 45 vessels which sailed from *Louvain* for all parts, 18, measuring 1,526 tons, departed for England. The value of these exports amounted to 226,500 francs. The total amount to all other parts being only 11,700 francs.

The French flag does not appear to have been at all engaged in this branch of the Belgian trade.

The total amount of the import and export trade between Antwerp, Louvain, Ostend and Nieuport, and foreign countries, during the year 1839, was as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
Antwerp	frances 97,960,200	frances 35,636,000
Ostend	12,513,200	6,971,700
Nieuport	2,841,000	22,900
Louvain	165,000	288,200
Total frances	113,479,400	42,868,800
Equal to	£4,537,916	£1,714,712

TRADE OF ÖSTEND DURING THE YEAR 1839.

COUNTRIES.	Entered.		Departed.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
England	332	26,627	325	25,090
Sweden and Norway	96	15,342	92	14,808
France	31	2,475	33	2,613
Prussia	10	2,300	7	1,772
Hanse Towns and Hanover	15	860	26	2,061
Oldenburg, Mecklenburg & Kniphausen	10	1,448	8	1,380
Russia	7	1,204	2	238
Portugal	3	406	6	985
Denmark	8	592	9	649
Spain	5	694	—	—
Holland	6	435	3	249
Other Countries	1	253	18	2,555
Total	524	52,636	529	52,480

The Total Import and Export Trade was as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
	Francs.	Francs.
England	6,573,900	4,151,400
France	2,429,100	1,091,800
Hanse Towns and Hanover	88,500	1,500,500
Sweden and Norway	1,308,000	—
Russia	1,070,000	75,000
South America	350,000	—
Holland	321,000	18,000
Denmark	210,000	—
Prussia	111,000	—
All other Countries	51,700	135,000
Total	12,513,210	6,971,700
Equal in sterling to	£ 500,528	£ 278,868

The following are the principal articles Imported:—

Wool	Francs.	2,683,000
Cotton		1,978,000
Wood { for Building	Francs.	
{ for Dyeing	1,500,000 } 371,100 }	1,871,100
Liquors { Wine	1,155,600 }	
{ Brandy	58,100 }	1,213,700
Sugar		782,800
Salt		588,200

	Francia.
Indigo	532,400
Mineral Bitumen	500,000
Flax Seed	370,000
Iron	243,000
Coal	170,000
Coffee	167,000
Pitch	165,100
Machines	110,000

The chief Exports were as follows, viz.—

Flax	2,005,000
Sugar	1,500,500
Bark	1,059,200
Wood { Dyewoods 108,000 for Cabinet-makers' use 23,700 }	131,700
Japan Earth	112,600
Coal	106,100
Indigo	100,000
Woven goods of hemp and flax (cloths)	76,900
Bitumen (mineral)	54,100
Charcoal (animal)	51,300
Gums	50,000
Drugs	45,800
Mother of Pearl	44,600
Animals—Horses	42,500
Shellfish	30,000

There is a diminution in the General Trade of Ostend for this year as compared with the preceding one, to the following amount, viz.—

	Francs.
In the Import Trade	4,336,800
Ditto Export ditto	7,274,300

NIEUPORT.

THE trade at this place is carried on almost exclusively with England. During the year 1839, 101 vessels measuring 2723 tons were engaged in it.

	Francs.
The value of the Imports from England amounted to	2,834,100
Ditto Export ditto	22,900

These Imports, with trifling exceptions, consisted of woollen goods.

STATEMENTS EXHIBITING THE PRODUCE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BELGIAN
EXCISE DUTIES.

THE revenue yielded by the Excise Duties upon *Sugar* for each of the undermentioned 6 years, has been as follows, viz:—

	Francs.	or	Sterling.
1834 . . .	1,204,711	or	£48,188
1835 . . .	1,237,101	„	49,484
1836 . . .	148,325	„	5,932
1837 . . .	367,651	„	14,706
1838 . . .	942,975	„	39,218
1839 . . .	843,951	„	33,758

The law of the 27th of July, 1822, was modified by the law of the 24th of December, 1829, and further by that of the 8th of February, 1838. It is to be remarked, that the amounts above stated for each year include the sums which more properly belong to the preceding years. This necessarily arises from the credit allowed in regard to the payment of the duties. The same rule will apply to the excise upon Salt, Beer and Brandy, hereafter mentioned.

SALT.

Produce of Duties in each of the following years, viz:—

	Francs.	or	Sterling.
1834 . . .	3,346,748	or	£133,870
1835 . . .	2,580,063	„	103,202
1836 . . .	2,867,233	„	114,689
1837 . . .	2,996,460	„	119,458
1838 . . .	3,227,777	„	129,111
1839 . . .	3,059,175	„	122,367

By the law of the 2nd of August, 1822, the Excise Duty on *Salt* is fixed at 12 francs, 72 centimes the 100 kilogrammes, and upon *Brine* at 10 francs, 60 centimes per hectolitre.

Belgium does not possess any mines producing *Rock* or *Mineral Salt*. This article, when required for culinary purposes, is imported from England, and that which is used in her manufactures chiefly from France. The annual average home consumption of Salt amounts to about 26,000,000 kilogrammes, or, 6 kilogrammes and a half for each inhabitant. The exportation of Refined Salt is principally to Rhenish Prussia.—Very little is imported.

BEER.

There are about 2,800 Breweries distributed over the kingdom of Belgium, independently of 150 Malting Establishments. Beer is the ordinary beverage of all classes, and on an average of years the consumption amounts to 135 litres, of nearly 16 francs value (12s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. sterling) for each individual.

The breweries and distilleries create a yearly demand for, from 20,000,000 to 24,000,000 kilogrammes of barley.

Produce of the Beer Duties in the following years, viz:—

		Francs.		Sterling.
1834	.	5,502,505	or	£220,100
1835	.	5,505,944	„	220,237
1836	.	5,494,391	„	219,775
1837	.	5,571,330	„	222,852
1838	.	5,631,324	„	225,252
1839	.	5,508,617	„	220,344

BRANDY (OF BELGIAN MANUFACTURE).

Produce of the Excise Duties on Brandy during the following years:—viz

		Francs.		Sterling.
1834	.	{ 1,989,640 (Law of 1833)	or	£79,585
	.	{ 142,834 (ditto 1822)	„	5,713
1835	.	1,877,315 (ditto 1833)	„	75,092
1836	.	1,806,907 (ditto)	„	72,276
1837	.	{ 1,405,090 (ditto 1837)	„	56,203
	.	{ 586,428 (ditto)	„	23,457
1838	.	{ 2,803,451 (ditto)	„	112,138
	.	{ 85,172 (ditto)	„	3,407
1839	.	2,431,481 (ditto)	„	97,259

By the law of 26th August, 1822, the duty on Brandy of 10 degrees above proof is fixed at 12 florins (of the Low Countries) the hectolitre, and upon other kinds of inferior or superior strength it varies from a minimum of 10 florins 38 centimes to a maximum rate of 21 florins 22 centimes per hectolitre.

Agreeably to the provisions of the law of the 18th of July, 1833, the quota of excise duty is fixed upon each day's operations, viz.—at the rate of 22 centimes per hectolitre, according to the dimensions of the tubs and vats, &c., without regard to the nature of the contents thereof. The law of the 27th of May, 1837, determines the quota at 40 centimes upon the same principle.

The number of distilleries are stated at 1,065, producing 260,000 hectolitres of spirits, and paying an excise revenue as above stated. In 1838, there were 71,254 cabarets, or places licensed to sell spirituous liquors.

The following TABLE (taken from the *Octroi* returns) shows the average annual consumption per individual of the undermentioned Articles of Food, &c. in the kingdom of Belgium during the years 1835 and 1836.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.	
		francs.	cents.
Bread of wheat flour, equal in wheat to .	Hectolitres . 3.00	54	0
Wine	Litres . . 4.64	5	84
Spirits	Ditto . . 8.74	5	56
Beer	Hectolitres . 1.82	21	2
Sugar	Kilogrammes 3.50	6	0
Meat	ditto 35.75	26	53
Fish	ditto value	4	25
Fodder	ditto do.	10	56
Coal	ditto 569.39	12	92
Firewood	ditto do.	2	56

The greatest quantity of Wine and Spirits consumed is in the Provinces of Liège, Luxemburg, and Limburg, viz.—

		Wine.	Spirits.
In Liège	litres	6.91	8.87
Luxemburg	„	8.32	13.05
Limburg	„	2.56	11.20

PROTECTION OF THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE AGAINST ILLICIT TRADE.

According to a statement in the Belgian Budget for 1839, it appears that above 4,000 *employés* of the customs are stationed along the land and sea frontiers, in order to prevent fraud against the revenue; and that those *employés* cost the state 4,000,000 francs, about £160,000 sterling, in order to secure 9,370,000 francs (£374,800) of customs revenue.

By the same budget it appears, that during the year ending 1st of July, 1838, the following seizures were made, viz.

Description of Goods.	No. of Seizures.	Amount of Value.	
		Francs.	Cents.
Sugar	156	27,769	17
Salt	232	12,825	01
Corn and Grain	161	47,471	39
Cattle	285	74,120	60
Linen Cloths	47	18,494	68
Woollen Goods	31	9,967	56
Silk ditto	63	78,612	52
Cotton ditto	131	44,208	31
Liquors, &c.	215	34,697	60
Various Merchandize	751	911,101	35
	2,072	1,259,268	19
		£50,370 sterling.	

BELGIAN BUDGET FOR 1841.

THE Budget of Ways and Means for this year estimates a net income (all expenses of collecting the revenue being deducted) of 82,525,000 francs, or £3,301,000 sterling. This total amount may be divided into the following heads, viz.

	Francs.	£.
Direct Taxes (<i>Contributions foncière, personnelle, and patentes</i>)	29,089,993	or 1,163,599
Customs Duties (Import, Export, Transit, &c.)	11,065,000	„ 442,600
Excise ditto	20,958,150	„ 838,326
Stamps and Registration Duties	20,493,000	„ 819,720
Insurance and various other Taxes	919,000	„ 36,760
Total estimated Income for 1841	Fr. 82,525,000	or £3,301,000

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS—AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INDUSTRY OF BELGIUM.

THE principal minerals of the kingdom are coal, iron, zinc, lead, copper, manganese, and pyrites. Of these, the coal-mines are the most important. As far as explored, there are in the province of Hainault, 155 coal-mines worked, extending under 102,415 hectares of surface;—in Liège and Limburg, 138 coal-mines worked, under a surface of 32,777 hectares of land;—and in Namur and Luxemburg, 59 mines worked, under a surface of 30,030 hectares.

The principal iron-mines are situated between the Sambre and Meuse, and in the province of Liège. The produce, when smelted, in the year 1836, amounted to 150,000 tons. Copper, of good quality, but not in sufficient abundance, is mined in Liège and Hainault. Lead is found in Liège, Namur, and Luxemburg; but a great quantity of lead is imported from France and other places. The finest alum abounds near the banks of the Meuse, but that of England nearly supersedes its use in Belgium. Slate, marble, millstones, and building stone, are abundant.

AGRICULTURE.—One half of the whole surface of Belgium is under tillage; and agriculture is generally in as improved a condition as in the best cultivated parts of Europe. One-eighth of the soil is occupied by meadows and pastures; one-fifth is covered with forests of valuable timber; and one-eighth is uncultivated and waste. The remainder is occupied by towns, canals, &c.

The Corn and Grain produced is in quantity great in proportion to the surface; but, not for the last three years more than sufficient for the population. See *Corn Laws* of Belgium.

Potatoes and all culinary vegetables are grown in perfection.

Hops flourish in Brabant, Liège, Hainault, &c.

Tobacco was formerly cultivated extensively, but it is now produced chiefly in Flanders. Its culture is however increasing.

Beetroot is produced rather extensively in Hainault.

The Vineyards of Belgium are of little value, and the wines of the poorest kind. They are produced only near the banks of the Meuse.

TABLE exhibiting the Superficies, Appropriation, and Description of Landed Property in the Kingdom of Belgium, according to the last General Registration in 1834.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Total for the Kingdom in Hectares.	Total in English Acres (the Hectare being equivalent to 2½ Acres.)
	Hectares.	English Statute Acres.
Arable ground	1,505,595	3,613,428
Gardens, chiefly kitchen gardens	38,204	91,690
Ornamental gardens and pleasure grounds	5,460	13,104
Nursery grounds, &c., planted	5,334	12,800
Meadows	219,080	525,792
Orchards	58,929	141,428
Hop grounds	1,262	3,028
Vineyards	229	550
Pastures	110,197	264,472
Ground lying fallow	88,254	211,808
Woods	550,696	1,321,670
Thickets	8,198	19,674
Reservoirs, ponds, &c.	5,556	13,334
Marshes	3,056	7,334
Alluvial soils	1,050	2,520
Quarries and coal-pits	293	702
Wood-yards, quays, and dykes	2,450	5,880
Heaths and waste lands	236,976	568,742
Ground covered with buildings, court-yards, &c.	19,561	46,946
Fortifications, and fields for military exercise	2,061	4,946
Cemeteries	482	1,060
Highways, roads, and canals	62,428	149,826
Streets and public squares	886	2,126
Rivers and streamlets	12,599	30,236
Downs and lands reclaimed from the sea	3,741	8,978
Total	2,942,574	7,062,074
Number of { in 1834, including Luxemburg allotments, { not completed in the Cadastre, { in 1839, { in consequence of the parti- { tion of Luxemburg.	6,576,459	
Number of { in 1834, including Luxemburg proprietors, { not completed in the Cadastre, { in 1839, { in consequence of the parti- { tion of Luxemburg.	945,659	

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

BELGIUM rears all the domestic animals common in other European countries; and the strong horses of Flanders are exported, for purposes of draft, to France, England, Holland, and Prussia. The number exported annually for the last five years, amounts to from 7000 to 10,000, exclusive of about 2600 colts per annum.

From 5000 to 8000 horses and 2000 colts were sent annually to France; about 2000 horses and 500 colts per annum to Prussia; and from 150 to 340 horses to England.

During the two years 1838 and 1839 inclusive, the number of horses and colts sold to dealers who carried them out of the kingdom to foreign countries, were:—

To France	15,482 horses	. . . .	4395 colts
Prussia	3041 „	. . . .	670 „
England	299 „	. . . .	2 „
Holland	38 „	. . . .	3 „
<hr/>			
Total	18,860 „		5070 „
Value	6,793,600 francs	. . . .	61,840 francs
Total number of horses and colts, 23,930.			
Value of ditto, 6,793,600 francs=£ 271,744.			

The numbers existing in 1840, were 246,736 horses and colts. The number of common draft and plough horses employed were 215,500.

Horned Cattle.—The numbers existing in 1840, were 912,740.

Sheep.—The pastures of Belgium feed annually about 750,000. This number is far from sufficient to produce the wool used in the kingdom, and Belgium imports a great quantity of wool, and also hair, from foreign countries.

Mules.—The numbers in 1840, were 1,608. The number of asses is not stated in the returns.

Swine.—In each province swine are reared and fattened by the farmers, millers, and brewers, chiefly for home consumption. The numbers in 1840, were 421,209.

Poultry is abundant and cheap.

MANUFACTURES.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS and CASSIMERES are among the most important manufactures of Belgium. The French admit that the Belgians are in advance even of Elbeuf in the manufacture of fine cloths; and the dyes of Verviers are considered fully as durable as those of England or Moravia. The fine cloth

factories of Verviers and its neighbourhood employ more than 40,000 persons, and produce annually more than 100,000 pieces of cloth, valued at about 25,000,000 francs, or 1,000,000 sterling. The fixed capital is estimated at 75,000,000 francs, or 3,000,000 sterling. Flannels, serges, tickings, coverlets, and camlets, are manufactured in most parts of the kingdom, but chiefly at Hodèmont, Ypres, and Poperinghe. *Mouselines de laine*, Merinos, &c., are also manufactured, but not in large quantities at Liège, Verviers, and Malines. Carpets, of beautiful dyes and work, are produced at Tournay, Brussels, Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, and Courtray. The carpet factory of Messrs. Schumacher and Overmann, at Tournay, employs daily 1600 persons, and produces the most splendid and costly, as well as the plainest and cheapest articles.

LINEN MANUFACTURES.—Both the Flanders yield excellent flax in abundance for domestic use and for exportation, and the mode of dressing it is considered superior to that of any other country. Formerly, and until within the last eight years, great quantities of linen yarns were exported to France, but the linen yarns of England and those spun in France have to a great extent superseded the use of Belgian yarns in the French linen manufactories; and Belgium has for some time re-imported the flax produced on her soil in the form of yarns spun at Leeds, Dundee, and Belfast. With the view of preventing or limiting this trade, and to encourage domestic spinning, the export duty upon foreign linen yarns has been raised (in 1841) from a nominal duty to the rates specified in the tariff. The farmers, who raise their own flax in Flanders, generally spin and weave a sufficient quantity of it for their domestic wear, and sometimes for sale in the home market. The linens of Belgium have long been celebrated for the excellence and beauty of their quality. Ghent, Oudenarde, Renaix, Grammont, Lokeren, Thiel, Roulers, Tournay, Termonde, Malines, Ath, Turnhout, and Alost, are the chief seats of plain linen fabrics, and of lace, thread, ticks, and checks; and Courtrai, Brussels, Bruges, and Neuve Eglise, for damasks. The cambric factory at Saintes is the only one in the kingdom. Several spinning factories, with machinery similar to that used at Leeds and Dundee, have lately been established at Ghent, Liège, Malines, and Brussels.

The quantity of linen manufactured annually (exclusive of that made in the houses, and worn by the farmers of Flanders), is stated to be about 750,000 pieces. The process of bleaching in Belgium is much extolled, and at Antwerp there is a bleaching establishment worked by steam.

According to the French official accounts, the value of linen yarns imported during the year 1839 into France from Belgium, and entered for consumption, amounted in value to 2,242,235 francs, 89,689*l.* 8*s.* The imports of woven linens entered for consumption during the same year amounted in value to 11,082,872 francs, or 440,915*l.* Lace of linen thread, to the value 2,284,830 francs, or 91,393*l.* 4*s.* sterling, and linseed to the value of 3,415,575 francs, or

136,623/. Flax to the value of 624,922 francs, or 24,997/. sterling: being a total value of dressed, spun, and manufactured flax, equal to 783,617/. 8s. The total imports from Belgium into France for consumption for that year, being in value 72,215,975 francs, or 2,888,639/. exclusive of articles introduced by contraband, estimated at more than 1,000,000/. sterling.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—This branch of industry is estimated to represent a fixed capital in buildings and machinery of 60,000,000 francs (or 2,400,000/. sterling), and to have employed, in 1830, no less than 122,000 persons, chiefly at Ghent, St. Nicholas, Liège, Antwerp, Turnhout, Malines, and Lierre. The quantity produced is stated at about 1,500,000 pieces of calico, and 400,000 pieces of shirtings, or long cloths, the whole valued at 84,000,000 francs, or 3,360,000/. sterling, of which two-thirds were consumed at home. On the 1st of January, 1835, there were, in the cotton factories of the kingdom, 81 steam-engines. 383,320 spindles, (of the latter 82,175 were unemployed), and 23,309 looms (of which 6703 were unemployed). Three-fourths of these fabrics are in East Flanders. Since the crisis of 1838, the condition of those factories has somewhat improved, but according to a statement in the *Statistique Générale de la Belgique* (for 1841), the value of the annual production of the cotton factories had fallen, from 84,000,000 in 1830, to 40,000,000 francs (1,600,000/.) in 1840: yielding a benefit over the cost of the raw material of 22,000,000 francs to the country; viz. 3,000,000 for interest of the capital employed and for other expenses—2,000,000 to the manufacturers—and 17,000,000 for wages, &c. There are not, according to the same authority, now more than 50,000 persons constantly, and 60,000, occasionally employed in the cotton factories of Belgium.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—Antwerp is the principal seat of this branch, in which place there are fabrics of velvets and plain and figured silks. The other silk factories are those at Lierre, Uccles, Courtrai, and Beaumont.

LACE.—The Lace of Brussels, Malines, Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, Mons and Alost, though of less importance than formerly, still maintains a pre-eminent reputation. Tulle and Embroidery have at all times employed in the several manufactories at Brussels, Termonde, Malines, Bouillon, and Luxemburg, a great number of work people, especially women, in embroidering; but lace weaving is gradually drawing into its service the women formerly occupied as embroiderers.

RIBBONS, TAPES, &c.—This branch of Belgian industry is not extensive.

HOSIERY.—This manufacture in all its varieties, occupies about 50,000 persons. Its principal seat, or centre, is at Tournay.

INDIAN RUBBER (*Caoutchouc*).—Manufactures of this gum have lately been introduced with some success.

HAT MANUFACTURES are not in so flourishing a condition as formerly, *Fur Hats* having been nearly superseded by the French silk hats. Lately the

manufacture of the latter has been successful at Brussels, Ghent, and Antwerp; and straw hat and bonnet making employs also from 7000 to 8000 persons.

TANNERIES and works for currying and dressing leather and skins, and for varnishing and painting of cloths, are established upon an extensive and successful scale.

Paper Manufactures, Printing Establishments, Lithography and Book-binding, are also in a fair state of prosperity.

THE UPHOLSTERY of BELGIUM is considered equal to that of France; and furniture is exported to England, Germany, Holland, Spain, and America.

There are besides the foregoing, Manufactures of Bronze—of Clocks, and Watches—and of Musical and Scientific Instruments; but none of these are upon an extensive scale.

MANUFACTURES OF IRON, &c.—The most important manufactures of Belgium, after those of linen wool and cotton, are those of which metals form the materials. There were 69 smelting furnaces in active operation in 1839, viz:—17 in which coke was used, and 52 in which charcoal was burnt. There were 175 forges to convert the smelted iron into bars, sheets, &c. The principal Iron Works are those so well known at Seraing near Liège. The Cast Iron Works of Belgium are extensive. There is but one Steel Foundry, that of St. Leonard, near Liège, and the iron used is nearly all of foreign production.

The principal manufacture at Seraing is that of Steam Engines, and these engines and machines of various kinds employ about 4000 work people in the kingdom, chiefly at Liège, Ghent, &c. The Royal Cannon Foundry at Liège employs 130 persons.

FIRE ARMS.—These are made of superior quality, and as cheap as in England.

NAILS.—From 12,000 to 13,000 persons are employed chiefly during winter in nail making.

PINS AND NEEDLES.—Very little success has attended this smallware manufacture: those made being neither so good nor so cheap as those of England.

The Cutlery and Surgical Instruments manufactured in the province of Namur, Brussels, Liège and Antwerp, are generally superior to those of France or even of Germany, but not in many respects equal to those of England, especially the razors, scissors, and penknives.

HARDWARES, such as kitchen utensils, tools, agricultural instruments, articles of copper, brass, tin, locksmiths' work, stoves, boilers, pots, pans, &c., employ a great number of workmen in Liège, Namur, and other towns.

CARRIAGES, SADDLERY, and HARNESS, are made in most of the towns, and to some extent for exportation. The quality is substantial rather than of superior workmanship.

GLASS, POTTERY and PORCELAIN WORKS are found in most parts of the kingdom. Some of the porcelain and glass works produce articles of great taste and beauty.

BEETROOT SUGAR.—In the province of Hainault, the cultivation of beetroot for making sugar has been carried on to rather an important extent. Of the whole consumption of sugar in Belgium, viz., 14,000,000 kilogrammes, the beetroot sugar produced in the kingdom amounted to 5,000,000 kilogrammes.

There are several other manufactures, as Chemical Works, Soap Works, Oil Mills, and Sugar and Salt Refineries, besides all the ordinary handicrafts; all which afford extensive employment.

Ship-building forms also a branch of scientific and useful industry, chiefly in the ship-yards of the Scheldt and Ostend.

STEAM ENGINES.

FROM an account given in the *Moniteur Belge*, and in some local reports, it appears, that at present there are in Belgium 12,000 steam-engines, equal to 30,000 horses' power; and calculating the mechanical strength of the horse as seven times greater than that of man, it follows that steam power in the Belgian territory is equal to the labour of 210,000 operatives.

The greater number of these engines are found in Hainault. The other provinces in which steam power exists may be placed in the following order, in accordance with the amount of power contained in each. Up to the present time, Luxemburg cannot boast of possessing a single engine.

Provinces.	No. of Steam Engines.	Equivalent to a Power of
Hainault (31 Dec. 1839)	532	18,389 horses.
Liège (July, 1840)	322*	
Brabant (July, 1840)	103	2,856 „
Flanders, Eastern (end of 1839)	137	1,761 „
Ditto Western (July, 1840)	48	
Namur (June, 1838)	32†	
Antwerp (1 April, 1839)	17	275 „
Limburg (July, 1840)*	12	

* In 1837 Liège possessed 235 engines, equal to a 6032 horse's power.

† In 1837 there were 25 steam-engines in the province of Namur; these were equivalent to a power of 306 horses.

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAND LABOUR IN BELGIUM.

THE average amount of daily wages paid to the following description of operatives is as follows, viz.—

	frs.	cents.		s.	d.	
To Agricultural Labourers	1	13	nearly	0	11	per diem.
Weavers	1	26	"	1	0	"
Masons	1	68	"	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Locksmiths and Carpenters	1	68	"	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Operatives employed in manufactories, &c.	1	59	"	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Do. do. in the quarries, mines, and furnaces	1	76	"	1	4	"
Jewellers and Goldsmiths	2	16	"	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Carriers	1	81	"	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Tailors and Shoemakers	1	23	"	1	0	"

The usual amount of wages paid to household servants, apart from board and lodging, &c., which is found in addition, is, in the towns, for males 169frs. 75c. (about £6 16s.); and for female domestics, 107frs. 62c. (about £4 5s. 7d.) In the country the wages are, for men servants, 132frs. 67c. (£5 5s. 7d.); for females, 84frs. 86c. (£3 8s. nearly.)

SECTION 'IV.

CHAPTER I.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION OF DENMARK.

THIS small kingdom comprises a peninsula and several islands, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. The aspect of the country is flat, having no mountains and few elevations, except sand-hills. The rivers, a portion of which flow through Denmark, are the *Eider*, the *Elbe*, the *Trave*, and the *Güden*. The soil, although in many parts rocky and in others sandy, is generally adapted either for grazing, or for the growth of wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, and all kitchen vegetables, flax, hemp, tobacco, and madder. In some parts, turf-bogs are extensive.

Denmark has numerous excellent *Sea-ports*: the principal are—COPENHAGEN, with a narrow but deep entrance; ELSINEUR; KIEL, in *Holstein*; SLESWIG, FLENSBURG, AARHUUS, RANDERS, ALBORG, FREDERICKSHAVEN, GLUCKSTADT, and ALTONA.

THE FARO ISLANDS; the bleak large island of ICELAND; some wretched settlements in GREENLAND; TRANQUEBAR and SERAMPORE, in *Hindostan*; GUINEA, in *Africa*; and SANTA CRUZ, SAINT THOMAS, and SAINT JOHN, in the *West Indies*, belong to Denmark. The harbour of SAINT THOMAS is one of, if not the best, the most conveniently situated in the *West Indies*. Iceland has several harbours, HOLMENSHAVEN and RICKIAVIG are the best.

The fisheries of Denmark are of great value and importance. The horses, horned cattle, and sheep, are much esteemed. Iceland and the Greenland colony are scarcely valuable for any purpose but the fisheries, and some traffic in furs; the former yields a little barley, hemp, and flax. Its wild animals are white bears and foxes.

The commercial legislation of Denmark has long been restrictive, with the view of creating and maintaining home manufactures upon the protective or pro-

hibitive system. Until within the last few years, woollen and cotton manufactures, although not absolutely prohibited, were delivered upon importation over to the customs and sold by public auction; and after deducting expenses and thirty per cent for duty, the proceeds were then paid to the owner or importer of the goods.

A tariff of duties was afterwards substituted. This tariff which is adjusted down to the present year, is not only minute in its specifications and details, but with the view of getting more revenue, the schellings (96 of which are equal only to a rix bank-dollar of the value of 2s. 3d. sterling) are subdivided into irregular fractions. The tariff prohibits the importation of refined sugar, syrups, molasses, and several other articles. Denmark is destitute of fuel and of almost every other advantage required for the maintenance of those manufactures which the government has attempted with little success to establish and protect.

AREA, POPULATION, &c. OF DENMARK, 1830.—(Official Returns.)

Kingdom and Colonies.	Square Miles.	Population 1830.	Inhabitants to Square Miles.	Religion.	Capital Towns.	Population 1830.	Natural Aspect and Resources.
Denmark Proper.	17,808	1,521,278	85	Chiefly Lutherans, with about 12,000 Jews, Catholics, Moravians, Calvinists, and Menonites.	Copenhagen	104,174	Low arable lands and pastures, islands.
Holstein and Lauenburg	3,658	410,385	112		Kiel.....	8,000	
Iceland	20,800	49,820	12½		Reikiavik ..	500	Bleak, Rocky, and Mountains. Hilly and Fertile.
North Faro, Greenland	"	11,240			—	—	
St. Cruz, St. Thomas, &c.	178	46,290	360		—	—	
Guinea, in Africa, and Tranquebar, in Asia	522	28,000	52½		—	—	
Total....	51,996	2,067,013	39½				

RACES OF INHABITANTS.

Danes...1,209,531	Frisons and Angles.70,000	Negroes...43,000	Esquimaux...7,000
Germans 648,000	Normans.....55,000	Hindoos...29,000	Jews .....6,000

CHAPTER II.

TREATIES.

DENMARK has entered into Treaties of Navigation and Trade with nearly all European States, and with the United States of America. Great Britain and Denmark have negotiated several treaties, and the following commercial stipulations of each are considered as still in force :—

By the Treaty signed at Whitehall on the 13th of February, 1660, and renewed by the Treaty of Kiel, it is stipulated :—

Article 6. It shall be free for the subjects of both Kings to come with their merchandize, as well by land as by sea, into the kingdoms, provinces, mart-towns, ports, and rivers of the other, and there to converse and trade, paying the usual customs and duties, saving always the sovereignty and right of either King, in their kingdoms, provinces, principalities, and territories, respectively.

Article 8. It is also covenanted, accorded, and concluded, that in case any one suffer shipwreck upon the coasts of the other King, he may freely challenge, and lay claim to the broken and wrecked vessel, with the goods (saving the right of any place whatsoever); neither shall anything be a prejudice or hinderance to him therein; but rather the inhabitants of the place shall be obliged, if it be desired of them, to be aiding to him who hath suffered shipwreck, upon reasonable consideration for their labour, to recover such things as can be saved of the wreck.

Article 9. If the subjects of either King be wronged, injured or endamaged in the territory of the other, then the King of that place where the wrong is offered, shall take care that speedy justice be done according to the rights and accustomed laws of the country, and that due punishment be inflicted upon those who have committed the offence or injury, with reparation to be made unto the suffering parties.

Article 13. It is also covenanted and concluded, that the people and subjects of the King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, sailing unto any of the hereditary kingdoms, principalities, or dominions of the King of Denmark and Norway, or exercising merchandize therein, shall pay neither more nor greater customs, tributes, tolls, and other duties, nor in other manner than as the people of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and other strangers (the Swedes only excepted) trading thither, and paying less customs, do or shall pay; and that as well in going, returning and staying, as also in fishing and trading, they shall enjoy the same liberties, immunities, and privileges which the people of any foreign nation whatsoever abiding or trading in the said

kingdoms and dominions of the King of Denmark and Norway, do or shall enjoy. On the other side, the people and subjects of the King of Denmark and Norway, shall use and enjoy the same privileges in the countries and dominions of the King of England, to wit, that the people and subjects of the King of Denmark and Norway sailing unto any the kingdoms, principalities or dominions of the King of England, or exercising merchandize therein, shall pay neither more nor greater customs, tributes, tolls, and other duties, nor in any other manner than as the people of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, or other strangers trading thither, and paying less customs, do or shall pay, and that as well in going, returning, and staying, as also in fishing and trading, they shall enjoy the same liberties, immunities, and privileges which the people of any foreign nation whatsoever, abiding or trading in the said kingdoms and dominions of the King of England, do or shall enjoy: but so that the sovereign power of both Kings, in their kingdoms, principalities, dominions, and ports respectively, to appoint and change customs and any other matters according to the occasion, be preserved, and remain inviolate; provided the said equality be strictly observed on either part in manner aforesaid.

Article 14. It is also agreed, that in case the subjects and inhabitants of either of the confederates, with their shipping, (either by reason of pirates chasing them, or by stress of weather, or by any other inconvenience,) be forced to repair into the rivers, creeks, bays, or ports, of the other confederate, there to seek harbour, they shall be kindly and courteously used by the magistrate and inhabitants of such place; and it shall be lawful for them to provide themselves at a reasonable price with those things which shall be necessary for the repairing of their ships, and freely to depart again without any hinderance or search, and paying no tolls and customs; provided, they do not carry out of their ship or ships any goods or packs, nor expose them to sale, nor have or receive on board persons guilty or suspected of any crime, or prohibited goods, nor finally do anything repugnant to the laws, statutes, or customs of that place and port where they shall arrive.

Article 16. Each party shall in all causes and controversies now depending, or hereafter to commence, cause justice and right to be speedily administered to the subjects and people of the other party, according to the laws and statutes of each country, without tedious and unnecessary delays and charges

Article 17. It is also covenanted and agreed, that all ships belonging to English subjects and inhabitants, together with their ladings and merchandize, sailing by the fort of Gluckstadt, or other towns and places under the King of Denmark's dominions, situate upon the river of Elbe, shall, both in going and coming back, be free and exempt from all customs, toll, search, stop, and molestation, except only the case of search in time of war, when the King of Denmark shall be in hostility with any other prince or state.

Article 18. It is also agreed, that firs, masts, and other sorts of timber, after

once they are laden upon the ships of the English subjects or *inhabitants*, shall be no further subject to be visited, but all visits and searches shall be made before, and if then either oak or other prohibited timber be found, they shall forthwith be stopped upon the place before they be brought on board: neither shall the persons or goods of the people of the King of England, or of his subjects, be, for that cause, any way molested, either by arrest, or any other kind of detention; but the subjects only of the King of Denmark, who shall have presumed to sell or alienate such like prohibited timber, shall be punished for the offence after the accustomed manner: and the people and subjects of the King of England shall have, possess and enjoy all and singular the things contained and granted in this Article, without any molestation or interruption, so long and during all the time that the subjects or any of the people of the United Provinces of the Netherlands have, possess, and enjoy, or ought or might have, possess, or enjoy the same, or the like, by any treaty, covenant, agreement, or permission, whatsoever made or to be made.

Article 20. It is covenanted and agreed, that the subjects and people of either party shall always have free access to the ports and coasts of the other confederate; and it shall be lawful for them to abide there, and thence to depart again, and also to pass through the seas and territories whatsoever of either King respectively, (doing no damage or prejudice,) not only with merchant ships, but also with men of war, whether they be public, or belong to those who shall have obtained private commissions, and whether they come through violence of weather, or to avoid the danger of the sea, or to repair their ships, or buy provisions; so as they exceed not the number of six men of war, if they come in of their own accord, nor stay longer in or about the ports than will be requisite to repair their ships, and furnish themselves with victuals, or other necessaries: and if upon occasion they would approach such ports with a greater number of men of war, they shall by no means be permitted to enter, unless timely notice of their coming be first given by letter, and leave obtained of those to whom the foresaid ports belong; but if they be driven by violence of storm, or other urgent necessity, to seek shelter, in such case, without any notice given beforehand, the ships shall not be restrained to a certain number; but with this condition, that their commander shall immediately upon their arrival acquaint the chief magistrate or the governor of that place, port, or coast where they arrive, with the cause of their coming; neither shall he stay longer there than the chief magistrate or governor will permit, and shall neither do nor attempt any hostile act in the ports whereinto he shall repair, nor anything prejudicial to that ally unto whom the ports belong.

Article 21. It is also covenanted, that no ships or shipping, goods or merchandize, laden in any ships of what nature, kind, or quality soever, howsoever taken, belonging to the subjects of either King, shall under any colour or pretence whatsoever, be adjudged prize, unless by a judicial examination and pro-

ceeding in form of law in the Court of Admiralty, legally ordained in that behalf for such like maritime prizes.

Article 22. It is also covenanted and agreed, that all ships and merchants of England, in their passage through the Sound appertaining to the King of Denmark and Norway, shall enjoy the benefit and privilege of deferring the payment of customs until their return, in the same manner as they enjoyed the five years last past; but so that the said ships and merchants carry with them certificates under the seal of the officers of His said Majesty of England, thereunto appointed, witnessing that those ships belong to the subjects of the King of England; and also, that before their passage they give good and sufficient security to make the said payment in due place unto the receivers of the King of Denmark's customs at their return, or if they return not, within three months at the furthest, in case they do not pay the same in their said first passage.

Article 23. It is also concluded, that the ships and subjects of the King of England shall receive their despatch and discharge at Elsinore, as soon as they arrive, without any delay, no ships of any nation whatsoever to have a preference in that behalf before them, except the inhabitants of certain places who have obtained such a privilege of old in this case, and enjoy the same to this day.

Article 24. It is also agreed, that if the Dutch, or any other nation whatsoever, (the Swedish only excepted,) hath already obtained, or hereafter shall obtain, of the King of Denmark and Norway, any better agreements, covenants, exemptions and privileges, than those contained in this Treaty, the same and such like shall be communicated and effectually granted, freely and with all fulness, to the King of England and to his subjects; and on the other side, if the Dutch, or any other nation whatsoever, hath obtained, or shall hereafter obtain, of the King of England, any better agreements, covenants, exemptions or privileges, than those contained in this Treaty, the same and such like shall be communicated and effectually granted, freely and with all fulness to the King of Denmark and Norway, and to his subjects.

By the Treaty between Great Britain and Denmark, signed at Copenhagen, 11th July, 1670, renewed by Article 13 of the treaty of Kiel, 1814, it is stipulated that:—

Article 3. The foresaid Kings for themselves, their heirs and successors, mutually do undertake and promise, that they will not aid or furnish the enemies of either party, that shall be aggressors, with any provisions of war, as soldiers, arms, engines, guns, ships, or other necessaries for the use of war, or suffer any to be furnished by their subjects: but if the subjects of either Prince shall pre-

sume to act contrary hereunto, then that King, whose subjects shall have so done, shall be obliged to proceed against them with the highest severity, as against seditious persons and breakers of the league.

Article 5. It shall be lawful for the subjects of both Kings, with their commodities and merchandize, both by sea and land, in time of peace, without licence or safe-conduct general or special, to come to the kingdoms, provinces, mart-towns, ports, and rivers of each other, and in any place therein to remain and trade, paying usual customs and duties; reserving nevertheless to either Prince his superiority, and regal jurisdiction in his kingdoms, provinces, principalities and territories respectively.

Article 7. It shall be lawful for the subjects of the most serene King of Denmark to bring into their own stores and warehouses in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and other the ports of the King of Great Britain, in Europe, such commodities as now or hereafter shall be of the growth and production of the estates, countries, and dominions subject to the King of Denmark, or of the manufacture thereof, and likewise such as come from any part of the river of Elbe.

In like manner shall it be lawful for the subjects of the King of Great Britain to import and bring into Denmark, Norway, and all other ports and colonies, not prohibited, of the King of Denmark, all kinds of merchandize which now or hereafter shall be produced or made in the kingdoms, countries, and estates under the subjection of the King of Great Britain; but if at any time hereafter, it be permitted to any foreign nations to bring all kinds of commodities without exception into England, Scotland, and Ireland, and other the ports belonging to the King of Great Britain, then the same also shall be lawful for the subjects of the King of Denmark; which in like manner shall be permitted to the subjects of the King of Great Britain, upon the like occasion, in the prohibited ports and colonies of the King of Denmark.

Article 9. It is also covenanted that when the subjects of either King have imported their commodities into the dominions of the other, have paid the usual customs for them, and undergone their search, it shall be free and lawful for them to bring their said commodities into their own proper storehouses and cellars, or into places which they shall think most fit and convenient, and there store them; nor shall any magistrate or officer of any the cities or ports of either, impose upon them any cellars or storehouses without their consent.

Article 10. The subjects of either Crown trading upon the seas, and sailing by the coasts of either kingdom, shall not be obliged to come into any port, if their course were not directed thither; but shall have liberty to pursue their voyage without hinderance or detention whithersoever they please. Nor shall they, being by tempest forced into port, and there remaining, be obliged to unlade their cargo, or to barter or sell any part thereof; but it shall be lawful for them to dispose of it as they shall think fit, and to do any other thing which they shall

judge most for their advantage: provided nothing be done that may be to the defrauding of either Prince of his due rights and customs.

Article 13. And furthermore it is agreed, that whatsoever merchandize the subjects of the King of Great Britain shall land at Elsinore, and there lay in their storehouses, to no other end than to put on board again entire, and transport them to other parts, they shall be obliged to pay only the same duties for such merchandize, and no more than is wont to be paid in this case by the Dutch nation, or any other strangers: which shall be reciprocally observed to the subjects of the King of Denmark after the same manner in England.

Article 15. If any subject of either Prince shall happen to die in the dominions or territories of the other, it shall be lawful for him to dispose of his estate, both money and goods, in any manner whatsoever; and if any one die within the kingdoms or provinces of the other Prince, without making any such disposition, then the goods by him left, moveable or immoveable, of whatever nature or condition the same shall be, shall be faithfully preserved for the use of the right heir, and for satisfaction of such debts as the party deceased was justly bound to pay; and to that end, so soon as any subject of either Prince shall die in the other Prince's dominions, the consul or public minister then residing there shall have right to possess the said monies and goods, and shall make inventories of the same before some magistrate of the place; which goods shall afterwards remain in his hands, to be answered to the heirs and creditors as aforesaid; but if no such consul or public minister shall be there, then it shall be lawful for two merchants, of the same country with the party deceased, to possess the goods left by him, to preserve them, and in like manner to answer them to the heirs and creditors; which, notwithstanding is to be so understood, that no papers or books of accounts are by this Article to be exposed to the inspection of the said magistrate, but only the real goods and merchandize of the deceased; and that the said magistrate within the space of forty-eight hours after notice given, and request made, shall be obliged to be present, otherwise the said inventories shall be made without him.

Article 16. It shall be lawful for either of the confederates and their subjects, or people, to trade with the enemies of the other, and to carry to them, or furnish them with any merchandizes (prohibited only, which they call contraband, excepted) without any impediment, unless in ports and places besieged by the other; which, nevertheless, if they shall so do, it shall be free for them either to sell their goods to the besiegers, or betake themselves to any other port or place not besieged.

Article 17. It is also agreed, that it shall be free and lawful for the subjects of either Prince, trading in the dominions or ports of the other, there to remain and reside for the buying and selling commodities, without any restriction of time, or limitation to be imposed upon them by any officers or magistrates of the said

dominions or ports, they paying the accustomed duties for all goods and merchandize by them imported or exported; and further provided that they trade *with none but such as are citizens, or burghers of some city or town within the kingdoms of Denmark or Norway, and that only by wholesale, and not by parcels, or retail.*

Article 18. Furthermore, for the better encouragement of trade and commerce, and for the utter avoiding of all frauds and disputes that may arise between the officers of ports and merchants, it is agreed and concluded, that all and singular duties shall be demanded and paid according to the printed tariff, (or book of rates,) wherein shall be comprised all customs and duties to be paid, as well for goods in the respective ports, as for passage through the Sound; and to the end that this may be the more strictly observed, both Kings shall not only enjoin his officers and collectors of his customs under the highest penalty, not to do anything that may frustrate or elude this agreement; but also that they do not, by molestation, or exaction, cause any trouble, or offer any injury to the subjects of either King.

Article 19. Moreover, it is concluded and agreed, that the King of Denmark shall constitute the overseers of his customs or others, commissioners for remeasuring all ships belonging to the subjects of the King of Great Britain trading in Norway, according to their burden and content, so as that what has been hitherto not rightly observed, either in excess or defect, may be hereafter reduced into better order.

Article 20. But lest such freedom of navigation or passage of the one ally, and his subjects and people, during the war that the other may have by sea or land with any other country, may be to the prejudice of the other ally, and that goods and merchandize belonging to the enemy may be fraudulently concealed under colour of being in amity; for the preventing of fraud, and clearing all suspicion, it is thought fit, that the ships, goods, and men, belonging to the other confederate, in their passage and voyages, be accompanied with letters of passport and certificate; the forms whereof to be as follows:

CHARLES the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, &c.

CHRISTIAN the Fifth, by the Grace of God, King of Denmark and Norway, &c.

BE it known unto all and singular to whom these our letters of safe conduct shall be shown, that our subject and citizen of our city of
hath humbly represented unto us, that the ship
called of the burthen of tons,

doth belong unto them and others our subjects, and that they are sole owners and proprietors thereof, and is now laden with the goods which are contained in a schedule which she hath with her from the officers of our customs, and do solely, truly, and really belong to our subjects or others in neutrality, bound immediately from the port of

to such other place or places, where she may conveniently trade with the said goods, being not prohibited, nor belonging to either of the parties in hostility, or else find a freight; which the aforesaid

our subject having attested by a writing under his hand, and affirmed to be true by oath, under penalty of confiscation of the said goods, we have thought fit to grant him these our letters of safe conduct: and therefore we do hereby respectively pray and desire all governors of countries and seas, kings, princes, commonwealths, and free cities, and more especially the parties now in war, and their commanders, admirals, generals, officers, governors of ports, commanders of ships, captains, freighters, and all others whatsoever having any jurisdiction by sea, or the custody of any port, whom the ship aforesaid shall chance to meet, or among whose fleet or ships it shall happen to fall or make stay in their ports, that by virtue of the league and amity, which we have with any king or state, they suffer the said master with the ship,

persons, things, and all merchandize on board her, not only freely and without any molestation, detention, or impediment, to any place whatsoever to pursue his voyage, but also to afford him all offices of civility, as to our subject, if there shall be occasion; which upon the like or other occasion we and ours shall be ready to return.

Given the day of in the year

We, the president, consuls, and senators of the city of

do attest and certify, that on the

day of in the year

personally before us came and appeared citizen

and inhabitant of the city or town of and under the

oath wherein he stands bound to our Sovereign Lord the King, did declare unto us, that the ship or vessel called of the burthen of

tons, doth belong to the port, city, or town of

in the province of ;

And that the said ship doth justly belong only to him and others, subjects of our said Sovereign Lord, and now bound directly from the port of

laden with the goods mentioned in a schedule received from the officers of the customs, and that he hath affirmed under the oath aforesaid, that the fore-mentioned vessel with her goods and merchandize doth only belong to subjects of His Majesty, and doth carry no goods prohibited, which belong to either of the parties now in war.

In testimony whereof, we have caused this certificate to be subscribed by the syndic of our city, and sealed with our seal. Given, &c.

When therefore the merchandize, goods, ships, or men of either of the confederates and their subjects and people, shall meet in open sea, straits, ports, havens, lands, and places whatsoever, the ships of war, whether public or private, or the men, subjects, and people of the other confederate, upon exhibiting only the foresaid letters of safe conduct and certificate, there shall be nothing more required of them, nor shall search be made after the goods, ships, or men, nor shall they be any other ways whatsoever molested or troubled, but suffered with all freedom to pursue their intended voyage; but if this solemn and set form of passport and certificate be not exhibited, or that there be any other just and urgent cause of suspicion, then shall the ship be searched, which is nevertheless in this case only understood to be permitted, and not otherwise. If by either party anything shall be committed contrary to the true meaning of this Article, against either of the confederates, each of the said confederates shall cause his subjects and people offending to be severely punished, and full and entire satisfaction to be forthwith given, and without delay, to the party injured and his subjects and people for their whole loss and expenses.

Article 22. If the subjects of either Prince be hurt or injured in the territories of the other, then the King of that place where the injury is done, shall take care that speedy justice be administered according to the laws and customs of the country; and that the persons guilty be duly punished, with satisfaction to be made to the party wronged.

Article 23. It is also agreed, that no ships whatsoever, vessels, or merchandize laden on ships of whatsoever nature, kind or quality, howsoever taken, belonging to any the subjects of either of the aforesaid Kings, under any colour or pretence whatsoever, be adjudged prize, unless by a judicial examination and process in form of law, in a Court of Admiralty for prizes taken at sea, in that behalf lawfully constituted.

Article 25. If the ships of either of the confederates and their subjects and people, whether they be merchantmen or men of war, shall happen to run on ground, or fall upon rocks, or be forced to lighten themselves, or shall otherwise suffer shipwreck (which God forbid) upon the coasts of either King, the foresaid ships with their tackle, goods, and merchandize, or whatsoever shall be remaining of them, shall be restored to their owners and proprietors; provided they or their agents and proctors do claim the said ships and goods within the space of a year and a day after such shipwreck suffered, saving always the rights and customs of both nations. The subjects also and inhabitants dwelling upon the said coasts and shores, shall be obliged to come in to their help, in case of danger, and as much as in them lies to give their assistance; and shall do their

utmost endeavour either for the freeing of the ship or saving the goods, merchandize, and apparel of the said ship, and what else of the same they shall be able, and for the conveying the same into some safe place in order to be restored to the owners; they paying salvage, and giving such recompense to the persons by whose assistance and diligence the said merchandize and goods shall have been recovered and preserved, as they shall deserve. And finally both parties, in case of such misfortune, shall see observed on their side, what they would desire to have observed and done on the other side.

Article 26. The commanders of ships, or governors, soldiers, mariners, and company belonging to the same; as also the ships themselves, and the goods and merchandize on board them, shall not be detained by any arrest or seizure upon any warrant, either general or special, or for any cause, unless for the defence and preservation of the kingdom; which yet shall not be understood to be meant of arrests laid by authority of law, for debt contracted upon any other lawful occasion whatsoever, in which case it shall be lawful to proceed according to the rules of justice and law.

Article 27. It shall be free for the merchants of both kingdoms, their factors and servants, and also the masters and mariners of ships upon the sea, and in other waters, as likewise in the ports and upon the coasts and lands of either confederate, going, returning, and walking, for the defence of their persons and goods, to carry any kind of portable arms, as well offensive as defensive, so that they give no just cause of suspicion to the commanders and magistrates of any place, of any plots or contrivances against the public or private peace.

Article 28. The convoys or ships of war of either party, meeting in their voyage, or overtaking any merchant ships or others belonging to the other confederate or his subjects, and making the same course at sea, in Europe or out of Europe, shall be obliged to guard and defend them as long as they shall hold the same course together.

Article 29. For the greater security of commerce and freedom of navigation, it is concluded and agreed, that neither party, as much as may be, and shall lie in their power, shall permit that public pirates or other robbers upon the sea, in any the ports of the other kingdom or country have their receptacles or retreats, or shall suffer that any of the inhabitants, or people of either Prince, do receive them into their houses, or supply them with provisions or be otherwise assisting to them; but on the contrary shall endeavour that the said pirates or robbers, and their partisans and accomplices, be apprehended and punished according to their demerit, and the ships and goods, as much as can be found of them, restored to the lawful owners or their agents, provided their right be made to appear by due proof of law in the Court of Admiralty.

Article 30. It is concluded and agreed, that there shall be at all times free access for the subjects and people of either party, to the ports and coasts of both

princes, and it shall be lawful for them to remain therein, and from thence again to depart, and also to pass through the seas and territories whatsoever of either King respectively (not committing any waste or injury,) not only with merchant ships and ships of burden, but also with ships of war, whether the same be upon the public account, or acting by private commissions; whether they enter by reason of tempest, and for avoiding the danger of the sea, or to refit or buy provisions: so that they exceed not the number of six ships of war, if they enter of their own accord, nor shall they remain longer in or about the ports than shall be necessary for the refitting of their ships, buying provisions or other necessities: and if they should upon occasion desire to come into the said ports with a greater number of ships of war, it shall in no wise be lawful for them to enter thereinto, without first giving timely notice by letter of their coming, and obtaining leave of those to whom the foresaid ports belong. But if by force of tempest or other urgent necessity they shall be compelled to put into harbour, in such case, without any precedent notice, the ships shall not be restrained to a certain number; but with this condition nevertheless, that their admiral or commander in chief presently after his arrival shall make acquainted the chief magistrate or commander of the place, haven, or coast, whither they are come, with the cause of his coming; nor shall he stay longer there than shall be permitted him by the chief magistrate or commander, and shall not act or attempt any hostility in the ports whereinto he hath betaken himself, or anything prejudicial to him of the two confederates to whom they shall belong.

Article 31. It shall not be lawful for the subjects of either King, or the inhabitants of the kingdoms or lands under his obedience, to procure of any prince or state who is at difference or in open war with either of the confederates, letters patents called commissions or reprisals, much less by virtue of such letters to molest or damnify the subjects of either. Both the said Kings shall strictly prohibit their subjects respectively, that they do not procure or accept from other princes or states any such commissions; but shall, as much as in them lies, forbid and hinder the committing of any depredations by virtue of such commissions.

Article 32. If any ship or ships belonging to the subjects of either King be taken in the ports of either by a third party, they in whose port or within whose jurisdiction whatsoever the foresaid ships shall be taken, shall be mutually obliged to use their endeavour, together with the other party, for the finding and retaking the said ship or ships, and restoring them to the owners, which nevertheless shall be done at the charge of the said owners, or the parties interested.

Article 33. But if also in the ships taken by the subjects of either confederate, and brought into any port belonging to the other, there be found any seamen or other persons who are subjects of that confederate into whose ports or rivers

the prize shall be brought, they shall be civilly used by those who have taken them, and restored to their liberty forthwith, and without ransom.

Article 34. But if a ship of war or any other, laden with prohibited goods, belonging to the other crown, happen to be taken, it shall not be lawful for the captains or commanders who have taken her to open or break up any chests, tons, or bales, on board the said ship, nor likewise to transport, or otherwise alienate any of her merchandize, until they have been first put on shore, and an inventory thereof made before the judges of the Admiralty.

Article 35. And for the greater security of the subjects of both Kings, and for preventing of all violence towards them from the said ships of war, all commanders of any the ships of war belonging to the King of Great Britain, and all other his subjects whatsoever, shall be strictly charged and required that they do not molest or injure the subjects of the King of Denmark; if they shall do otherwise, they shall be liable to answer it in their persons and estates, and shall therein stand bound until just satisfaction and compensation shall be made for the wrongs by them done, and the damage thereby sustained or to be sustained: in like manner shall all commanders of the ships of war belonging to the King of Denmark, and all other his subjects whatsoever, be straightly under the same penalties charged and required, that they do not molest or injure the said subjects of the King of Great Britain; provided nevertheless, that all the foresaid actions be examined and adjudged by due and legal proceeding in the Court of Admiralty of both Kings; or if it shall rather seem meet to either of the parties, being a stranger in the place where the controversy is to be decided, they shall be examined before certain commissioners, which both Kings, so soon as they shall be desired, shall appoint to that end, that so proceedings by this means may be not only carried on without great expenses, but also ended within three months at farthest.

Article 36. Both Kings shall take care that judgment and sentence in things taken at sea, be given according to the rules of justice and equity, by persons not suspected or interested; and being once given by such judges as aforesaid, they shall straightly charge and require their officers, and whom it shall concern, to see the same put in due execution according to the form and tenor thereof.

Article 37. If the ambassadors of either King, or any other public ministers residing with the other King, shall happen to make complaint of any such sentence, that King to whom complaint shall be made shall cause the said judgment and sentence to be re-heard and examined in his council; that it may appear whether all things requisite and necessary have been performed according to the rules of this Treaty, and with due caution: if the contrary shall happen, it shall be redressed, which is to be done at the furthest within three months' time.

Neither shall it be lawful either before the giving of the first sentence, or afterwards, during the time of re-hearing, to unlade or sell and make away the goods in controversy, unless it happen to be done by consent of parties, and to prevent the perishing of the said goods and merchandize.

Article 38. The said Kings shall have in each other's court their ministers, and in certain ports their consuls, for the better and more easy communicating and proposing such things as they shall think advantageous to the public interest, or private concerns of any particular person.

Article 39. No private injury shall in any wise letten this treaty, nor shall raise any discord or hatred between the foresaid nations, but every man shall answer for his own doings, and shall be responsible therefore; nor shall one man suffer for that which another has offended in, by having recourse to reprisals, or such like rigorous proceedings, unless justice be denied or delayed longer than is fitting: in which case it shall be lawful for that King whose subject has received the injury, to proceed according to the rules and prescriptions of the law of nations, until reparation be made to the party injured: provided notwithstanding that he have first in due manner advertised the other King thereof.

DECLARATION, signed at Copenhagen the 4th of July, 1780, renewed by Article 7 of the treaty of Kiel, 1814, explanatory of the 3rd Article of the treaty of 1670.

EXPLANATORY ARTICLE.—The two Contracting Sovereigns reciprocally engage, for themselves and their successors, not to furnish to the enemies of either party in time of war, any succour, neither soldiers nor vessels, nor any effects and merchandize called contraband; and in like manner to prohibit their subjects from so doing, and to punish severely and as destroyers of the peace, those who should dare to act contrary to their prohibitions in this respect: but in order to leave no doubt upon what is to be understood by the term contraband, it is agreed that this denomination is meant only to comprehend arms, as well fire-arms as other kinds, with their furniture, as cannon, muskets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenades, carcasses, saucisses, carriages for cannon, musket-rests, bandoleers, gunpowder, matches, saltpetre, balls, pikes, swords, helmets, cuirasses, halberts, lances, javelins, horses, saddles, pistol holsters, belts, and generally all other warlike implements; also ship-timber, tar, pitch, and rosin, sheet copper, sails, hemp, and cordage, and generally whatever immediately serves for the equipment of vessels; unwrought iron and deal planks, however, excepted.

But it is expressly declared that this kind of contraband merchandize shall by no means comprehend fish and flesh, fresh or salted, wheat, flour, corn, or other grain, vegetables, oil, wine, and generally whatever serves for the nourish-

ment and support of life; so that all these articles may always be sold and transported like other merchandize, even to places in the possession of an enemy of the two Crowns, provided that such places are neither besieged nor blockaded.

And their Majesties being desirous that this Article, as it is actually settled, should hold precisely the place of that for which it is substituted, so that it shall have the same effect and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the said Treaty, and that it should be considered as authentic and obligatory as the Treaty itself; they have agreed that it should be so declared and decreed by a Declaration signed by the minister for foreign affairs.

For which purpose His Danish Majesty has authorized and furnished the undersigned with his full powers, and in virtue of which I have executed this present Act, serving as a declaration to fix the 3rd Article of the Treaty of 1670, in the manner in which it is found written and inserted in this Act. Signed with my hand.

Done at Copenhagen, the 4th July, 1780.

(Signed)

A. BERNSTORFF, (L. S.)

By the Treaty between Great Britain and Denmark, signed at Moscow, 11 October, 1801, renewed by Article 7 of the Treaty of Kiel, 1814, His Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway acceded to the Convention between Great Britain and Russia, of the 7th June, 1801.

Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Denmark. Signed at Kiel, 14th January, 1814.

Article 1. From the moment of the signature of the present Treaty, there shall be peace and friendship between their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Denmark, and between their respective kingdoms, states, and subjects, in all parts of the world. All hostilities between them shall cease, and all prizes taken from the subjects of the respective nations shall be considered as null from the day of the signature of the present Treaty, and shall be restored on both sides to their respective owners.

Article 2. The respective prisoners of war shall, immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, be restored, *en masse*, on payment, on both sides, of the private debts which they shall have contracted.

Article 3. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland consents to restore to His Danish Majesty all the possessions and

colonies which have been conquered by the British arms in this present war, except the island of Heligoland, which his Britannic Majesty reserves to himself with full and unlimited sovereignty.

Article 4. The restoring of the colonies shall be performed according to the same rules and principles which were laid down when His Britannic Majesty gave up to His Danish Majesty these same colonies in the year 1801. With regard to the island of Anholt, it is agreed that it shall be given back one month after the ratification of the present Treaty, unless the season and the difficulty of navigation should present insurmountable obstacles.

Article 7. The commercial relations between the subjects of the High Contracting Parties shall again return to the usual order, as existing before the present war began.* They moreover reciprocally agree to adopt measures, as soon as possible, for giving the same greater force and extent.

Article 8. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British nation, being extremely desirous of totally abolishing the Slave Trade, the King of Denmark engages to co-operate with his said Majesty for the completion of so beneficent a work, and to prohibit all his subjects, in the most effectual manner, and by the most solemn laws, from taking any share in such trade.

Article 11. The sequestrations which have been laid by either of the Contracting Parties on property not already confiscated or condemned, shall be raised immediately after the ratification of this Treaty.

Article 12. His Majesty the King of Sweden having engaged, by Article 6 of the Treaty of Alliance between His Britannic Majesty, concluded at Stockholm, the 3rd of March, 1813, to grant for a period of twenty years, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty,† to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty the privileges of depôt in the port of Stralsund, of all articles being the growth or manufacture of Great Britain, or of her colonies, laden on board of British or Swedish vessels, on paying a duty of one per cent *ad valorem* on such articles and merchandize, on import and export; His Majesty the King of Denmark promises to fulfil, in his new character of Sovereign of Swedish Pomerania, the said stipulation, by substituting Danish for Swedish bottoms.

Article 13. All the ancient treaties of peace and commerce between the former sovereigns of England and Denmark are hereby renewed in their full extent, so far as they are not contradictory to the stipulations of the present Treaty.

Done at Kiel, the 14th January, 1814.

(Signed)

EDWARD THORNTON, (L.S.)

EDMUND BOURKE, (L.S.)

* 1807.

† Ratifications exchanged at Stockholm, 7th April, 1813.

Additional Articles to the preceding Treaty, signed at Liège, 7th April, 1814.

Article 1. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated by the above-mentioned Treaty, shall be executed in Europe within a month, in the seas of America within three months, and in the continent and seas of Asia within six months, after the ratifications of the Definitive Treaty.

Article 2. It is further agreed, that in all cases of cession stipulated, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation they may be, a term of three years, reckoning from the ratification of the present Treaty, to dispose of their property, acquired and possessed whether before or in the course of the war; during which term of three years they shall be at liberty freely to exercise their religion, and to enjoy their property. The same facility is granted within the countries restored to all persons, inhabitants or others, who shall have formed any establishments during the time which those countries were possessed by Great Britain.

In respect to the inhabitants of the countries restored or ceded, it is agreed that no one shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or troubled, either personally or in his property, under any pretext, on account of his political opinions or conduct, or of his attachment to either of the High Contracting Parties, or for any other cause, unless it be for debts contracted with individuals, or for acts subsequent to the present Treaty.

Article 3. The decision of every claim between individuals of the respective nations for any debts, property, effects, or rights whatever, which conformably to common usage and the law of nations ought to be brought forward, shall be referred to the competent tribunals, and in such cases there shall be prompt and complete justice rendered in the countries where the claims are respectively put forth.

Done at Liège, the 7th April, 1814.

(Signed)

EDWARD THORNTON, (L.S.)

EDMUND BOURKE, (L.S.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—It is agreed between the two High Contracting Parties, that the same security of person and property which has been stipulated by the Additional Articles signed this day for the inhabitants of the restored or ceded countries, shall be afforded to all the subjects of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whether British or Hanoverians, and of His Majesty the King of Denmark, who shall have taken an active part in the present war, which has disturbed so many countries, and that no one shall

be prosecuted, disturbed, or troubled, on account of his political conduct or opinions during the course of the war.

Done at Liège; the 7th April, 1814.

(Signed)

EDWARD THORNTON. (L.S.)

(

EDMUND BOURKE, (L.S.)

British Order in Council, exempting certain Danish Vessels from taking Pilots in British Ports. At the Court at Carlton House, the 10th of March, 1824. Present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act, passed in the 4th year of His present Majesty's reign, [Cap. 77.] intituled "An Act to authorise His Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in foreign vessels, and to exempt certain foreign vessels from pilotage," His Majesty is authorised, by and with the advice of his privy council, or by any order or orders in council, in all cases in which British vessels, of less burthen than 60 tons, are not required by law to take pilots, to exempt foreign vessels, being of less burthen than 60 tons, from taking on board a pilot to conduct them into or from any of the ports of the United Kingdom, any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding; His Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in him by the said Act, and by and with the advice of his privy council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the date of this order, all vessels belonging to the subjects of His Majesty the King of Denmark and being of less burthen than 60 tons, which shall enter in or clear out from any of the ports of the United Kingdom, shall be, and they are hereby, exempted from taking on board a pilot, to conduct them into or from any such port, in all cases where British vessels, being of less burthen than 60 tons, are not required by law to take pilots, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

JAMES BULLER.

Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and Denmark. Signed at London, June 16th, 1824.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Denmark, being equally desirous of extending and increasing the commercial intercourse between their respective states, and of affording every facility and encouragement to their subjects engaged in such intercourse; and being of opinion that nothing will more contribute to the attain-

ment of their mutual wishes in this respect, than a reciprocal abrogation of all discriminating and countervailing duties, which are now demanded and levied upon the ships or productions of either nation in the ports of the other, have appointed their plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for that purpose, that is to say :—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George Canning, a Member of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and His said Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ;—and the Right Honourable William Huskisson, a Member of his said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations, and Treasurer of His said Majesty's Navy :—

And His Majesty the King of Denmark, Charles Emilius Count de Moltke, &c., His said Majesty's Privy Councillor of Conferences, and His Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of His Britannic Majesty :—who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

Article 1. From and after the 1st day of July next, Danish vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and British vessels entering or departing from the ports of His Danish Majesty's dominions, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on national vessels entering or departing from such ports respectively.

Article 2. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the dominions of either of the High Contracting Parties, which are or shall be permitted to be imported into or exported from the ports of the United Kingdom and of Denmark respectively, in vessels of the one country, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be imported into and exported from those ports in vessels of the other.

Article 3. All articles not of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the dominions of His Britannic Majesty, which can legally be imported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland into the ports of the dominions of the King of Denmark, in British ships, shall be subject only to the same duties as are payable upon the like articles, if imported in Danish ships : and the same reciprocity shall be observed, with regard to Danish vessels, in the ports of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in respect to all articles not the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of His Danish Majesty, which can legally be imported into the ports of the United Kingdom in Danish ships.

Article 4. All goods, wares, and merchandize, which can legally be imported

into the ports of either country, shall be admitted at the same rate of duty, whether imported in vessels of the other country, or in national vessels: and all goods, wares, or merchandize which can be legally exported from the ports of either country, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether exported in vessels of the other country, or in national vessels.

Article 5. No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by the government of either country, or by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on its behalf, or under its authority, in the purchase of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, imported into the other, on account of, or in reference to, the character of the vessel in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the High Contracting Parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

Article 6. The High Contracting Parties having mutually determined not to include in the present Convention their respective colonies, in which are comprehended, on the part of Denmark, Greenland, Iceland, and the Islands of Ferroe; it is expressly agreed, that the intercourse which may at present legally be carried on by the subjects or ships of either of the said High Contracting Parties with the colonies of the other, shall remain upon the same footing as if this Convention had never been concluded.

Article 7. The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of the said term of ten years; and it is hereby agreed between them, that, at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this Convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

Article 8. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, within one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1824.

(L. S.) GEORGE CANNING. (L. S.) C. E. MOLTKE.

(L. S.) W. HUSKISSON.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.—The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to enter upon additional stipulations for the purpose of facilitating and extending,

even beyond what is comprehended in the Convention of this date, the commercial relations of their respective subjects and dominions, upon the principle either of reciprocal or equivalent advantages, as the case may be :—and, in the event of any article or articles being concluded between the said High Contracting Parties, for giving effect to such stipulations, it is hereby agreed, that the article or articles which may hereafter be so concluded, shall be considered as forming part of the aforesaid Convention.

The present Separate Article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Convention signed this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1824.

(L. S.) • GEORGE CANNING. (L. S.) C. E. MOLTKE.
(L. S.) W. HUSKISSON.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—Their Britannic and Danish Majesties mutually agree, that no higher or other duties shall be levied in either of their dominions (their respective colonies being excepted from the Convention of this date) upon any personal property of their respective subjects, on the removal of the same from the dominions of their said Majesties reciprocally, either upon the inheritance of such property, or otherwise, than are or shall be payable in each State upon the like property when removed by a subject of such State respectively.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the Convention signed this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1824.

(L. S.) • GEORGE CANNING. (L. S.) C. E. MOLTKE.
(L. S.) W. HUSKISSON.

By British Order in Council, dated 30th June, 1824,—“ Danish vessels entering the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in ballast or laden, or departing from the ports of the said United Kingdom, together with the cargoes on board the same, such cargoes consisting of articles which may

be legally imported or exported, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on British vessels entering or departing from such ports, or on similar articles when imported into, or exported from, such ports in British vessels; and also that such articles, when exported from the said ports in Danish vessels, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks and allowances that are granted on similar articles when exported in British vessels."

This privilege is continued by British Orders in Council, dated 12th October, 1832, and 9th December, 1839.

By British Order in Council dated the 10th of May, 1827, Danish vessels and boats are exempted from anchorage dues in Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Sark.

By British Order in Council, dated 1st April, 1835, "Danish vessels may import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the country to which they belong, goods the produce of that country, and may export goods from such possessions to be carried to any foreign country whatever.

DANISH CUSTOMS DUTIES.

THE Customs Tariff of Denmark is remarkably minute in its details, and the calculation of duties tedious, in consequence of the skellings, 96 of which make a rix-dollar banco, being again subdivided into vulgar fractional instead of decimal fractional parts. Reducing the same into English weights and monies, as arranged in the annexed Tariff, was attended with a separate calculation for each item in this very long Tariff.

Formerly woollen and cotton goods, although not absolutely prohibited, were, on importation, taken possession of by the customs, and sold at public auction, the officers deducting 30 per cent for the crown, and paying the balance of the proceeds to the importer, who was usually the purchaser. Special and very high duties have, since 1834, been substituted for the 30 per cent deducted from the auction values of cottons and woollens. The Customs Laws, the Sound Duties, and the additional explanatory statements annexed to the Tariff, will be found to contain all necessary information relative to the commercial laws of Denmark. .

THE DANISH TARIFF OF IMPORT DUTIES.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Import duty in Danish Money.	In English Money.	Tares allowed.
		r.d. skgs.	£ s. d.	
Achiar.—(See <i>Pickles</i> .)				
Acids; viz.,				
— of sulphur.....	100 lbs.	1 24	0 2 9½	Acids in flasks or bottles without wrap- pers, or in coarse baskets with straw, 20 per cent; in boxes, 40 per cent; in jars, 30 per cent.
— of salt.....	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	
— of salt-petre, (aqua fortis) including all other mineral acids not enumerated.....	do.	6 0	0 13 6	
Agaric.....		duty free		
Almond paste.....	100 lbs.	3 12	0 7 0½	in casks, 12 per cent; in mats, 8 per cent; in linen wrappers, 4 per cent.
Almonds.....	do.	3 12	0 7 0½	
Aloes.....		duty free		
Alum.....	100 lbs.	0 24	0 0 6½	Whole casks, 24 lbs.; ½ do., 18 lbs.; ¼ do., 12 lbs.; ⅛ do., 8 lbs.
Ambergris.....		duty free		
Amber, rough.....		do.		
Anchovies.—(See <i>Fish</i> .)				
Animals, wild (alive).....		do		
Aniseed.—(See <i>Seeds</i> .)				
Annotto or Roucou.....	100 lbs.	2 8	0 4 8½	in casks or boxes, 16 per cent.
Ante' eggs.....	do.	0 64	0 1 6	
Antimony.....		duty free		
Apples.—(See <i>Fruits</i> .)				
Apothecaries' wares, simple or compound, and not be- longing to any of the classes enumerated in the tariff.....	100 lbs.	8 32	0 18 9	
Aqua fortis.—(See <i>Acids</i> .)				
Argol or tartar, rough and prepared, including christalli tartari.....	do.	1 4	0 2 4½	in casks, 16 per cent.
Arrack.—(See <i>Spirits</i> .)		duty free		
Arsenic of all sorts.....		do.		
Articles of vertu, comprising casts of statues and busts, impressions of medals and gems, paintings, drawings, engravings, and photographic prints.....		do.		
Ashes of all sorts.....		do.		
Asphaltum.....	100 lbs.	4 16	0 9 4½	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent; in linen wrappers, 3 per cent.
Assafoetida.....		duty free		
Asses and mules.....	each	2 0	0 4 6	
Auripigmentum.—(See <i>Orpiment</i> .)				
Avison berries.—(See <i>Drugs for Dyeing</i> .)		duty free		
Bacon, fresh.....				
— smoked, salted, and corned.....	100 lbs.	2 8	0 4 8½	salted in casks 28 per cent; smoked, in do., 16 per cent; in linen wrappers, 3 per cent.
Bags pay as the material of which they consist.				
Balsam, Riga, including the duty on the glass.....	100 flagons	2 8	0 4 8½	
— of every other description.....	100 lbs.	2 8	0 4 8½	
Bari la.....		duty free		
Bark, of oak, elder, birch, fir, or pine, for tanners' use.....		do.		
— Peruvian and cascarilla, as well as other descriptions of bark used by apothecaries, not farther enu- merated.....	100 lbs.	1 48	0 3 4½	in casks and boxes, 15 per cent; in bales, 4 per cent.
Barberries.—(See <i>Drugs for Dyeing</i> .)				
Barley.—(See <i>Corn</i> .)				
Basket rods.....		duty free		
Baskets of wicker with the rind.....	100 lbs.	4 4	0 2 4½	
— striped, including chip baskets.....	do.	10 40	1 3 5½	
— split.....	do.	60 0	6 15 0	
Bast.—(See <i>Plattings</i> .)				
— manufactures of.—(See <i>Straw Goods</i> .)				
Bay berries and bay leaves.....	do.	0 80	0 1 10½	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent; in bales, 4 per cent.
Beads of coral, amber, agate, &c., pay as jewels.				
— of glass, pay as cut glass.				
Beans.....	1 barrel	0 21	0 0 6½	in linen bags, 3 per cent.

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Import duty in Danish Money.	In English Money.	Tares allowed.
		r.d. skgs.	£ s. d.	
Beaver Hair.—(See <i>Hair</i> .)				
Beer, in casks.....	barrel	3 0	0 16 9	
in bottles, including the duty upon the glass.....	100 bottles	4 16	0 9 4½	
Berries.—(See <i>the Different Sorts</i> .)				
Birds, singing and all other birds not particularly enumerated.....		duty free		
Blacking, without tare for the vessels in which it is contained.....	100 lbs.	2 8	0 4 8½	
Blacklead.—(See <i>Lead</i> .)				
Blond lace.—(See <i>Lace</i> .)				
Bloodstone.....	....	duty free		
Blubber.....	....	do.		
Boats and yawls, proved not to belong to the inventory of a ship.....	ad valorem	12½ per cent		
Bolt, white and red.....	....	duty free		
Golting cloth of horse hair.....	100 lbs.	33 32	3 15 0	
— of linen.....	do.	33 32	3 15 0	
— of wool or bunting.—(See <i>Wooltens</i> .)				
Bones of cattle.....	....	duty free		
— ground.....	100 lbs.	0 32	0 0 9	
Bonnets.—(See <i>Straw Goods</i> .)				
Books, printed, with the engravings thereunto belonging..	....	duty free		
Boots.—(See <i>Shoes</i> .)				
Borax (or Tincal), rough and refined .....	....	do.		
Bottles.—(See <i>Glasses</i> .)				
Boxes of wood and chip, including boxes for apothecaries' use	100 lbs.	1 4	0 2 4½	
Boxwood.—(See <i>Wood</i> .)				
Bran	100 barrels	8 32	0 18 9	
Brandy.—(See <i>Spirits</i> .)				
Brass, newrought and old.....	....	duty free		
— wire, unpolished.....	100 lbs.	2 8	0 4 8½	in casks and boxes, 12 per cent.
— ditto, polished	do.	2 48	0 5 7½	
— ditto, silvered	do.	33 32	3 15 0	in casks, 12 per cent.
— plates	do.	4 48	0 10 1½	
— ditto, polished	do.	10 40	1 3 5½	
— manufactures of : viz.,				
— ditto, unpolished, and roughly filed	do.	8 32	0 18 9	
— ditto, turned, polished, and finished	do.	16 64	1 17 6	
— ditto, bronzed, varnished, plated, silvered, or gilt	do.	33 30	3 15 0	
Brazil wood.—(See <i>Dyewoods</i> .)				
Bread, of all sorts.....	do.	1 4	0 2 4½	in barrels, 16 per cent.
Bricks, common	1000 pieces	1 4	0 2 4½	
— double, Dutch clinkers, fire-proof bricks, and brick floor stones.....	do.	2 8	0 4 8½	
Brimstone, rough.....	100 lbs.	0 24	0 0 6½	
— in rolls, in flour and sulphur cloth.....	do.	1 4	0 2 4½	
Bristles.....	....	duty free		
Bronze.—(See <i>Metal</i> .)				
Brooms	2000 pieces	8 32	0 18 9	
Brown, Spanish.—(See <i>Painters' Colours</i> .)				
Brushes of all sorts, common	100 lbs.	4 16	0 9 4½	in casks and boxes, 35 per cent.
— fine, in polished or varnished wood, or mixed with other materials.....	do.	25 0	2 16 3	
Buckram.—(See <i>Linens</i> .)				
Buckwheat.—(See <i>Corn</i> .)				
Bullion and foreign coin : viz.,				
Gold in bars and gold dust .....	....	duty free		
Silver ditto, and piasters .....	....	do.		
Gold and silver coin .....	....	do.		
Bunting.—(See <i>Wooltens</i> .)				
Butter	1 barrel	6 0	0 13 6½	in barrels, 36 per cent.
Buttons, metal.—(See <i>the Materials of which they are made</i> .)				
— of bone, horn, or woods.—(See <i>Turners' Ware</i> .)				
— spun.—(See <i>Small Ware</i> .)				
Cabbage, fresh, of all sorts.....	40 pieces	0 20	0 0 5½	
Cables.—(See <i>Cordage</i> .)				
Cakes, such as gingerbread, honey cakes, and spice-nuts..	100 lbs.	5 20	0 11 8½	
Calamine .....	....	duty free		
Calistour wood.—(See <i>Dyewoods</i> .)				
Calicoes.—(See <i>Cotton Manufactures</i> .)				
Cambrics, of cotton.—(See <i>Cotton Manufactures</i> .)				
— of linen.—(See <i>Linens</i> .)				
Campanch wood.—(See <i>Dyewoods</i> .)				
Camphor, rough and refined .....	....	do.		
Canary seed.—(See <i>Seeds</i> .)				
Cancerorum Oculi .....	....	do.		
Candles, tallow	100 lbs.	4 16	0 9 4½	
— of wax, spermaceti, or other.....	do.	12 48	1 8 1½	
Candle screens, composed of mixed materials	do.	16 64	1 17 6	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Import duty in Danish Money.	In English Money.		Taxes allowed.
			r.d. skgs.	£ s. d.	
Canela alba.....	100 lbs.	1 48	0 3 4½		in casks and boxes, 16 per cent. in bales, 4 per cent.
Canes, bamboo, Bengal, rattans and others, rough.....	....	duty free			
— walking, mounted.....	100 lbs.	16 64	1 17 6		
Cantharides.....	....	duty free			
Canvas.—(See <i>Linen</i>.)	....			
Caoutchouc.—(See <i>Gum</i>.)	....			
Capers.....	100 lbs.	2 48	0 5 7½		in casks and boxes, 28 per cent. in bags, 2 to 3 per cent. or 2lb.
Cardamom.....	do.	25 0	2 16 3		
— wild.....	do.	5 20	0 11 8½		
Cards, wool or cloth.....	do.	4 16	0 9 4½		in boxes, 16 per cent.
Carminc.—(See <i>Painters' Colours</i>.)	....			
Carpets of wool.—(See <i>Woolen</i>.)	....			
— of hair.....	do.	2 8	0 4 8½		
— of painted linen.....	do.	4 16	0 9 4½		
Carriages; viz.,					
— four-wheeled coaches and landaus.....	each	40 0	4 10 0		
— Vienna and Offenbach chaises.....	do.	32 0	3 12 0		
— cabriolets, phaetons, and the like.....	do.	16 0	1 16 0		
— stool-wagons, covered.....	do.	16 0	1 16 0		
— four-wheeled stool waggon, not covered.....	do.	12 0	1 7 0		
— ditto, carts.....	do.	12 0	1 7 0		
— two-wheeled gigs, tandems.....	do.	12 0	1 7 0		
— parts of carriages, calashes.....	do.	10 0	1 2 6		
— ditto, latched stools.....	do.	4 8	0 9 0		
— ditto, not specially described.....	100 lbs.	10 40	1 3 5½		
Carvers' work, executed in wood.....	do.	8 32	0 18 9		
Cascarilla.—(See <i>Bark</i>.)	....			
Cases with instruments, such as dressing-cases and the like	do.	50 0	5 12 6		
Casimere.—(See <i>Woolens</i>.)	....			
Casks, old and empty, not being objects of trade.....	....	duty free			
Cassia lignea.....	100 lbs.	5 20	0 11 8½		in boxes, 28 per cent; in straw matting, 12 per cent.
— buds (flores cassie).....	....	duty free			
— fistula.....	100 lbs.	1 48	0 3 4½		
Castor of all sorts.....	....	duty free			
Casts of statues, busts or figures } (See <i>Articles of Vertu</i> .)					
— of gems and medals.....					
Catlings.....	100 lbs.	41 64	4 13 9		
Cattle, live black, bullocks, oxen, cows, and heifers.....	each	4 0	0 9 0		
— ditto, calves.....	do.	0 80	0 1 10½		
— small, goats, sheep, and lambs.....	do.	0 24	0 0 6½		
— swine, large and small.....	do.	0 64	0 1 6		
— pigs, sucking, following the sow.....	....	duty free			
Caviare.—(See <i>Fish</i>.)	....			
Cedar wood.—(See <i>Wood</i> .)	1 barrel	0 48	0 1 1½		
Cement.....	....	duty free			
Chalk, white, not ground.....	100 barrels	0 64	0 1 6		
— ditto, ground.....	....	duty free			
— red.....	....			
— black.—(See <i>Painters' Colours</i>.)	....			
Charcoal, vegetable.....	do.				
— animal.....	100 lbs.	0 80	0 1 10½		
Charts.—(See <i>Maps</i>.)	....			
Cheese.....	do.	4 16	0 9 4½		in casks, 20 per cent; in baskets, 12 per cent.
Cherries.—(See <i>Fruit</i>.)	....			
Chesnuts.....	do.	1 4	0 2 4½		in casks and boxes, 16 per cent; in bales, 3 per cent.
China root.....	do.	1 48	0 3 4½		
China or porcelain ware plain, and painted blue.....	do.	10 0	1 2 6		like chicory root
— with coloured or gilt edges, or painted with a uni- form colour, with or without gilt edges.....	do.	20 0	2 5 0		
— painted with different colours, and ornamented with gold or with either.....	do.	40 0	4 10 0		
Chips, used by bookbinders, shoemakers, and sword- cutters.....	do.	0 16	0 4 4½		
Chip, manufactures of.—(See <i>Straw Goods</i>.)	....			
— for making hats or bonnets.—(See <i>Plattings</i>.)	....			
Chocolate.....	do.	15 0	1 13 9		in casks and boxes, 16 per cent.
Cider, perry, and must.....	1 barrel	2 0	0 4 6		
Cigars.—(See <i>Tobacco</i>.)	....			
Cinders.—(See <i>Coals</i>.)	....			
Minibar.—(See <i>Vermilion</i>.)	....			
Cinnamon.....	100 lbs.	5 20	0 11 8½		in all cases, 16 per cent.

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Import duty in Danish Money.	In English Money.	Tares allowed.
Clapboards and Clapwood.—(See <i>Wood</i> .)		r.d. skgs.	£ s. d.	
Clay, used for manufacturing purposes, and not particularly enumerated.....	....	duty free	"	
Clocks and watches; viz.,				
— pocket watches, gold.....	each	1 24	0 2 0½	
— ditto, silver, and all other materials.....	do.	0 48	0 1 1½	
— of wood.....	100 lbs.	8 32	0 18 9	
— of metal, with or without cases.....	do.	33 32	3 15 0	
— springs, wheels, and other parts of watches or clocks.....	do.	50 0	5 12 6	
— watch case, of wood, pay as joiners' ware.....				
— ditto, of marble, alabaster, bronze, gilt metal in connexion with other materials.....	do.	33 32	3 15 0	
Cloth.—(See <i>Woollens</i> .)				
Clothes, ready made new, pay according to the principal material of which they are composed, one half being added for the making of them, if they do not consist of a material subject to be stamped.				
Cloverseed.—(See <i>Seeds</i> .)				
Cloves.....	do.	6 24	0 14 0½	in casks, 12 per cent. in bags, 3 per cent; in mats, 4 per cent.
Coals and cinders.....	100 barrels	12 48	1 8 1½	
Cochineal.....	1 lb.	0 24	0 0 6½	in casks and boxes, 20 per cent; in serons, 13 per cent; in bags, 3 per cent.
Cocoa.....	100 lbs.	2 32	0 5 3	
Cocoa nuts, in nuts.				
Cornli indici.—(See <i>India Berries</i> .)				
Codilla of Flax.....	do.	0 48	0 1 1½	in mats, 4 per cent.
— of hemp.....	do.	0 32	0 0 0	in casks and boxes, exceeding 400 lbs. 14 per cent; under 400 lbs., 17 per cent; in bags, 3 per cent; in mats, 2 per cent.
Coffee, with or without the husk.....	do.	3 12	0 7 0½	
— roasted, and all other vegetable matter used for surrogates like succory, are prohibited.				
Coin.—(See <i>Bullion</i> .)				
Colcothar.—(See <i>Painters' colours</i> .)				
Cologne earth, white.....	....	duty free		
— ditto, brown.—(See <i>Painters' colours</i> .)				
— water.—(See <i>Waters</i> .)				
Coloquintida.....	100 lbs.	1 48	0 3 4½	in casks and boxes, 10 per cent; in boxes, 3 per cent.
Colours.—(See <i>Painters' colours</i> .)				
Combs.—(See <i>Articles of Turnery</i> .)				
Confectionary of all sorts.....	do.	5 20	0 11 8½	
Coopers' ware, comprising all sorts of casks and barrels, when imported from Finland.....	do.	0 24	0 0 6½	
— ditto, any other place.....	do.	1 4	0 2 4½	
Copper, unwrought; viz.,				
— refined plates for copper coin, and old copper, only fit to be remanufactured.....	....	duty free		
— plates, hammered and rolled, including copper wire and nails.....	100 lbs.	5 64	0 12 9	in boxes, 12 per cent.
— plates plated.....	do.	10 40	1 3 5½	
— manufactures of, unpolished.....	do.	8 32	0 18 9	
— polished.....	do.	16 64	1 17 6	
— bronzed, plated, or silvered.....	do.	33 32	3 15 0	
— ditto, for percussion locks.....	do.	33 32	3 15 0	
Copperan.—(See <i>Vitriol</i> .)				
Coral.—(See <i>Jewels</i> .)				
Cordage, cable yarn, cables, and other ropes made of hemp old, or junk, including oakum.....	do.	1 64	0 3 9	
— ditto, old, or junk, including oakum.....	do.	0 16	0 0 4½	
Cordovan.—(See <i>Leather</i> .)				
Cordial Waters.—(See <i>Spirits</i> .)				
Coriander Seed.—(See <i>Seeds</i> .)				
Cork.....	....	duty free		
Corks, ready made.....	100 lbs.	3 12	0 7 0½	in bales, 4 per cent.
Corn, or Grain; viz.,				
— barley.....	1 barrel	0 24	0 0 6½	
— brunk, or buckwheat.....	do.	0 24	0 0 6½	
— maize.....	do.	0 48	0 1 1½	
— oats.....	do.	0 24	0 0 6½	
— peas.....	do.	0 48	0 1 1½	
— rye.....	do.	0 32	0 0 9	
— tares.....	do.	0 32	0 0 9	
— wheat.....	do.	0 48	0 1 1½	
Cosmetics.—(See <i>Waters</i> .)				

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Import duty in Danish Money.	In English Money.	Tares allowed.
Costus Arabicus	100 lbs.	r. d. skgs. 1 48	£ s. d. 0 3 4½	
Cotton Wool .....	.....	duty free		
— yarn, not twisted and twisted, undyed	100 lbs.	2 48	0 5 7½	in bales, 8 per cent.
— ditto, dyed	do.	5 20	0 11 8½	
Cotton, manufactures of; viz.,				
— 1. Shawls and handkerchiefs, of which wool or cotton are component parts, such as Ternaux, French, and Vienna shawls and handkerchiefs; cotton and woollen shawls and handkerchiefs interwoven with palms and flowers, or having ornamental borders; handkerchiefs of bourre de soie and chenille; the finer sorts of chally crepon and Florentine handkerchiefs; handkerchiefs of Barrège or mousseline de laine, and all handkerchiefs in which there is wool or cotton, and which are of the value of 6.64 rbd., or 15s. per lb. and upwards	do.	200 0	22 10 0	
— 2. All other handkerchiefs, subject to be stamped, pay duty according to the materials of which they are made.—(See <i>Cotton and Woollen Manufactures</i> .)				
— mixed with wool, pay as woollen manufactures.				
— made of cotton and linen, or cotton and silk; viz.,				
(a) Subject to be stamped.				
— 1. Coloured and figured, or dyed cloth, or stuffs of cotton and silk, such as chally, crepon, madras, plush or shag, poplius, waistcoatings, &c.	do.	125 0	14 1 3	
— 2. Coloured muslin exceeding 30 threads, such as book muslin, gauze, lapets, lawn, mulmuls, hain-wooks, &c.	do.	100 0	11 5 0	
— 3. Clintz, or printed calico, cambric, jaconet cottons, shirtings, stouts, twills, printed beavertecus and quiltings	do.	50 0	5 12 6	
— 4. Dyed beavertecus, calico, cambric, jaconet linings, saracenit, satinet, shirting, twills: coloured—pillows, fustian, bed ticks of cotton or cotton and linen, including other coloured stuffs of these materials, such as cords, checks, drill, gingham, Manchester nankeen, quiltings stripes, Russia duck, velveteens, table covers, &c.	do.	33 32	3 15 0	
(b) Not subject to be stamped.				
— hosiery, woven, or knit of cotton, or of cotton in connexion with other materials, plain, coloured, or dyed, such as stockings, gloves, drawers, jackets, caps, braces, &c.	do.	50 0	5 12 6	
Cream of Tartar.—(See <i>Argol</i> .)				
Crucibles, or melting pots of clay or blacklead	do.	0 24	0 0 6½	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent in bales, 3 per cent.
Cubets	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	
Cucumbers, pickled.—(See <i>Achiar</i> .)				
— preserved in salt water	do.	0 32	0 0 9	in casks, 20 per cent.
Cumin Seed.—(See <i>Seeds</i> .)				
Currants	do.	1 16	0 2 7½	in casks, 14 per cent; in boxes, 21 per cent; in bags, 21b.; in mats, 8 per cent.
Curry Powder	do.	12 48	1 8 7½	
Cutleryware.—(See <i>Iron</i> .)				
Jamask.—(See <i>Linen</i> .)				
Dates	do.	2 24	0 5 0½	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent; in bales, 3 per cent; in bags, 2 lb.
Delft ware.—(See <i>Earthenware</i> .)				
Diamonds.—(See <i>Jewels</i> .)				
Diapei.—(See <i>Linen</i> .)				
Down.—(See <i>Feathers</i> .)				
Dragon's blood	do.	4 16	0 9 4½	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent; in bales, 3 per cent.
Drawings.—(See <i>Articles of Vertu</i> .)				
Drillings.—(See <i>Linen</i> .)				
Rugs, medicinal.—(See <i>Apothecaries' Ware</i> .)				
— for dyeing, such as Avignon berries, barberries, saw wort, weld, woad, and others not further enumerated or described .....	....	duty free		
Eyewoods, of all sorts, in logs	100 lbs.	0 16	0 0 4½	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent; in bales, 3 per cent.
— ditto, rasped, cut, or ground	do.	0 32	0 0 9	
Earthen or delft ware, plain and painted	do.	3 0	6 9 0	in casks, 34 per cent; in crates, 22 per cent.
Ebony.—(See <i>Wood</i> .)				

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Num. er.	Import duty in Danish Money.	In English Money.	Tares allowed.
Eels.—(See <i>Fish</i> .)				
Eggs.....	2000 pieces	r.d. skgs. 3 12	£ s. d. 0 7 0½	
Elephants' teeth, scivilloes, and walrus' teeth.....	...	duty free		
Emery stones.—(See <i>Stones</i> .)				
Enamel.—(See <i>Glass</i> .)				
Engravings.—(See <i>Articles of Vertu</i> .)				
Essence.—(See <i>Oil</i> .)				
Extract of punch.....	30 vets.	24 0	2 14 0	
Fayence.—(See <i>Earthenware</i> .)				
Feathers; viz.,				
— down from the eider duck.....	100 lbs.	33 32	3 15 0	in casks and boxes 16 per cent; in bales, 4 per cent.
— ditto, other birds.....	do.	8 32	0 18 9	
— for beds.....	do.	4 16	0 9 4½	do.
— ostrich.....	1 doz.	2 0	0 4 6	
— other ornamental feathers.....	1 lb.	3 32	0 7 0	
Fennel seed.—(See <i>Seeds</i> .)				
Figs.....	100 lbs.	1 4	0 2 4½	in casks and boxes, 14 per cent; in mat- ted bags, 4lb.
Fish, fresh of all sorts.....	...	duty free		
— salted or pickled; viz.,				
— anchovies.....	100 lbs.¹	4 16	0 9 4½	in kegs, 25 per cent. in glasses cased, 50 per cent; in casks, 40 per cent.
— sea and river lampreys, muscles, sardels, and ca- viare.....	do.	4 16	0 9 4½	
— eels.....	do.	0 80	0 1 10½	1 barrel, 50lbs., ¼ do. 40lbs., ¼ do. 28lbs., ¼ do. 20lbs.
— salmon.....	do.	3 12	0 7 0½	
— herrings.....	1 barrel	1 0	0 2 3	
— other sorts in barrels, including roe, without regard to the barrels being full or not.....	do.	1 0	0 2 3	
— dry, salted, and dried of all sorts.....	100 lbs.	0 80	0 1 10½	
— smoked salmon.....	do.	5 20	0 11 8½	
— all other sorts smoked.....	do.	0 80	0 1 10½	
Flannel.—(See <i>Woolens</i> .)				
Flasks.—(See <i>Glass</i> .)				
Flax, raw.....	do.	1 4	0 2 4½	in mats, 4lbs. do. 4lbs.; in bales, 4 per cent.
— heckled or dressed.....	do.	3 12	0 7 0½	
— seed.....		duty free		
Flints, or gun flints.....	100 lbs.	2 8	0 4 8½	in boxes, 12 per cent.
Float wood.....	...	duty free		
Flour or meal; viz.,				
— of barley, maize, wheat, and potatoes.....	100 lbs.	1 48	0 3 4½	in casks, 12 per cent in bags, 3 per cent
— all other flour.....	do.	0 64	0 1 1	
Flower plants.....	...	duty free		
— roots or bulbs.....	do.			
Flowers, artificial.....	1 lb.	5 0	0 11 3	
— including weight of the box.....	do.	1 24	0 2 9½	
Frankincense.—(See <i>Gum</i> .)				
Frieze.—(See <i>Woolens</i> .)				
Fruits; viz.,				
— raw, apples and pears.....	100 barrels	25 0	2 16 3	
— ditto, cherries, plums, and other fruit.....	100 lbs.	0 24	0 0 6½	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent; in bales, 3 per cent.
— dried, with the exception of prunes.....	do.	1 24	0 2 9½	
— ditto, prunellos, French and German, and other prunes.....	do.	0 75	0 1 9½	in casks, 10 per cent in boxes of 80 to 100 lbs. 13 per cent; 40 to 50lbs. 18 per cent; 20 to 25lbs. 20 per cent.
— ditto, preserved in sugar, syrup, or in brandy.....	do.	5 20	0 11 8½	
Fuller's earth.....	....	duty free		
Fumigating powder of all sorts, including sticks.....	100 lbs.	25 0	2 16 3	
Furniture.—(See <i>Household Furniture</i> .)				
Furriers' ware.—(See <i>Skins used by Furriers</i> .)				
Fustic.—(See <i>Dyewoods</i> .)				
Galanga root.....	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	
Galls.....	...	duty free		
Game, of all sorts.....	100 lbs.	4 16	0 9 4½	
Gauzes, of cotton, of 20 threads and under.—(See <i>Haircloth</i>)				
— ditto, exceeding 20 threads pays like muslins.—(See <i>Cottons</i> .)				
— of linen, pays like cambric.—(See <i>Linens</i> .)				
Ginger, white and brown.....	do.¹	2 8	0 4 8½	in casks, 12 per cent; in bags, 2 per cent; in bales, 3 per cent.
— preserved, pay as preserved fruit.				

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Import duty in Danish Money.	In English Money.	Tares allowed.
Girths, of hempen yarn.....	100 lbs.	r.d. skgs. 1 64	£ s. d. 0 3 9	
— of cotton, linen, or wool	do.	16 64	1 17 6	
Glass and glassware : N.B. No allowance is made for breakage.				
— green and white, table and sheet glass	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	in boxes, single em- baled, 14 per cent. double embaled, 22 per cent.
— crown glass, in tables.....	do.	2 58	0 5 10½	
— ditto, in squares	do.	4 16	0 9 4½	in baskets, 23 per cent. in boxes, 27 per cent. in boxes, 16 per cent.
— tiles, patent glass for ships, and glass for lights	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	
— plate, unfoliated : — up to 100 square inches per piece.....	100 pieces	4 16	0 9 4½	
— from 101 to 150 square inches.....	do.	8 32	0 18 9	
— 151 to 200 "	do.	16 64	1 17 6	
— 201 to 250 "	do.	25 0	2 16 3	
— 251 to 300 "	do.	33 32	3 15 0	
— 301 to 350 "	do.	41 64	4 13 9	
— 351 to 400 "	do.	50 0	5 12 6	
— 401 to 450 "	do.	58 32	6 11 3	
— 451 to 500 "	do.	75 0	8 8 9	
— 501 to 550 "	1 piece	0 8	0 2 0½	
— 551 to 600 "	do.	1 8	0 2 5½	
— 601 to 700 "	do.	1 32	0 3 0	
— 701 to 800 "	do.	1 64	0 3 9	
— 801 to 900 "	do.	2 24	0 5 0½	
— 901 to 1000 "	do.	2 64	0 5 0½	
— 1001 to 1100 "	do.	3 40	0 7 8½	
— 1101 to 1200 "	do.	3 80	0 8 7½	
— 1201 to 1300 "	do.	4 20	0 9 5½	
— 1301 to 1400 "	do.	5 0	0 11 3	
— 1401 to 1500 "	do.	5 48	0 12 4½	
— 1501 to 1600 "	do.	6 0	0 13 6	
— 1601 to 1700 "	do.	7 0	0 15 9	
— 1701 to 1800 "	do.	8 0	0 18 0	
Plate glass exceeding those dimensions pay for every 100 square inches rbd. 1 in addition.				
Plate, <i>foliated</i> , with and without frames, pay as unfoliated glass, with the addition of 50 per cent.				
— bottles and flasks, green, of ½ pot and under	100 bottles	1 24	0 2 9½	
— ditto, ditto, ¾ to 1 pot	do.	1 64	0 3 9	
— ditto, ditto, exceeding 1 pot	{ 100 pots } { capacity }	1 64	0 3 9	
— bottles, flasks, or jars, containing fluids or other arti- cles paying duty by the weight, are not charged separately, being considered as embalage, for which the usual tare is allowed.				
— medicine glasses, green and white, mustard glasses, milk basins of green glass, retorts, alembics, and the like, are chargeable as uncut and unpressed glass ware.				
— arriving in separate packages, not being mixed with other glassware	100 lbs.	1 32	0 3 0	retorts and alembics, in boxes, 50 per cent; medicine glasses, in casks and boxes, 32 per cent; in crates, 22 per cent.
— glassware of all sorts, not cut and not pressed, as well cut and pressed, including covers for table cloths and vases, watch glasses, glass drops, buttons, beads, pearls, enamel, and the like	do.	7 28	0 16 4½	
— broken .....	....	duty free		
Globes, terrestrial and celestial .....	....	do.		
Gloves, of all sorts, ready made or only cut out	1 lb.	1 24	0 2 9½	
— all other articles commonly made by glovers, such as leather jackets, breeches, braces, sheets, &c. ....	....	1 64	0 3 9	
Glue, or gelatine, of all sorts	100 lbs.	3 12	0 7 0½	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent.
Gold, in bars and gold, and only fit to be remelted .....	....	duty free		
— manufactured, including the article set in gold	½ ounce	1 0	0 2 3	
— leaf gold, both genuine and spurious.....	100 lbs.	16 64	1 17 6	
— lace and fringes of imitation gold and silver.....	do.	25 0	2 16 3	
— all other articles produced by gold wire drawers	1 lb.	2 64	0 6 0	
(Grain.—(See <i>Corn</i> .)				
— berries .....	....	duty free		
(Grains.—(See <i>the different species</i> .)				
Grapes.....	100 lbs.	6 24	0 13 6	
Grease	do.	1 4	0 2 4½	1 cask, 21 lbs.; ½ do. 18 lbs.; ¼ do., 12 lbs.; ¼ do., 8 lbs.
Groats or grits of barley, buckwheat, and oats	do.	1 4	0 2 4½	
— of manna and pearl groats	do.	1 48	0 3 1½	in bags, 3 per cent. in casks and boxes, 16 per cent; in baker 3 per cent.
Gum, of any description	do.	1 16	0 3 4½	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Import duty in Danish Money.	In English Money.	Tares allowed.
Gunpowder	100 lbs.	r.d. skgs. 4 16	£ s. d. 6 9 4½	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent.
Gypsum, pulverized	100 barrels	12 48	1 8 1½	
Hair; viz., — horse	duty free	0 11 8½	in bales, 4 per cent.
— ditto, curled	100 lbs.	5 20	0 11 8½	
— bristles.—(See <i>Bristles</i> .)	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent.
— beavers', camels', hares', and all other hair	do.	5 20	0 11 8½	
— cloth of horsehair, for chair bottoms and sieves	do.	33 32	3 15 0	
— powder	do.	3 12	0 7 0½	
Harnesses, horse and coach.—(See <i>Saddlery</i> .)	do.
Hartshorn, whole and rasped	do.	2 8	0 4 8½	
Hats, made of, or mixed with, felt, hair, or beaver	100 pieces	80 0	9 0 0
— ditto, silk	do.	50 0	5 12 6	
— lackered, as well of oilcloth as of seal-skins, including straw hats for sailors	do.	8 32	0 18 9
— forms of felt	do.	12 48	1 8 8½	
Hay	duty free	c
Heckles, small, of iron or brass	100 pair	4 10	0 9 4½	
— used in manufactories	1 pair	1 61	0 3 9	
Hemp, raw	100 lbs.	0 48	0 1 1½	
— heckled or dressed	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	in bales, 4 per cent.
— seed	100 lbs.	duty free	1 48	
Herbs, leaves, flowers, and berries, used by apothecaries	in casks, 16 per cent.
Herrings.—(See <i>Fish</i>.)	....	....	....
Hides.—(See <i>Skins</i> .)	in casks, 16 per cent.
Hones.—(See <i>Stone</i> .)	do.	1 24	0 2 9½	
Honey	in bags, 4 per cent.
Hooks and eyes.—(See <i>Needles</i>.)	....	....	....
Hoops, wooden, without regard to size	120 pieces	0 6	0 0 1½	in bags, 4 per cent.
Hoopwood	1000 pieces	0 32	0 0 9	
Hops	100 lbs.	6 0	0 13 6	in bales, 4 per cent.
Horns, of deer and reindeer, as hartshorn .....	....	duty free	....
— of oxen and cows, including horn tips	100 lbs.	2 48	0 5 7½	in bales, 4 per cent.
Horn, in plates, used for lanterns	each	8 0	0 18 0	
Horses, mares, and geldings	duty free	in bales, 4 per cent.
— the sucking foals	100 lbs.	1 4	0 2 4½	
Hor-radish	in bales, 4 per cent.
Hosiery.—(See the different materials of which it consists.)	....	....	....
Household furniture, 'new.—(See <i>Joiners' and Cabinet Makers' ware</i> .)	in bales, 4 per cent.
Jacquets.—(See <i>Cottons</i>.)	....	....	....
Jalap	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent; in bales, 8 per cent.
Jawls.—(See <i>Boats</i>.)	....	duty free	....
Jewels, precious stones, pearls, and coral beads, not set... — set, they are weighed with the setting, and pay as gold and silver, manufactured.	duty free	do.
Jews' pitch.—(See <i>Asphaltum</i>.)	....	....	....
India berries (Coculi Indici)	100 lbs.	1 48	0 3 4½	do.
India rubber.—(See <i>Gum</i>.)	....	....	....
Indigo	do.	12 48	1 8 1½	in boxes, 30 per cent; in casks, 20 per cent; in serons, 16 per cent.
Ink and ink powder	do.	6 24	0 14 0½	
— China.—(See <i>Painters' Colours</i> .)	in casks, 16 per cent.
— printers'	do.	1 4	0 2 4½	
Instruments, mathematical, physical, optical, surgical, and the like, with or without cases	do.	20 80	2 6 10½	in casks, 16 per cent.
— mechanical.—(See <i>Machinery</i>.)	....	....	....
— musical, pianofortes, large and small	each	32 0	3 12 0	in casks, 16 per cent.
— ditto, harps	do.	12 0	1 7 0	
— ditto, violins, bass viols, flutes, and horns	dozen	1 48	0 3 4½	in casks, 16 per cent.
— ditto, of all other sorts	each	0 61	0 1 6	
Joiners' and cabinet makers' ware: — made of fir or pine	100 lbs.	2 48	0 5 7½	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent; in bales, 3 per cent.
— ditto oak, beech, birch, elm, ash, and similar sorts of indigenous wood	do.	4 16	0 9 4½	
— ditto mahogany or other superior foreign wood, either solid or veneered, including all sorts of gilt ware	do.	6 64	0 15 0	do.
Ipecacuanha	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	
Ireos root	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	do.
Iron, unwrought; viz., — pig and crude, and old broken and old cast iron, only fit to be re-manufactured	100 lbs.	duty free	0 0 10	
— bar and hoop	do.	0 36	0 0 5½	do.
— ballast	do.	0 20	0 0 5½	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Import duty in Danish Money.	English Money.	Tares allowed.
		<i>r. d. skgs.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	
Iron, forged				
— 1' on and steel wire.....	100 lbs.	1 48	0 3 4½	
— nails and spikes of 3 inches and above	do.	1 32	0 3 0	
— ditto, ditto, under 3 inches.....	do.	2 8	0 4 8½	
— plates hammered and rolled, of and exceeding ½ inch in thickness.....	do.	0 36	0 0 10	
— ditto, ditto, under ½ inch in thickness; viz.,				
— black.....	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	
— white, or tinplates	do.	2 32	0 5 3	
— ships' anchors	do.	1 54	0 3 6½	
— chains, steam boilers, water tanks, and anvils	do.	1 54	0 3 0½	
— other forged iron ware.—(See <i>Ironmongery</i> .)				
— cast, cannons, bombs, grenades, and balls, stoves, pots, pans, and boilers, hearth plates, grates, and pipes for stoves, retorts, crucibles, rails, lattices, weights, po- lished mortars, smoothing and pressing irons, axle- trees and bolts, balances, bars for staircase railings, polished anvils and hammers, parts of machinery, as bored cylinders and finished rollers.....	do.	1 54	0 3 6½	
— articles more highly finished, polished and en- cased, such as candlesticks, stands for light screens and clocks; lamps, tea and other trays, caskets, censers, paper weights, fruit dishes, flower vases, busts, sta- tuets, bas-reliefs, medals, &c.....	do.	12 48	1 8 1½	
— toys and trinkets; viz., rings, breast-pins, combs, seals, watch-chains, brooches, crotchets for watches, and knitting implements, girdles, bracelets, buckles, &c.....	do.	33 32	3 15 0	
— ironmongery, ordinary.....	do.	3 12	0 7 0½	
— fine, including toys and trinkets of polished steel	do.	16 04	1 17 6	
— tin ware of all sorts; viz.,				
— white.....	do.	8 32	0 18 0	
— ditto lacquered or painted, with or without plated ornaments	do.	16 04	1 17 6	
Isinglass.....	1 lb.	0 40	0 0 11½	
Jupia.—(See <i>Skins</i> .)				
Juniper berries.....	....	duty free		
— poles.....	....	do.		
Ivory.....	....	do.		
Kelp.—(See <i>Ashes</i> .)				
Kerscymere.—(See <i>Woolens</i> .)				
Lac and Lake.—(See <i>Gum and Painters' Colours</i> .)				
— dye.....	100 lbs.	4 16	0 9 4½	
Lace, blond, including bobinets, crapes, and tulle made of silk, thread, or cotton.....	1 lb.	2 0	0 4 6	
— thread, loom woven.....	do.	0 64	0 1 6	
— ditto, bobbin.....	do.	5 0	0 11 3	
— cotton.....	do.	1 24	0 2 9½	
Lampblack.....	100 lbs.	2 8	0 4 8½	
Lamps, composed of mixed materials, including lanterns for carriages, and the like.....	do.	16 04	1 17 6	
— family saving.....	do.	8 32	0 18 9	
Lapeta.—(See <i>Cottons</i> .)				
Lard, hog's.—(See <i>Grease</i> .)				
Lawus.—(See <i>Linens</i> .)				
Lead, pig, and old broken.....		duty free		
— in rolls and plates.....	100 lbs.	0 64	0 1 6	
— pipes.....	do.	0 80	0 1 10½	
— black.....	do.	0 64	0 1 6	
— white.....	do.	1 4	0 2 4½	
— shot.....	do.	1 4	0 2 4½	
Leather.—(See <i>Skins</i> .)				
Leaves, flowers, berries, and herbs for the use of apothecaries	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	
Lemons.—(See <i>Oranges</i> .)				
Lentils.....	do.	0 24	0 0 6½	
Liquorice root.....	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	
— juice.....	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	
Lignum vita.—(See <i>Wood</i> .)				
Lime juice.—(See <i>Oranges</i> .)				
Limestone.—(See <i>Stone</i> .)				
Linen yarn, not twisted and not bleached.....	do.	4 64	0 10 6½	
— ditto, bleached and dyed.....	do.	6 24	0 14 0½	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number	Import duty in Danish Money.	English Money.	Tares allowed.
Linen yarn, twisted or thread, unbleached	100 lbs.	r. d. skgs. 9 30	£ s. d. 1 1 1	in casks and boxes, 12 per cent.
— ditto, bleached or dyed	do.	12 48	1 8 1½	
— manufactures of drillings or table linen, unbleached and bleached—				
— damask with separate garnitures	do.	25 0	2 16 3	do.
— other descriptions of drillings	do.	12 48	1 8 1½	
— coarse and plain unbleached drillings, for bags	do.	1 4	0 2 4½	
— cambrics, unbleached and bleached, clear or close, embroidered or plain, including lawns and gauze	1 lb.	2 0	0 4 6	
— flaxen and hempen, exclusive of sail cloth, tarpaulin and raveducks, striped, checkered, printed, including linen handkerchiefs	100 lbs.	16 64	1 17 6	do.
— ditto, bleached and dyed	do.	12 48	1 8 1½	
— ditto, unbleached, exceeding twenty threads	do.	8 32	0 18 9	
— ditto, ditto, of twenty threads and under	do.	1 4	0 2 4½	
— ditto, canvas painters, prepared	do.	4 16	0 9 4½	
— ditto, canvas and tarpaulin	do.	5 20	0 11 8½	in bales, 3 per cent; in mats, 4 lbs.
— ditto, raveducks	do.	8 32	0 18 9	
— hosiery of thread	do.	10 40	1 3 5½	
Linseed.—(See <i>Seeds</i> .)				
Liquor cases, without flasks.—(See <i>Joiners' Ware</i> .)				
Liquors, spirituous.—(See <i>Spirits</i> .)				
Litharge, white	do.	1 4	0 2 4½	in casks and boxes, 10 per cent.
Litmas	do.	2 48	0 5 7½	
Logwood.—(See <i>Dye-wood</i> .)				
Lustres, compound of mixed materials	do.	16 64	1 17 6	
Lutestrings.—(See <i>Cutlery</i> .)				
Macaroni and vermicelli	do.	4 16	0 9 4½	in boxes, 30 per cent. in boxes, 25 per cent; in bales, 4 per cent.
Mace	do.	25 0	2 16 3	
Machinery used for industrial purposes, either whole or parts thereof, in so far as they are not particularly enumerated or described	do.	2 8	0 4 8½	in casks, 16 per cent.
Madder	do.	0 80	0 1 10½	
Magnesia	do.	1 4	0 2 4½	
Mahogany.—(See <i>Wood</i> .)				
Maize.—(See <i>Corn</i> .)				
Malt, not ground	1 barrel	0 40	0 0 11½	
Manganese .....	....	duty free		
Manna .....	....	do.		
— groats.—(See <i>Groats</i> .)				
Maps and charts, geographical .....	....	do.		
Marble.—(See <i>Stone</i> .)				
Masks	100 lbs.	16 64	1 17 6	
Mastic.—(See <i>Gum</i> .)				
Masts.—(See <i>Timber in Wood</i> .)				
Matches	do.	0 80	0 1 10½	
Mats for packing, Russia and others	100 pieces	0 60	0 1 4½	
Mats and matting, of bask or straw, and of old junk	100 lbs.	0 48	0 1 1½	
Matresses of horse-hair, and other bedding	do.	8 32	0 18 9	
Mead	1 barrel	4 0	0 9 0	
Meal or flour.—(See <i>Corn, Ground</i> .)				
Meat of horned cattle, sheep, and lamb, fresh .....	....	duty free		
— salted or corned, of all sorts	100 lbs.	1 4	0 2 4½	
— smoked, including smoked tongues	do.	2 8	0 4 8½	
Medals of gold and silver, or bronze .....	....	duty free		
Melasses, the produce and manufacture of the Danish West India Islands, imported in Danish ships	100 lbs.	0 80	0 1 10½	
— when imported from foreign European places, they are prohibited for three years	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	
— under all other circumstances .....	....	duty free		
Metal, compound and unwrought, not especially rated	100 lbs.	8 32	0 18 9	
— cannons or guns .....	....	duty free		
Millstones.—(See <i>Stone</i> .)				
Millet groats, or ciergeitz	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	
Millinery ware, not especially rated, such as embroidered, frills, kerchiefs, and trimmings	1 lb.	3 32	0 7 6	
N.B.—In so far as they are made of articles subject to be stamped, they pay as the materials.				
Minerals.—(See <i>Specimens of Minerals</i> .)				
Minium	100 lbs.	1 4	0 2 4½	in casks and boxes, 10 per cent.
Models of all sorts .....	....	duty free		
Moreens.—(See <i>Woollens</i> .)				
Morils	100 lbs.	6 24	0 14 0½	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent.
Morocco.—(See <i>Skins</i> .)				
Moss, Iceland	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	in bales, 4 per cent
Mother-of-pearl, unwrought .....	....	duty free		
— wrought.—(See <i>Turnery, articles of</i> .)				
Mutton.—(See <i>Woollens</i> .)				

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Import duty in Danish Money.	English Money.	Taxes allowed.
Mushrooms.....	100 lbs.	r.d. skgs. 6 24	£ s. d. 0 14 0½	in glasses, cased, 50 per cent; not cased, 40 per cent.
Muscovy glass.....	....	duty free	do.	
Music, printed.....	....	do.	do.	
Musical instruments.—(See <i>Instruments</i>.)	....	do.	do.	
Musk.....	....	do.	do.	
Muskets, rifles, and fowling-pieces, with or without stocks	100 lbs.	12 48	1 8 1½	in boxes, 16 per cent.
Musket barrels.....	do.	3 12	0 7 0½	
Muslins.—(See <i>Cottons</i>.)	....	do.	do.	
Mustard, prepared and unprepared, in glasses and jars, without tare.....	do.	5 20	0 11 8½	
— in other packages.....	do.	8 32	0 18 9	
— seed.—(See <i>Seeds</i>.)	....	do.	do.	
Myrrh.—(See <i>Gum</i>.)	....	do.	do.	
Nankeens.....	ad valorem	30 per cent	do.	
Neckcloths and cravats.....	lb.	2 0	0 4 6	
Needles and pins; viz., — needles.....	100 lbs.	33 32	3 15 0	
— pins and hair-pins, including hooks and eyes.....	do.	16 64	1 17 6	
— for other descriptions.—(See <i>Ironmongery</i>.)	....	do.	do.	
— other articles made by pinners and needlers.....	do.	6 24	0 11 0½	
Nicaragua wood.—(See <i>Dyewoods</i>.)	....	do.	do.	
Nutmegs.....	do.	6 64	1 17 6	in casks and boxes, 12 per cent; in bales, 3 per cent.
Nuts of all sorts, not particularly enumerated.....	do.	9 72	0 1 8½	
Oakum.—(See <i>Cordage</i>.)	....	do.	do.	
Ons.—(See <i>Corn</i>.)	....	do.	do.	
Ochre.—(See <i>Painters' Colours</i>.)	....	do.	do.	
Oil, chemical, essential, or perfumed.....	100 lbs. } (gross) }	20 80	2 6 10½	oil of turpentine, in casks, 20 per cent; other oils, in casks, 18 per cent; in glasses, cased, 50 per cent; not cased, 40 per cent; in stone jars, 33 per cent. in jars, 30 per cent.
— hempseed.....	....	duty free	do.	
— linseed, rape, and turnipseed, including palm oil.....	100 lbs.	3 12	0 7 0½	
— of olives, in casks.....	do.	3 12	0 7 0½	
— ditto, in glasses.....	do.	8 32	0 18 9	
— spermaceti.....	....	duty free	do.	
— of vitriol.....	100 lbs.	6 0	0 13 6	
— all other, not further enumerated or described.....	do.	2 8	0 4 8½	
— cakes.....	do.	0 20	0 0 3½	
Oil-cloth, or cere-cloth, for packing, under 20 threads.....	do.	3 12	0 7 0½	
— all other waxed linen, cotton, fustian, &c.....	do.	16 64	1 17 6	
— waxed taffety.....	do.	30 0	3 7 6	
Oysters, fresh.....	barrel of 800 oysters }	3 1	0 6 9½	
— pickled.....	100 lbs.	4 16	0 9 4½	in glasses, cased, 50 per cent; not cased, 40 per cent.
Olibanum.—(See <i>Gum</i>.)	....	do.	do.	
Olives, in casks or glasses.....	do.	3 12	0 7 0½	in glasses, 20 per cent; in glasses, cased, 50 per cent; not cased, 40 per cent.
Onions, of all sorts, excepting flower bulbs.....	do.	0 40	0 0 11½	
Opium.....	....	duty free	do.	
Optical instruments.—(See <i>Instruments</i>.)	....	do.	do.	
Oranges, fresh, such as China and Seville oranges, lemons, limes, &c.....	100 pieces	0 32	0 0 9	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent; in straw mats, 8 per cent; in bales, 4 per cent; in glasses, cased, 50 per cent; not cased, 40 per cent.
— dried, including dried orange and lemon-peel.....	100 lbs.	1 4	0 2 4½	
— preserved in sugar.....	do.	5 20	0 11 8½	
— lemons and limes salted.....	do.	0 60	0 1 4½	
— lemon and lime-juice.....	30 vells	3 0	0 6 9	
Orchella weed.....	100 lbs.	1 4	0 2 4½	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent.
Ore, of all sorts, unfused.....	....	duty free	do.	
— specimens of.—(See <i>Specimens</i>.)	....	do.	do.	
Orpiment.....	....	do.	do.	
Orris root.—(See <i>Iris Root</i>.)	....	do.	do.	
Ostrich feathers.—(See <i>Feathers</i>.)	....	do.	do.	
Paddy.—(See <i>Rice</i>.)	....	do.	do.	
Painters' colours, the finer descriptions, such as Berlin blue, Bremen blue, new blue, Bremen green, with other green colours; Berlin red, Florentine lake, round lake, and other lake colours; carmine, vermi- lion, ultramarine, including colours used for drawing, such as pastel colours, sap colours, China ink, in squares bladders, glasses, boxes, &c.....	100 lbs.	8 32	0 18 9	in casks or boxes, 16 per cent. for colours for draw- ing, in boxes, tables, bladders, and glasses, no tare is allowed.
	....	do.	do.	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Import duty in Danish Money.	English Money.	Tares allowed.
		r. d. sks.	£ s. d.	
Painters' colours, common, such as brown-red, ochre, umber, brown Cologne earth, with other coarse painters' colours, not specially enumerated	100 lbs. 1	0 64	0 1 6	in casks and boxes, 10 per cent.
Paint, prepared, including varnishes	do.	5 20	0 11 8	
Paintings.—(See <i>Articles of Vertu</i> .)				
Palmwood.—(See <i>Wood</i> .)				
Paper, writing, music, and drawing, including white glued paper of all sorts	do.	4 16	0 9 4	in casks, 16 per cent; in bales, 3 per cent.
— printing, and unglued paper for playing cards	do.	2 48	0 5 7	
— cartridge	do.	2 8	0 4 8	
— pasteboards	do.	1 24	0 2 9	
— woollen, grey, and blotting paper	do.	0 64	0 1 6	
— pressing	do.	0 72	0 1 8	
— sugar blue	do.	0 48	0 1 1	
— coloured or stained, pressed, gilt, or silvered paper borders, &c.	do.	0 24	0 14 0	
— hangings	do.	12 48	1 8 1	
— toys, worked in paper, pasteboard, and papier mache, excepting children's toys	do.	12 48	1 8 1	
Parchment.—(See <i>Skins</i> .)				
Partridges, live	per 100	12 48	1 8 1	
Pasties, without allowance of tare	1 lb.	0 64	0 1 6	
Peach kernels	100 lbs.	3 12	0 7 0	
Pearl barley.—(See <i>Corn</i> .)				
Pearls.—(See <i>Jewels</i> .)				
Peas.—(See <i>Corn</i> .)				
— green, dried	do.	8 32	0 18 9	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent.
Pencils, lead, fine and middling	do.	33 32	3 15 0	
— ditto, ordinary, for tradesmen's use	do.	2 64	0 6 0	
Pens, steel or patent	do.	16 64	1 17 6	in boxes, 16 per cent; in matted bags, 2 per cent; in linen, 3 per cent.
Pepper, Spanish and long, including Cayenne	do.	3 32	0 7 6	
— black and white	do.	2 8	0 4 8	
Peruvian barks.—(See <i>Bark</i> .)				
Pewter ware.—(See <i>Tin</i> .)				
Pianofortes.—(See <i>Instruments, Musical</i> .)				
Plasters, or Spanish dollars.—(See <i>Bullion</i> .)				
Pickles of all sorts, including pickled cucumbers	do.	1 4	0 2 4	in casks, 20 per cent; in glasses cased, 50 per cent; not cased, 40 per cent.
Pimento	do.	2 8	0 4 8	
Pink, Dutch .....	....	duty free		
Pins.—(See <i>Needles</i> .)				
Pistachio nuts	100 lbs.	8 32	0 18 9	in other casks, as barrels, 12 per cent.
Pitch, common	1 barrel of 224 lbs.	1 0	0 2 3	
— white				
Planks.—(See <i>Wood</i> .)				
Plants, shrubs, and trees, nursery .....	....	duty free		
— dried.—(See <i>Specimens</i> .)				
Plaster of Paris.—(See <i>Stone</i> .)				
Plate.—(See <i>Gold and Silver</i> .)				
Plate glass.—(See <i>Glass</i> .)				
Plattings of bast and chip	100 lbs.	6 21	0 14 0	
Platina, wrought and unwrought, pay as silver.				
Playing cards .....	....	prohibited		
Plums, German.—(See <i>Fruit</i> .)				
Porkwood.—(See <i>Wood</i> .)				
Polishing stones.—(See <i>Stone</i> .)				
Pomatium	100 lbs. gross	20 80	2 6 10	
Porcelain.—(See <i>China ware</i> .)				
Potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes, and yams .....	....	duty free		
Pots and boilers for culinary purposes.—(See <i>Iron and Brass</i> .)				
Pottery ware of all sorts, with the exception of melting-pots, sugar forms, and sugar pots, as well as water-pipes, and hollow cylinders for hothouses	100 lbs.	1 4	0 2 4	
Poultry, live and killed; viz.,				
— geese	per 100	16 64	1 17 6	
— ducks	do.	8 32	0 18 9	
— turkeys	do.	25 0	2 16 3	
— common fowls	do.	6 24	0 14 0	
— salted or corned	100 lbs.	2 8	0 4 8	
— smoked	do.	6 24	0 14 0	
Pozzolana .....	....	duty free		
Precious stones.—(See <i>Jewels</i> .)				
Preparations, chemically, not especially rated	1 barrel.	8 32	0 18 9	
Printing types	do.	2 48	0 5 7	
Prunes and prunellas.—(See <i>Fruit</i> .)				
Pumice.—(See <i>Stone</i> .)				

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Import duty in Danish Money.	English Money.	Tares allowed.
Quercitron.—(See <i>Dyewoods</i> .)		r.d. skgs.	£ s. d.	
Quernstones.—(See <i>Stone</i> .) •				
Quicklime	100 barrels	12 48	1 8 1½	
Quicksilver .....	....	duty free		
Quills, writing, of all sorts, in the rough as well as pre- pared	100 lbs.	40 0	4 10 0	
Rags .....	....	duty free	0 2 7½	{ in casks, 14 per cent ; in boxes, 21 per cent ; in straw mats, 8 per cent.
Raisins	100 lbs.	1 16		
Rapeseed.—(See <i>Seeds</i> .)				
Red lead.—(See <i>Minium</i> .)				
Rhubarb	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	{ in casks and boxes, 16 per cent ; in bales, 3 per cent.
Ribbons.—(See <i>Silk Manufactures of</i> .)	do.	1 80	0 4 1½	
Rice and rice flour	do.	1 0	0 2 3	
— in the husk or paddy	do.	1 0	0 2 3	
Roots used as food, such as parsley, celery, beet root, &c., not particularly enumerated	100 barrels	25 0	2 16 3	{ in casks and boxes, 16 per cent ; in bales, 3 per cent.
— used for medicinal purposes	100 lbs.	1 48	0 3 4½	
Ropes.—(See <i>Cordage</i> .)				
Rosemary	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	
Rosin, common, brown and yellow	do.	0 24	0 0 6½	{ in casks and boxes, 16 per cent ; in bags, 4 lbs.
— other sorts pay as gum.				
Roucon.—(See <i>Annotin</i> .)				
Rouge, without allowance for tare	1 lb.	0 48	0 1 1½	
Rum.—(See <i>Spirits</i> .)				
Rye.—(See <i>Corn</i> .)				
Saccharum saturni	100 lbs.	1 4	0 2 4½	{ in casks and boxes, 12 per cent.
Saddler and leather cutters' ware, including harness, with and without mountings; the mountings not being gilt or plated	do.	12 48	1 8 1½	
— when gilt or plated	do.	25 0	2 16 3	
Safflower .....	....	duty free		
Saffron	1 lb.	0 80	0 1 10½	
Sago, pearl and powder	100 lbs.	2 8	0 4 8½	
Sailcloth, and tarpaulin, as well as sails made thereof	do.	5 20	0 11 8½	
— raven-ducks	do.	8 32	0 18 0	
Sal ammoniac	do.	3 12	0 7 0½	{ in boxes, 16 per cent. in boxes, 16 per cent ; in glasses cased, 50 per cent ; not cased, 40 per cent.
Salep	do.	3 12	0 7 0½	
Salt, medicinal of all sorts	do.	0 48	0 1 1½	
— rock	do.	1 24	0 2 9½	
— all other descriptions of culinary salts	1 barrel	1 16	0 2 7½	
Sandal wood.—(See <i>Dyewoods</i> .)				
Sandstone.—(See <i>Stone</i> .)				
Sanguis draconis.—(See <i>Gum</i> .)				
Sapan wood.—(See <i>Dyewoods</i> .)				
Sarsaparilla	100 lbs.	1 48	0 3 4½	{ in casks and boxes, 16 per cent ; in bales, 3 per cent.
Sassafras	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	
Sausages, smoked	do.	3 12	0 7 0½	{ in casks, 16 per cent.
Saw wort.—(See <i>Drugs for Dyeing</i> .)				
Scammony.—(See <i>Gum</i> .)				
Sealing wax, of all sorts	do.	16 64	1 17 6	
Seeds, destined for sowing, as clover, lucerne, esparcette, grass, and other seeds employed in agriculture, gar- dening, and the culture of trees, not especially rated ..	....	duty free		
— anise	100 lbs.	0 88	0 2 0½	{ in casks and boxes, 16 per cent ; in mats, 8 per cent ; in bales, 3 per cent.
— star anise	do.	3 12	0 7 0½	
— canary	do.	0 80	0 1 10½	
— caraway and cummin	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	
— coriander	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	
— fennel	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	{ in casks and boxes, 16 per cent ; in bales, 4 per cent.
— flax or linseed .....	....	duty free		
— hemp	do.	0 64	0 1 6	
— mustard	100 lbs.	0 64	0 1 6	
— rape and turnip seeds	1 barrel	0 64	0 1 6	
— wormseed, semen scabine and semen ricini, and other seeds used for medicinal purposes, not further eun- nerated or described	100 lbs.	1 48	0 3 4½	{ in casks and boxes, 16 per cent ; in bales, 3 per cent.
Scum leaves	do.	1 48	0 3 4½	
Shalloons.—(See <i>Woolens</i> .)				
Shells, marine.—(See <i>Specimens</i> .)				

(continued.)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Import duty in Danish Money.	English Money.	Taxes allowed.
		r.d. skgs.	£ s. d.	
Ships' utensils saved, including the wreck when only fit to be broken up.....	upon the gross pro- ceeds of sale.	8 per cent	1 per cent	
Shoes and boots of leather, silk, and other stuffs.....	100 lbs.	66 64	7 10 0	
Shrubs.—(See <i>Plants</i> .)	do.	4 16	0 9 4½	
Sieves, and all sorts of sievemakers' wares.....	1 lb.	0 32	0 0 9	
Silk, raw as well as thrown of all sorts.....				
— manufactures of, viz.,				
— all kinds of stuffs made of silk or stout silk, plain and figured, including velvet and silk gloves and stockings	do.	2 48	0 5 7½	
— stout ribbons of every description, viz., velvet and gauze ribbons.....	do.	2 48	0 5 7½	
— ditto silk combined with cotton, wool, or linum, in- cluding barattes.....	100 lbs.	50 0	5 12 6	
— blond lace, gauze, and tulle.—(See <i>Lace</i> .)				
— cords.—(See <i>Small ware</i> .)				
— stuffs of silk and cotton.—(See <i>Cottons</i> .)				
— ditto of silk and wool.—(See <i>Woolens</i> .)				
— ditto of silk and linen.....	1 lb.	0 60	0 1 4½	
Silver, in bars or old, only fit to be remelted.....	....	duty free		
— pressed for the use of silversmiths.....	50 ounces	4 16	0 9 4½	
— manufactured, including the article set.....	do.	8 32	0 18 9	
— leaf, genuine and spurious.....	100 lbs.	16 64	1 17 6	
— wire, flattened and round, lace, fringes, &c. pay as ar- ticles produced by gold wire.				
— drawers.—(See <i>Gold</i> .)				
Skins, hides, leather, and furs; viz.,				
— hides of black cattle and horses, undressed, dried, un- der 20 lb. per hide.....	do.	4 16	0 9 4½	
— if exceeding 20 lbs.....	....	duty free		
— salted, under 40 lbs. per piece and exclusive of horns, heads, and tails, under 48 lbs. per hide.....	100 lbs.	2 8	0 4 8½	
— of and exceeding respectively 40 lbs. & 48 lbs. per hide	....	duty free		
— dressed or leather.....				
— ditto, sole leather.....	100 lbs.	8 32	0 18 9	
— cow and horse leather.....	do.	16 64	1 17 6	
— ditto, lacquered.....	do.	20 80	2 6 10	
— towed or dressed in oil.....	do.	8 32	0 18 9	
— Russian hides.....	do.	4 16	0 9 4½	
— calf.....	do.	16 64	1 17 6	
— ditto lacquered.....	do.	33 32	3 15 0	
— hog.....	do.	33 32	3 15 0	
Skins, undressed; viz.,				
— reindeer, elk, hart, and deer, calf, sheep, lamb, and hog.....	....	duty free		
— goat.....	....	do.		
— towed or dressed in oil:				
— reindeer, elk, hart, deer, buck.....	100 lbs.	16 64	1 17 6	
— calf, wether, sheep, and lamb, and similar skins.....	do.	41 64	4 13 9	
— cordovan, Morocco leather, parchment, leather, gilt or silvered, or with pressed or printed figures thereon, including shagreen.....	do.			
— used by furriers' dressed and undressed:				
— beaver, English coney, ermine, fitchet, kalinsky, chinchilla, marten, pergavitsky glutton, and sable....	1 lb.	0 64	0 1 6	
— monkey, musk rat, lynx, hare, black cat, otter, Span- ish and wild cat and tiger.....	do.	0 16	0 0 4½	
— bear, calabar, tame cat, badger, marmot, common coney, leopard, lion, Padan'uck, or West India mouse, fox, seal, racoon and wolf, including all other skins used by furriers' not further enumerated.....	do.	0 8	0 0 2½	
— N. B. Furriers' ware is chargeable as the skins it consists of with the addition of 50 per cent.				
— small articles made of cordovan, Morocco, or of lac- quered, pressed, or figured leather or skin, such as pocket books, &c.....	100 lbs.	50 0	5 12 6	
Slate.—(See <i>Stone</i> .)				
— Slates in frames, and slate pencils.....	do.	0 64	0 1 6	
— Small ware, including lace fringes, cords, laces, but- tons, &c.—				
— when made of silk and flouret silk.....	1 lb.	1 24	0 2 9½	
— ditto, silk, mixed with cotton, linen, wool, &c.....	do.	0 64	0 1 6	
— ditto, cotton, linen, wool, or camel yarn.....	100 lbs.	50 0	5 12 6	
— Smalts and starch blue.....	do.	8 72	0 8 5½	
— Snuff of all sorts, inclusive of rappees, in sticks and carrots	do.	8 32	0 18 9	
— Soap, black.....	do.	2 8	0 4 8½	
— white, or stained, common.....	do.	2 48	0 5 7½	

in casks and boxes,
16 per cent.
in glasses, cased, 50
per cent; not cased,
40 per cent; other-
wise embased, 15 per
cent.
in casks, 14 per cent.
in boxes, 14 per cent;
in mats, 4 lbs.

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Import duty in Danish Money.	English Money.	Tares allowed.
		r.d. skgs.	£ s. d.	
Soap, perfumed, in tables, balls, and the like, as well as in powder.....	100 lbs.	20 80	2 6 10½	in boxes, 14 per cent.
Sour crout, or pickled cabbage	do.	5 20	0 11 8½	
Soy and fish sauces, of all sorts	100 pots.	8 32	0 18 9	
Specimens of minerals, fossils, plants, shells, insects, fishes, quadrupeds, and other animals, either dry, or preserved in spirits, to serve as illustrations of natural history ..	.....	duty free		
Spelter, unwrought, or in blocks	100 lbs.	1 16	0 2 7½	in boxes, 10 per cent.
— in plates .....	.....	2 32	0 5 3	
— in bolts and nails .....	.....	duty free		
Spermaceti .....	.....	duty free		
Spirits, or strong waters of all sorts,—distilled of corn or potatoes, the duty increasing for each ½ degree over 8 degrees in the ratio of 72 skillings per 30 velts	30 velts at 8 degrees or under	24 0	2 14 0	
— distilled of grapes, including hollands, gin, arrack, and rum in casks,—the duty increasing for each ½ degree above 8 degrees in the ratio of 72 skillings per 30 velts	30 velts at 8 degrees or under	24 0	2 14 0	
— the same in bottles, inclusive of the duty on glass	100 bottles of ¾ pot each	16 24	1 16 6½	
— hollands, gin, in bottle cases:—in red cases, with 15 bottles, at 1½ pot	per case	3 32	0 7 6	
— in green cases, with 12 bottles, at 1½ pot, including the duty on the case and the glass	do.	2 0	0 4 6	
— rum, the produce and manufacture of the Danish West India Islands, imported in Danish ships, the same as arrack, proceeding from the East Indies	30 velts at 8 degrees or under	17 48	1 19 4½	
N.B.—The duty increases for each ½ degree above 8 degrees, in the ratio 52½ skillings per 30 velts.				
— aqua vite, or strong liquors, distilled of corn or grapes, in casks	30 velts	50 0	5 12 6	
— ditto, ditto, in bottles, including the duty on the bottles	100 bottles of ¾ pot each	29 16	3 5 7½	
— panges, including amadord	100 lbs.	33 32	3 15 0	in casks, 16 per cent.
— turch	do.	2 48	0 5 7½	
Statuary ware, such as tombstones, slabs, cornices, mantel pieces, mortars, &c., executed in marble, alabaster, or porphyry	do.	1 4	0 2 5½	in boxes, 16 per cent.
— ditto, ditto, in sandstone or similar kinds	1000 lbs.	1 24	0 2 9½	
Staves of all sorts, with or without the headings, measuring above 7-4 ells	120 pieces	0 40	0 0 11½	
— ditto, ditto, between 7-4 and 4-4 ells	do.	0 8	0 0 2½	
— ditto, ditto, 4-4 ells and under	do.	0 4	0 0 1½	
N.B.—The proportion of heading to staves is reckoned 1 to 2.				
Teatite, or meerschaum, used for making tobacco-pipe heads .....	.....	duty free		
Teel, unwrought	100 lbs.	0 64	0 1 6	in casks and boxes, 10 per cent.
Toolings.—(See <i>Linens, Woollens, and Cottons.</i>)				
Tones; viz., emery .....	.....	duty free		
— grindstones, English—	pieces, inches.			
— ditto, of 1 foot in diameter	36 9 10			
— ditto, of 1½ " "	36 10½ 11½			
— ditto, of 2 " "	27 15 16			
— ditto, of 2½ " "	21 17 18			
— ditto, of 3 " "	18 19 20			
— ditto, of 3½ " "	12 22 23			
— ditto, of 4 " "	9 25 27			
— ditto, of 4½ " "	6 30 31			
— ditto, of 5 " "	5 34 35			
— ditto, of 6 " "	3 40 41			
— ditto, of 7 " "	1 0 0			
— Swedish and others	100 pieces	1 4	0 2 5½	
— hones and touchstones	do.	0 48	0 1 1½	
— limestone and plaster stone .....	.....	duty free		
— marble, alabaster, sandstone, slate, and the like, in blocks	100 cub. feet	do.		
— millstones and quernstones of all sorts	do.	25 0	2 16 3	
— paving-stones, square of marble and alabaster	100 sq. feet	3 32	0 7 6	
— ditto Gotland, and the like	100 pieces	1 32	0 3 0	
— pumice stone .....	.....	duty free		
Drax	100 lbs.	4 16	0 9 4½	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent; in bales, 3 per cent.
Raw .....	.....	duty free		
— bast and chip, manufactures of hats and bonnets, or any part thereof, including the flowers	1 lb.	2 0	0 4 6	
— platings and webs, as well as all other straw goods, with or without silk or muslin being interwoven	do.	1 0	0 2 3	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Import duty in Danish Money.	English Money.	Tares allowed.
Straw bast and chip mats for hats and plattings.....	100 lbs.	r.d. skgs. 6 24	£ s. d. 0 14 0	
Strings of steel wire	do.	1 48	0 3 4	
— brays or metal wire.....	do.	2 48	0 5 7	
Succades.....	do.	5 20	0 11 8	in boxes, 16 per cent.
Sugar refined from foreign places.....	....	prohibited		
— lump, when crushed and strewed with animal charcoal, is chargeable as foreign unrefined sugar.				
— unrefined, the produce or manufacture of the Danish West India islands imported in Danish ships.....	100 lbs.	1 64	0 3 9	in casks, 17 per cent; in boxes of and exceeding 500 lbs., 17 per cent.; under 500 lbs., 12 per cent; in linen bales, 3 per cent.
— imported under all other circumstances.....	do.	2 60	0 3 10	
— forms, and sugar pots of clay	do.	0 12	0 0 3	
Sumach.....	....	duty free		
Swords, all sorts, with or without scabbards, and without regard to the materials of which made.....	100 lbs.	12 48	1 8 1	
Tallow	do.	2 8	0 4 8	in casks, 10 per cent. in casks and boxes, 16 per cent; in stone jars, 30 per cent.
Tamarinds	do.	1 24	0 2 9	
Tape and ribbons of linen.....	do.	16 64	1 17 6	
— of cotton, of wool, including ribbons of cotton and wool, of cotton and linen, and of wool and linen.....	do.	25 0	2 16 3	
Tapestry, or hangings.—(See <i>Paper</i>)				
Tar	1 barrel	0 48	0 1 1	
— coal tar	do.	0 32	0 0 9	
Tea of all sorts	100 lbs.	10 40	1 3 5	in all kinds of packages, 24 per cent.
Teasles .....	....	duty free		
Ticks, or tickings for beds.....	100 lbs.	16 61	1 17 6	
—, in connexion with coloured cotton, they are chargeable as cottons subject to stamps.				
Tiles, rough.....	1000 pieces	2 8	0 4 8	
— glazed.....	do.	3 12	0 7 0	
Tin, unwrought or old .....	....	duty free		
— lead wrought, including tin buttons	100 lbs.	12 48	1 8 1	
Tin foil	do.	4 16	0 9 8	
Tin plates.—(See <i>Iron</i> .)				
Tobacco, leaves and stems.....	do.	1 54	0 3 3	in casks, 12 per cent; in canisters, 3 per cent; in mats, 4 lbs. in bales, 3 per cent; in casks, boxes, and in baskets, 18 per cent.
— manufactured, both for smoking and chewing	do.	6 0	0 13 6	
— cigars	do.	33 32	3 15 0	in boxes, 30 per cent.
— pipes of clay, including the weight of the package ..	do.	1 48	0 3 4	
— pipe bowls or heads, of porcelain, wood, stone, or clay.....	do.	12 48	1 8 1	
— ditto, ditto, of meerschaum, genuine or spurious ..	do.	25 0	2 16 3	
Tortoises	do.	25 0	2 16 3	
— when imported from the Danish West India islands..	....	duty free		
Tortoiseshell.....	do.			
Toys, or Nuremberg ware	100 lbs.	8 32	0 18 9	
Train oil	1 barrel of 120 pots.	2 24	0 7 0	
Tripoli.....	....	duty free		
Truffles	100 lbs.	8 32	0 18 9	
Tubes, clay, used for water-pipes and conductors of heat.....	do.	0 24	0 0 6	
Turf .....	....	duty free		
Turneric.....	....	do.		
Turnery, viz., (a) Of bone, whalebone, horn, corac, and wood, with or without metal ornaments or rings....	100 lbs.	25 0	2 16 3	
(b) Of ivory, mother-of-Pearl, amber, and tortoiseshell, with or without metal ornaments or rings.....	1 lb.	1 64	0 3 9	
— of mixed materials.....	100 lbs.	33 32	3 15 0	
Turpentine, Venetian	do.	2 8	0 4 8	
— common	do.	0 32	0 0 9	in casks, 17 per cent.
Umbrellas and parasols, covered with silk.....	100 pieces.	50 0	5 12 6	
— covered with any other stuff.....	do.	25 0	2 16 3	
Utensils, of marble or alabaster, with turned or engraved work, or with figures and other ornaments, such as watch-cases with or without watches, table-services, vases, lamps, candlesticks, &c.	100 lbs.	33 32	3 15 0	
— of mixed materials, not further enumerated.....	do.	33 32	3 15 0	
Vanilla.....	1 lb.	1 24	0 2 9	in tin boxes, 20 per cent.
Vegetables, not especially rated, fresh, dried and salted..	100 lbs.	0 40	0 0 11	
— preserved in sugar, &c.	do.	5 20	0 11 8	
Verdigris, unrefined	do.	4 16	0 9 4	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Import duty in Danish Money.	English Money.	Taxes allowed.
Vinegar, of wine and cyder.....	30 vells	r.d. skgs 3 72	£ s. d. 0 8 5½	in casks and boxes 16 per cent.
— of beer.....	1 barrel.	1 0	0 2 3	
Vitriol; viz.,				
— green.....	100 lbs.	0 12	0 0 3½	
— white.....	do.	0 32	0 0 9	
— blüe.....	do.	0 48	0 1 1½	
Wafers.....	do.	10 40	1 3 5½	
Wares and goods not enumerated or described.....	do.	3 12	0 7 0½	
Wares or articles of wood, metal, or the like, which are mixed with other materials, and cannot be classed among any other articles enumerated in the present tariff, pay duty according to the material which forms the principal part of them.				
Waters, odoriferous, of all sorts.....	100 lbs. gross	15 0	1 13 9	
— mineral, in flasks or stone jars, including the duty on the flasks or jars.....	100 flasks or jars. }	1 64	0 3 9	
Wax, yellow and white.....	.....	duty free		
Wearing apparel.—(See <i>Clothes, new</i> .)				
Whalbone, split or manufactured.....	100 lbs.	12 48	1 8 1½	
Whale-fins, imported direct from the fishery.....	.....	duty free		
Wicks for lamps.....	100 lbs.	20 80	2 6 10½	
Wigs, perukes, or any part thereof, consisting of hair or silk.....	1 lb. •	2 0	0 4 0	
Wine, in casks.....	30 vells	20 0	2 5 0	
— in bottles, including the duty on the glass.....	100 bottles, } of ½ pot }	16 64	1 17 6	
— lees, dry.....	.....	duty free		
Wood; viz.,				
— for fuel.....	.....	do.		
— hard, boxwood.....	.....	do.		
— ditto, cedar.....	100 cub. feet	3 32	0 7 6	
— ditto, ebony.....	.....	duty free		
— ditto, mahogany.....	100 cub. feet	2 58	0 5 10½	
— ditto, pickwood, or lignum vitæ.....	.....	duty free		
— timber of oak, fir, pine, and all other kinds, not par- ticularly enumerated.....	100 cub. feet	3 32	0 7 6	
Wood (a) timber arriving in whole cargoes, without being mixed with other goods, the part laden within decks is charged duty, according to the burthen of the vessel, com- merce last		3 0	0 6 9	
— (b) timber constituting the principal part of the cargo within deck, and the remainder consisting of coals, pitch, tar, iron, salt, or grindstones, but of no other goods, the duty may also be charged according to the burthen of the vessel, in the following manner. These latter articles are reduced to commerce lasts, one of such lasts being reckoned equal to 24 barrels coals, pitch, or tar, to 60,000 lbs., iron, in bars, to 40,000 lbs., cast iron, to 32 barrels salt, and to 100 cubic feet of grindstones.				
— (c) The deckloads and the cargoes of open vessels, as well as the cargoes mixed with other goods than those enumerated in b, are chargeable according to their cu- bical measure.				
The same mode is adopted with regard to vessels not having a complete cargo, unless the consignees prefer paying the duty upon the ships' full tonnage.				
— for apothecaries' use, not further enumerated.....	100 lbs.	1 48	0 3 4½	
Wooden wares, proceeding from Finland.....	commerce last	2 24	0 5 0½	
— ditto, when in single parcels, and entered separately from the rest of the cargo.....	100 lbs.	0 24	0 0 6½	
— proceeding from other parts: liquor cases, and other articles composed of wood in connexion with other materials, such as junks, bellows, &c., pay as joiners and cabinet makers' ware.				
Wool, of every description.....	do.	1 4	0 2 4½	
— yarn, not dyed.....	do.	6 24	0 14 0½	
— ditto, dyed.....	do.	8 32	0 18 9	
— manufactures of; viz., (a) subject to be stamped,				
1. Woollen stuffs mixed with silk or with cotton and silk, such as barracani, bombazine, chali, toillet, and swaus- down waistcoating.....	do.	125 0	14 1 3	
2. Cloth and half cloth, cassimere, circassia, cords, casinet, and stuffs for cloaks of wool, and wool and cotton; barrège and mousseline de laine, worsted plush, table covers, &c., one-coloured, figured, and printed; all sorts of waistcoating made of wool, wool and cot- ton, and wool and linen.....	do.	100 0	11 5 0	
3. Bombazine, prunel or lasking, woollen hair cloth, cam- lets, shallons, cubicas, damask, brunting, waterproof cloth of wool and cotton, merinos, moreens, serge, worsted stuffs for housings and shoes, tartan thibet, including carpets, one-coloured, figured, printed, or watered, of wool, wool and cotton, or wool and linen..	do.	58 32	6 11 3	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or	Import duty in Danish Money.	English Money.	Tares allowed.
1. Baize, caluck, coating duffel, flannel, middum, and blankets.....	100 lbs.	r.d. skgs.	£ s. d.	
2. Bombazines and merinos undressed and undyed.....	do.	33 32	3 15 0	
3. Carpeting.....	do.	25 0	2 16 3	
4. Cotton shawls and handkerchiefs.—(See <i>Cottons</i> (b) not subject to be stamped.)				
— stuffs and hosiery of the coarsest kind, the value of which is of and under one rbd., or 2s. 3d. per lb.....	do.	12 48	1 8 1½	
5. Woollens such as worsted stockings knit or woven, including other kinds of hosiery, or wool or worsted, as well as gloves and similar articles of angora, coney, beaver, and camel yarn.....	do.	50 0	5 12 6	
6. Linens.—(See <i>Linens</i> , <i>Woollens</i> , and <i>Cottons</i> .)				
7. Cory root, raw.....	do.	0 32	0 0 9	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent; in bales, 3 per cent.
— prepared at Altona.....	do.	1 36	0 3 1	
8. ditto, at other places.....	....	prohibited		in casks and boxes, 10 per cent.
9. Oaria.....	100 lbs.	1 48	0 3 4½	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent; in bales, 3 per cent.

STATEMENT of the principal Articles of Importation which may be Warehoused on Credit in private Warehouses, under the lock and key of the Danish Customs, by the Ordinance of the 1st May, 1838.

ARTICLES	In what Quantities transferable.		ARTICLES.	In what Quantities transferable	
	Inwards.	Outwards.		Inwards.	Outwards.
As, mineral.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	Liquorice.....	100 lbs.	50 lbs.
Bonds.....	50 lbs.	50 lbs.	Linon;		
Cambric.....	100 lbs.	200 lbs.	— cambrics and the like.....	5 lbs.	1 lb.
Moniac.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	— drillings.....	50 lbs.	25 lbs.
Chovics.....	50 lbs.	50 lbs.	— flaxen and hempen.....	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
— ed, common.....	200 lbs.	100 lbs.	Litharge.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
Star.....	50 lbs.	25 lbs.	Linum.....	100 lbs.	50 lbs.
Matto.....	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	Mace.....	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
Berries, and bay leaves.....	25 lbs.	25 lbs.		100 lbs.	50 lbs.
— andy in casks.....	20 velts		Mats for packing.....	100 pieces	100 pieces
Wire, polished.....	50 lbs.	25 lb	Minium.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
— unpolished.....	25 lbs.	10 lb	Nutmegs.....	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	Oil, olive in casks.....	100 lbs.	
Demons.....	10 lbs.		— li-seed, rapeseed and palm.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
Asia lignea.....	25 lbs.	25 lbs.	Oranges and lemons, fresh.....	300 pi	200 pieces
Te.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	— dried.....	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Namon.....	5 lbs.	25 lbs.	— orange and lemon peel.....	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
	10 lb.	5 lbs.	— lemon-juice.....	30 velts	15 velts
	25 barrels	12 barrels	Paper.....	100 lb	50 lbs.
Hineal.....	5 lbs.		Pepper.....	10 lbs.	50 lbs.
	250 lbs.	100 lbs.	Pimento.....	200 lbs.	100 lbs.
Hilla, of hemp and flax.....	300 lbs.	100 lbs.	Pitch.....	3 barrels	1 barrel
Lee.....	250 lbs.	50 lbs.	Rais.....	100 lbs.	50 lbs.
opper plates and wire.....	300 lbs.	100 lbs.	Rapeseed and turnip seed.....	12 barrels	12 barrels
lage.....	300 lbs.	300 lbs.	Rice and paddy.....	300 lbs.	100 lbs.
n and grain.....	12 barrels	12 barrels		100 lbs.	100 lbs.
ton manufactures, fine.....	5 lbs.	1 lb.	Rum.....	20 velts	2½ velts
Litto, coarse.....	25 lbs.	5 lbs.	Sacel.....	200 lbs.	100 lbs.
Min seed.....	200 lbs.	100 lbs.	Saffron.....	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
thenware.....	1000 lbs.	200 lbs.	Sago.....	100 lbs.	50 lbs.
s.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	Sailcloth.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
—, dry, salted, and dried.....	300 lbs.	300 lbs.	— alt.....	5 barrels	12 barrel
x.....	300 lbs.	100 lbs.	Saltpetre.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
it dried.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	Shot, lead.....	100 lbs.	25 lbs.
—, in bottle cases.....	5 cases	1 case.	Silk.....	2 lbs.	1 lb.
ger.....	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	Smalts.....	100 lbs.	50 lbs.
as.....	200 lbs.	100 lbs.	— ap.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
Bottles.....	500 bottles	250 bottles	Steel.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
ware.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	— wire.....	100 lbs.	50 lbs.
		25 lbs.	Staves.....	1 long 100	1 long 100
thorn.....	300 lbs.	100 lbs.	ugar St. Croix.....	250 lbs.	100 lbs.
mp.....	300 lbs.	300 lbs.	Tallow.....	200 lbs.	200 lbs.
rings.....	12 barrels	5 barrels	Ta.....	12 barrels	6 barrels
	200 lbs.	100 lbs.	Tartar.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
schair, curled.....	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	Tc.....	100 lbs.	50 lbs.
igo.....	25 lbs.	1 lb.	Thread, linen.....	25 lbs.	25 lbs.
n, unwrought.....	300 lbs.	300 lbs.	Ticks or tickings, for beds.....	50 lbs.	25 lbs.
wire.....	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	Tin plates.....	200 lbs.	100 lbs.
nails.....	200 lbs.	100 lbs.	Tobacco.....	300 lbs.	100 lbs.
plates.....	200 lbs.	100 lbs.	Turpentine.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
ast, ware.....	300 lbs.	300 lbs.	Vinegar.....	20 velts	2½ velts
anchors.....	1 piece	1 piece	Vitriol.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
dyo.....	25 lbs.	25 lbs.	Wine.....	20 velts	2½ velts
d in rolls, pigs, or plates.....	200 lbs.	100 lbs.	Yarn, cotton or twist.....	100 lbs.	10 lbs.
black.....	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	— linen.....	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
white.....	200 lbs.	100 lbs.	Zinc or spelter.....	300 lbs.	100 lbs.

EXPORT DUTIES.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Export Duty.	In English Money.	Tares allowed.
Bark of all kinds, used for tanning	100 lbs.	r.d. skgs. 0 32	£ s. d. 0 0 9	in linen wrappers, 3 per cent.
Bones of cattle.....	do.	0 10	0 0 2½	
Brass, old broken.....	do.	4 16	0 9 4½	in casks or boxes, 12 per cent.
Cattle; viz., calves from 80 to 120lbs.....	each	0 48	0 1 1½	
— ditto, exceeding 120lbs.....	do.	1 64	0 3 9	in casks and boxes, 12 per cent.
— horses.....	do.	3	0 6 0	
— sheep and lambs.....	do.	0	0 0 2½	
— swine.....	do.	16	0 0 4½	
Copper, old broken	do.	4 16	0 9 4½	in casks and boxes, 12 per cent.
Glass, in fragments	do.	0 21	0 0 6½	
Hair, hare and coney	1lb.	0 21	0 2 4½	in casks and boxes, 16 per cent.
— horse, not being curled	100 lbs.	1 4	0 2 4½	
Hides and skins, raw, of black cattle and horses; viz., — dried	do.	16	0 9 4½	in casks, 12 per cent.
— salted	do.	2 0	0 4 6	
— raw, of goats	do.	3 32	0 7 6	
— ditto, calves, sheep, and lamb, dried	do.	2 8	0 4 10½	
— ditto, ditto, salted	do.	1 0	0 2 3	
— of hare and coney	do.	20 0	2 5 0	
Iron, old broken	do.	0 32	0 0 0	in casks and boxes, 12 per cent.
Leather used for making glue	do.	0 80	0 1 10	
Quills, writing, in the rough and prepared.....	do.	4 16	0 9 4½	in casks, 45 per cent.
Rags.....	do.	prohibited	.....
Tallow	100 lbs	4	0 2 5½	in casks, 10 per cent.
Timber, oak, of all sorts	100 cub. feet	6 0	0 13 6	
Tin, old broken	100 lbs.	2 48	0 5 7½	in casks and boxes, 12 per cent.
Wax, white and yellow	do.	2 8	0 4 10½	
Wool.....	do.	1 54	0 3 6½	in linen bales, 5 per cent.
— skimmers	do.	0 72	.....

TONNAGE OR LAST DUTIES.

Per Com-
mercial
Last.Per Com-
mercial
Last.

Upon ships sailing from one custom-house port in Denmark to another, Copenhagen excepted, but including Altona	8 skillings.
— Upon ships sailing between Copenhagen and any other custom-house port in Denmark, including Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands	16 skillings.
3. Upon ships sailing from or to ports in Norway, Sweden, Russia, the Baltic, Germany, Holland, and Belgium.....	64 skillings.
— Upon ships sailing from or to the other ports, including the ports in the Mediterranean, and on the Black Sea, and the Danish West India colonies	80 skillings.
<i>Remark.</i> —Unprivileged ships pay the	

er last.

lastage specified from No. 1 to 4, with an addition of 50 per cent; likewise Swedish ships discharging salt; but only for such number of commerce lasts as constitute the cargo.	
5. Upon ships sailing from or to other transatlantic ports than those mentioned under No. 4, all ships without exception paying. rbd. 1. 64 sk.	
Ships importing from foreign places pitch, potasses, and tar, pay lastage for such number of commerce lasts as constitute the cargo of these articles, without regard to the country whence, or to the flag under which they are shipped, and they are only charged.....	32 skillings

DANISH TRANSIT DUTIES.

Not only are all goods passing through the Sound and Belts of the Baltic subjected by Denmark to the exaction of a toll, but almost every foreign article which touches or passes through her territory pays a transit duty, varying in its amount from 2 and 4 skillings per 100 lbs. weight, (110½ lbs. English) on heavy raw materials, to 10 rix bank dollars or 22s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Danish. Instruments, apothecaries' wares, articles of *vertu*, and porcelain, pay 1 per cent transit duty. Woollen manufactures pay, according to the degree of fineness, from 1 to 5 rix bank dollars, or from 2s. 3d. to 11s. 3d. per 100 lbs. Cotton manufactures, from 4s. 6d. to 20s. 3d. Hardwares, from 7½d. to 2s. 3d. Linens, 3½d.

to 20s. per 100 lbs. One great object of these transit duties was, to divert the carrying trade of the Baltic entirely through the Sound. The transit from Hamburg, through Lauenburg, by the direct road to Lubeck, has long been comparatively free in regard to the Danish transit duty, but it has been lately announced that the same transit duties shall be levied on goods passing by this route as by Holstein. By a recent Convention between Hamburg, Lubeck, and Denmark, several raw materials, including bark for tanning—dyewoods of all kinds—iron in bars, &c.—coal—bones—quills—oysters—salt, &c. Denmark, by this Convention, engages not to augment the existing transit duties on other articles through Holstein. On articles passed in *transitu*, tolls for roads, gates and bridges, are also levied.

MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES OF DENMARK.

The *Rix bank dollar Silver* (of which two make a dollar specie), calculating the dollar specie at the rate of 4s. 6d., is equal to 2s. 3d. British sterling. The skilling, of 96 to a rix bank dollar, is worth 0.281 pence sterling. 1 rix bank dollar silver = 3 marcs banco of Hamburg.

The *Danish Pound*, of 16 ounces, or 32 lods, is equal to $1\frac{1}{10}$ lb. avoirdupois, or about $17\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. 1 Shippound is 320 lbs., and 1 Lis pound 16 lbs.

The *Toende*, or *Barrel*, the principal corn measure, is equal to 3.828, or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ imperial standard bushels; and in commercial calculations, 60 barrels are equal to 29 imperial quarters. The barrel is subdivided into fourths, or fierdings, and eighths, or ottings. 22 toende of corn = 1 last. 1 last of quicklime, or French salt = 12 toende, corn measure, or $47\frac{2}{3}$ bushels. 1 last of coals, or salt = 18 toende, each of 8 skieps, or 176 pots, and of the capacity of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet.

The *Beer Barrel* of 136 pots, is the measure for flour and beef, as well as for oil, butter, tallow, and other fat substances.

The *Last* contains 12 beer barrels, each of which ought to weigh 290 lbs. avoirdupois gross, and 246 lbs. net.

The *Velt*, or *Viertel*, is the measure for wines and spirits, and contains 471 cubic inches, answering to $1\frac{7}{10}$ imperial gallon. 1 hogshead = $1\frac{1}{2}$ aums, 6 ankers = 30 velts, = 240 pots. 1 pot = $7\frac{1}{10}$ pints.

The *Danish Foot* is $12.34\frac{1}{2}$ English inches. The ell, of 2 feet, nearly corresponds with $\frac{7}{10}$ of a yard. 100 Danish ells = $68\frac{7}{10}$ yards. The *Zimmer* is 40 pieces, and the *Decker* 10 pieces.

A particular scale has been adopted by the Customs for the reduction of goods into *Commercial Lasts*; but in cases where the same proves inefficient, when the contents of the packages are unknown, a capacity of 80 cubic feet is considered equal to 1 commercial last, the weight of the contents not exceeding 5200 lbs.; if weighing more, 5200 lbs. are reckoned to the last.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS OF DENMARK :

DRAWN UP FROM THE EXISTING LAWS BY THE BRITISH CONSUL,
FRANCIS MACGREGOR, ESQ., ELSINORE.

FOR many centuries the foreign trade of Denmark was fettered by numerous restraints upon importation and exportation; no regular system of commercial policy was pursued, and the ordinances relating to the customs, which appeared from time to time, were issued more with the immediate view of supplying fresh sources of revenue to the crown, than with any regard to the encouragement of the industry and trade of the country.

It was towards the close of the last century, under the enlightened administration of the younger Count Bernstorff, to whom Denmark owes many of her most liberal institutions, that a better management was gradually introduced into this branch of the public service. Many of the restrictions which pressed most heavily upon the industrial part of the population, especially those on the corn-trade, were taken off; the facility of warehousing goods without payment of duty, was extended to all the trading-ports and to the principal articles of trade; the old tariff was revised and amended; many exorbitant duties were reduced to their proper level to prevent smuggling and fraud, and the whole of the regulations and laws thus improved, was consolidated in the "Ordinance 31 Christian VII., dated the 1st of February, 1797, relating to the Customs," to which a new tariff of import, export, and transit duties was affixed.

The laws contained in the Ordinance above mentioned, amended by various subsequent enactments, especially by the Ordinance of the 2d of April, 1814, form the standard by which foreign trade is chiefly regulated in Denmark.

The following paragraphs convey a synopsis of those laws, and of the principal ordinances affecting the import trade of this country which have appeared from that time up to the present day.

1st. Before entering upon the laws relating to importation, I shall briefly state the existing regulations, as to the entry, reporting, and clearing vessels. Immediately upon the arrival of the ship, the master is to proceed to the Custom House, and report his arrival to the inspector, as likewise the place from whence the vessel comes, and the nature of her cargo. Custom-house officers are then sent on board to search the ship, if in ballast; but if laden, to seal the hatches. The ship is then brought to the place of discharge. The master is bound to appear at the Custom House twenty-four hours after arrival, and to make a general report, in writing, of ship and cargo, and to deliver up the documents from which the report is taken.

A fine of 50 r.d. silver, or 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, is imposed in the first instance and renewed every twenty-four hours for the non-observance of this regulation. The

master has to make out a written manifesto of his cargo, which he signs, and is held responsible for its correctness. The weights and measures are inserted according to the invoices, and are subsequently reduced into Danish weights and measures. On reporting the ship, the master is required to produce the Sound pass, stream pass, or canal pass (according as the ship may have gone through the Sound, or Belts, or the Holstein Canal), likewise the quarantine pass, and the bill of measurement.

2nd. The discharging of goods arriving from foreign parts, is only to be effected in those towns or ports where regular custom-houses are established. An exception to this rule, however, has been made in favour of cargoes consisting of lumber, stone, quicklime, and corn, which may be discharged at any convenient place, with the consent and under the controul of the custom-house of the district.

3rd. The rates of import and transit duties charged in the tariff, are payable in six bank-dollars silver of 96 skillings each: 6 per cent are moreover paid on the amount of duty in consideration of custom-house fees.

4th. Goods and wares, not enumerated in the tariff, and not being otherwise rated, are generally charged a duty *ad valorem* of eight per cent on being imported for consumption, and of one per cent on being entered on transit.

5th. When the duty is payable *ad valorem*, the valuation is made according to the price of the article in this country at the time of payment, after deduction of the amount of duty, and of 5 per cent over and above the same.

6th. All foreign goods may be imported into the kingdom on payment of duty, with the exception of certain articles hereafter mentioned, which are prohibited.

7th. The goods of which the importation for consumption in the country has been prohibited by various ordinances, are the following:—

Refined sugar.

Syrup and molasses, proceeding from places in Europe.

Playing cards.

Coffee, roasted and ground, and other vegetable matter, roasted or ground, used as substitutes for coffee.

All these articles, however, are admitted for transit.

8th. As to goods thrown upon the coast, or saved from shipwreck, it has been provided, that they may remain for six months at the place where they have been secured, or be exported within that time, without payment of duty. After that period, however, they are liable to the import duty, on being destined for home consumption, or to the transit duty on being exported. Where goods are damaged, and sold by public auction, the duty may be charged per cent on the

gross proceeds of sale, in the same proportion as it would have amounted to *per cent* on the sound article, according to the tariff. Stranded goods may be warehoused in the same manner as goods regularly imported.

9th. The trade of Denmark with Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and the settlements in Greenland, as well as with her colonies and possessions in the East and West Indies, and on the coast of Guinea, is considered by the laws as inland or domestic trade, and has been regulated by various ordinances, and in the manner hereafter mentioned.

10th. The trade with the Faroe Islands, and with the Danish colonies in Greenland, is carried on as a monopoly of the crown, the former under the Ordinance of the 13th of August, 1791, and the latter under that of the 2nd of July, 1781.

11th. The regulations regarding the trade with Iceland are consolidated in the Ordinance of the 11th of September, 1816. According to which the trade is open to foreign ships, under special licence from the Danish Treasury; and it has been made lawful for the natives to export their produce *direct* to foreign ports, and to import return cargoes from thence on their own account.

12th. The China trade is a monopoly of the Asiatic Company, and according to its charter (renewed at different times, and prolonged in 1821 to an indefinite period), the Company enjoys the exclusive privilege of importing the produce of China from China and the East Indies. Their teas are admitted at a duty of two per cent *ad valorem*, but proceeding from countries and places on *this* side of the Cape of Good Hope, they are subject to the increased duty fixed by the tariff, (Ordinance, of June 26th, 1787).

13th. The Islands of Saint Thomas and St. John were declared free ports in 1815, and by a recent ordinance regulating the trade of the Danish West India Islands, foreign ships proceeding either from Danish or foreign ports, have also been allowed to trade with the island of St. Croix under certain restrictions.

14th. The provisions made by former laws, that raw sugars may only be imported at Copenhagen have been rescinded, and it has been made lawful by the Ordinance of the 17th February, 1831, to import all sorts of raw sugar into any port of the kingdom without distinction on payment of the new duties imposed by the tariff.

15th. The duchies of Sleswick, Holstein, and Lauenburg, which are governed by separate laws, are allowed to import into the kingdom the raw produce of their soil *duty free*; but their manufactures, with few exceptions, are subject to one half of the duties fixed by the tariff. Foreign goods having paid the import duties in the duchies, receive an equivalent drawback on being imported into the kingdom. That is, they pay the full amount of the *royal duties* in the foregoing tariff, deducting the *ducal duties*, which were previously paid in the duchies.

16th. The ports of Altona and Gluckstadt^c, on the Elbe, being free ports, they are considered in their transactions with the Danish customs in the light of foreign ports. .

17th. The produce of Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and Greenland, proceeding direct from the place of its growth or manufacture, may be imported duty free.

Various other articles stated in the tariff as being duty free, are liable to an extra duty not exceeding in most instances $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent *ad valorem*. The following articles, however, form an exception, and may be imported without paying any duty, viz.: *books, specimens of objects, illustrated, of natural history, wearing apparel, hemp and linseed, hempseed oil, pot and weed ashes*, when imported in ships of the country of which they are the production. Besides several articles and materials intended for the particular use of the Danish cloth and other manufactories.

18th. Certain descriptions of foreign woollens and Spanish cottons prohibited by the tariff of 1797, are allowed to be imported under the following restrictions:

Cloths and all other stuffs made of wool and sold by the ell, printed chintzes and calicoes, and all coloured and figured stuffs made of cotton and sold by the ell, including fustian and *pillows*, and woven cotton hose, are liable to be stamped. On their being imported into Copenhagen, they are put up at public auction and sold by the customs there, who retain 30 per cent of the gross proceeds of sale by way of duty and charges, and deliver the residue of 70 per cent to the importer, who generally becomes the purchaser.

In the provincial towns, privileged for the importation of such manufactures, they are valued by a commissioner, specially appointed for the purpose, of which valuation a duty of 30 per cent, including all charges, is to be paid by the importer.

Goods so imported and stamped at Copenhagen, and accompanied by a permit, may be sent to any place in the kingdom; but entered in the provincial towns, their circulation is confined to the province or district to which such place belongs.

19th It has been further enacted, that in the preceding list are henceforth to be included—

First.—All manufactures sold by the ell, and made of cotton and wool mixed, and all stuffs made of mixed materials without regard to the proportion of cotton or wool of which they may consist.

Secondly.—Woven stockings and all sorts of hosiery made wholly or in part of cotton; and that they shall be proceeded with as already mentioned.

20th. The following places in Denmark are privileged ports for the importation of the goods described in Articles 18 and 19, namely—

Copenhagen, in Zealand; *Nakskow*, in the Island of Lolland; *Odarse*, in the Island of *Funen*; *Aulborg*; *Aarkvus*; *Fredericia* and *Ringkiobing*, in Jutland.

21st. In the commercial relations of Denmark with foreign countries, a distinction is made between *privileged* and *unprivileged* nations. Privileged are those, who by treaty, convention, or otherwise, have been placed upon the same footing with the natives in all transactions with the customs. Goods imported in privileged ships pay the same rate of duty as those in ships of the natives; while goods in unprivileged bottoms are subject to an additional duty of 50 per cent upon the amount imposed by the tariff. The only anomaly is a stipulation in the treaty with Sweden, according to which, *salt* imported in a *Swedish* vessel is liable to the additional duty.

22nd. The following is a list of the privileged nations, specifying the date of the treaty, convention, or order, by which they were admitted upon the same footing as the natives:—

Austria, by Treaty, dated the 12th of February, 1834; *Belgium*, by an Order to the Customs, of the 28th of November, 1833; *Brazil*, by Treaty, dated the 26th of April, 1828; *France*, by Treaty, the 23rd of August, 1742; *Genoa*, by Treaty, the 30th of July, 1789; *Great Britain*, by Treaty, the 11th of July, 1670; *Holland*, by Treaty, the 14th of June, 1701; *Hamburg*, by Treaty, the 27th of May, 1768; *Mexico*, by Treaty, the 19th of July, 1827; *Naples* and *Sicily*, by Treaty, the 16th of April, 1748; *Norway*, by Treaty, the 2nd of November, 1828; *Portugal*, by Treaty, the 26th of September, 1766; *Prussia*, by Treaty, the 17th of June, 1818; *Russia*, by Treaty, the 19th of October, 1782; *Spain*, by Treaty, the 20th of March, 1611; *Sweden*, by Treaty, the 2nd of November, 1828; *United States of America*, by Convention, dated the 26th of April, 1828.

23rd. In all places where there is a custom-house, goods may be warehoused in two different ways, either on *transit*, or on *credit*.

Goods are entered on *transit* when they are either to be exported, or when on arrival, any uncertainty prevails as to their ultimate destination. All goods may be warehoused on transit (even those that are prohibited), either in the king's warehouse, or that of the importer, in which latter case they are kept under the lock and key, and under the seal of the customs. Being placed in the king's warehouse, the rent, which only commences at the expiration of fourteen days, is charged at the rate of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent per month, which sum is doubled after three months. Goods having remained in the warehouse for the term of 12 months, are advertized in the papers, and not being claimed within three months from the date of such notice, they are put up to public auction and sold for the benefit of the customs.

Goods are warehoused on *credit*, where the importer is allowed the free disposal

in his own warehouses of the goods which are noted in his name on the custom-house books. At the end of every quarter he has to render an exact account of the stock on hand, specifying the quantities sold, either for exportation, or for home consumption, on which latter the import duty is forthwith paid. Not all goods being of such a nature as to render their admittance on these terms expedient, only certain articles have been allowed that facility, which may be transferred on the custom-house books in such quantities as are specified in the list marked B, subjoined to the present report.

24th. On the exportation to foreign parts of the goods mentioned in 18 and 19, a drawback of 24 per cent is returned to the exporter out of the 30 per cent import duty retained by the customs.

Where fir and pine timber (having been entered and having paid duty by the *commercial* last) is again exported in quantities exceeding one last, the import duty on such quantities is returned, after deduction of 38 skillings silver per last, retained by way of transit duty. Entered by cubic measure, the drawback allowed is r.b.d. 3.58 silver, for every 120 cubic feet, the parcel exported exceeding that quantity.

Bounties have besides been granted, by various ordinances, on sugars, the produce of the Danish West India Islands, on Danish refined sugars and syrup, on salted herrings of Danish cure, on butter and salted provisions, when exported in certain quantities fixed by law.

25th. Transit goods not rated in the tariff, are either charged 1 per cent upon their value; or when the same cannot be ascertained, the duty is fixed by cubic measure according to the following scale, viz:—

	Per Foot.
Exceeding 16 cubic feet	6½ skgs. silver.
From . 16 to 4 (both inclusive) .	13 „
	In Toto.
„ 3 „ 4 „	45 „
„ 2 „ 3 „	36 „
„ 1 „ 2 „	24 „
Under 1 cubic foot	20 ..

26th. With regard to the *tare* upon goods paying duty by the weight, no allowance is made by the customs for small wrappers of paper, linen, or oil-cloth, in which they are packed, nor for the strings with which they are tied; but as to goods in casks, boxes, or bags, or otherwise embaled, the statement in the Table prefixed will show the tare allowed upon the principal articles of importation, made out upon that in the Ordinance of 1797, with the alterations and additions that have since occurred.

THE SOUND TOLL.

THE Danish sovereigns having possessed, during the middle ages, the coasts on both sides of the entrance of the Baltic, levied a toll upon all vessels passing through the Sound, as well as through the other passages of this sea. The regal, or feudal rights, assumed over the passage of the Oresund and the Two Belts, were considered as the most ancient, as well as the highest and most unalienable prerogatives belonging to the Danish crown. The assumption and exercise of this right was in accordance with the character of that age, and not peculiar to Denmark, for all the princes and barons of the feudal times levied every toll which they could enforce; and the King of Denmark had, until within the last sixty or seventy years, a sufficiently powerful navy to compel the payment of the Sound dues. The Hanseatic Towns frequently contested the right of Denmark to levy the Sound-toll, and war was generally the consequence of the dispute.

The Hanse Towns, during the war with King *Waldemar Atterdog*, levied the Sound-toll on their own account. In the beginning of the thirteenth century a regular toll was established.*

The herring fishery on the shores of *Scania* created an extensive trade through the Sound, and *Waldemar the Victorious* erected, in the year 1202, a lighthouse at *Falsterbo*, for the guidance of the shipping sailing to and from *Scania*, where the Hanseatic Towns continued to enjoy great privileges and immunities.

Soon after the Northern Sea and Baltic were infested by pirates, and the ships of the Danish king were, during the open navigation, stationed in the Sound and its entrances, to protect the traders from acts of piratical violence; for which service, according to the established custom of the age, they claimed remuneration. But in the course of time and events, the consideration this claim originally paid for protection or safe conduct, was gradually converted into a fixed toll, imposed by Denmark upon all ships passing through the Sound or Belts of the Baltic.

This toll was at first a tonnage-rate levied upon each ship, forming a greater charge upon vessels laden than upon those only in ballast.

Occasionally greater charges were exacted from the vessels of weak powers, although generally the early charges were moderate.

About the middle of the sixteenth century, the duties were increased. It appears from the earliest tariff of rates extant, dated in 1559, that the vessels of the Hanse Towns continued to enjoy great privileges, and passed duty free, on

* The most ancient charter extant, referring to the toll payable in the Sound and Belts, is that granted by *Eric Manoed* in 1319 to the Town of *Harderwicke* in Holland, stipulating the rate of duty to be paid by Dutch ships at *Nyborg*, upon the conveyance through the Belts of cloth destined for sale. *Pontoppidan* in his *Annals*, vol. ii. 136, also quotes an immunity from duty in the Large Belt, granted by *Christopher II.* to the convent of *Soie* in 1328.

their papers exhibiting sufficient proof that such vessels were the property of Hanseatic citizens, and that no foreigner had any share or interest in them.

By this tariff, *Rhenish wines* paid the thirtieth *aurin*, or thirtieth penny of value. A cargo of *salt* paid six barrels in kind, for which; however, an abatement of one gold guilder was made in the amount of duty exacted. The ships of the Netherlands and of the Western Hanse Towns, were charged in all cases only one rose-noble upon a ballast ship under 100 lasts, and two rose-nobles on vessels over that burden. In all other cases, a vessel of thirty lasts paid one rose-noble and one gold guilder; vessels above thirty-one and up to 100 lasts, paid two rose-nobles; and those exceeding 100 lasts paid three rose-nobles.

On *salt* and *wine* an extra duty was imposed, upon the principles upon which the same was levied upon the vessels of the Hanse Towns.

Commodities coming from *France*, *England*,¹ *Portugal*, and *Russia*, were subjected to a duty upon specially enumerated articles.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century, numerous duties were added, extending nearly upon all merchandize without distinction.

The war between Denmark and Holland was terminated by a Treaty signed at Christianople on the 13th of August, 1645, and the war between Sweden and Denmark, by a treaty, signed on the same day at *Bromsebro*. By this Treaty Denmark ceded to Sweden the province of *Jemteland*, part of *Hegedalen*, and the islands of *Gothland* and *Osell* in perpetuity. Swedish vessels were exempted from all duties, and from search on their passages through the Sound and Belts.

A treaty of commerce was concluded at Copenhagen on the 15th of November of the same year (1645), between Denmark and France, by which the trade of the latter was placed upon the same footing as that of the Netherlands.

The Dutch having refused to pay the continuance of the light and beacon money, the lights on the Danish coast were extinguished, and the buoys withdrawn, and the Dutch shipping suffered in consequence great losses, both in the Sound and in the *Cattegat*. An additional Article to the Treaty of Christianople, signed by the Danish and Dutch plenipotentiaries at the Hague on the 12th of February, 1647, stipulated that in future the buoys and beacons should be placed and kept up for the benefit of navigation and trade, for a consideration of four rix dollars, payable by every laden vessel, and two rix dollars upon every vessel in ballast passing through the Sound.

Frederick IV. of Denmark, ambitious to reconquer his lost provinces, and to subject the Swedes to the Sound-toll, joined Russia and Poland in 1709, in the war against Charles XII. of Sweden. Sweden was supported by an English fleet under Admiral Norris, and, after a war of eleven years, peace was concluded between Denmark and Sweden, under the mediation of England and France, at Stockholm, on the 14th of June, 1740. Denmark restored to Sweden all the conquests made during the war, and the queen of Sweden renounced her former

immunities in the Sound and Belts, and agreed that in future, Swedish vessels and goods should pay the same duties as the Dutch, English, and others, the most favoured nations.

The treaties with Holland form the bases of the regulations affecting most other nations, and the Treaty of 1701 stipulates as follows, viz.—

Section 2. For the succeeding twenty years, to commence from the day upon which the ratifications of the present Treaty are exchanged, the Sound dues are to be paid by the subjects of the Netherlands, according to the words of the *Treaty of Christianople, and in conformity with the list or tariff there agreed upon, which tariff is hereby renewed and has been inserted at the end of the present Treaty*, to the effect, that the lasts, measures, and weights of goods or merchandize, which according to the said tariff are rated per last, weight, or measure, shall be considered and taken in the same manner as is done at the place where the goods have been shipped. And, in order to prevent all disputes in the computation of duty upon wines, a vat of Bordeaux is to be valued in the Sound at \$52, a cask of Nantz at \$45, and upon this valuation the duty is to be paid according to the tariff of Christianople, that is to say, the thirtieth penny.

Section 3. With regard to goods and merchandize *not enumerated in the said tariff of 1645, the Sound duty is to be paid upon their value, which value is to be computed according to the places whither they proceed, and one per cent is to be paid of such value.*

Section 4. Inasmuch as it has been stipulated by Sections 2 and 3, in what manner the Sound-toll shall be levied and paid during the following twenty years, so in the like manner *no new duty nor any augmentation thereof shall be introduced during that period under any pretence whatsoever*, and if any new rates should happen to be levied notwithstanding, they shall be discontinued; and the officers of the customs or their clerks will not presume to extort more from the shipmaster than he is obliged to pay according to the words of the present Treaty, nor are they to exact greater fees for the writing of clearances and other papers to be granted, either in the kingdom of Denmark and Norway, or in the Sound, than those expressly stipulated in the extracts from the ordinances of His Majesty appended to the present Treaty; under the penalty, that whosoever is found to act contrary to the same shall forfeit his employment and the office he holds, or if he connives at it, or allows any person to commit the said transgression, he shall in the first instance be suspended from his office and his emoluments for three months, the second time for nine months, and the third time he shall have forfeited his employment and office.

Section 5. For the greater convenience and quicker despatch of the shipmasters, certain office hours are fixed for the officers, during which they are regularly to attend at the custom-house.

Section 10. The masters of Dutch merchant vessels laden with commodities

destined for Copenhagen, shall be treated on the same footing with regard to the Sound-toll as His Majesty's own subjects.

Section 11. During the above-mentioned twenty years, *vessels and goods belonging to subjects of the Netherlands and passing through the Sound, are not to be searched*, but on the masters producing their genuine passes of the Admiralty, full credence is to be given to the same; and after having discharged their dues, they may proceed without further molestation, and without being obliged to anchor in the channel abreast of Copenhagen. But if it should hereafter be found that His Danish Majesty, in consequence of this concession, has been defrauded in the perquisition of his dues by concealment, false entries, or other deceit, it is understood that the States General on being informed thereof, will use every means in their power, and as far as it is practicable, issue such orders as may prevent His Majesty the King of Denmark from being deprived of his legal rights; and that they will likewise, in order to prevent fraud, command such of their officers as are entrusted with the searching of vessels, not to make use of cyphers in their certificates, but express the numbers of them by full words.

Section 12. The subjects of the Netherlands shall moreover be allowed to carry through the Sound, without molestation, all kinds of goods and merchandize of what name soever; but if His Majesty should be engaged in a war, they must then not supply his enemies with military stores, and *sic vice versâ*.

Section 13. (This Article is explanatory of what is understood by contraband of war.)

Section 14. Dutch property, shipped on board of ships not sailing under Dutch colours, may pass the Sound without molestation, provided it pays the dues to which Dutch property is subject; yet on condition that it be proved by proper certificates, either from Holland, or from places in the Baltic, that the said goods are the sole property of inhabitants of the Netherlands.

Section 15. Every native of Holland residing at places in the Baltic, and either carrying on business there, or acting as an agent or factor, shall be treated with respect to the goods belonging to him, or to any other inhabitant of the Netherlands, and which are carried through the Sound, in the same manner as the subjects of the United Provinces, provided he prove by proper certificates from the local magistrates that such goods either belong to himself or to other subjects of the Netherlands.

Section 21. The passage of the Sound shall be free and without molestation.

Section 31. In order to prevent as much as possible the frequency of shipwrecks and other accidents at sea, His Danish Majesty promises also, that the buoys, lights, and beacons shall hereafter be kept in good repair, and if any deficiency or neglect should be made apparent, His Majesty engages to take remedial measures accordingly. It is also promised that a new buoy is to be

placed at the *Trindeln*, with a bell upon it; in consideration of which, the light and beacon-money formerly paid is to continue during the term of the present Treaty, in conformity with the stipulation made in the year 1647, viz. four rix-dollars for a laden ship, and two rix-dollars for a ballasted vessel, but if the establishment of new lighthouses should be required hereafter, this is to be effected by a separate agreement.

The Treaty of 1701 has never been renewed, but it has continued to be acted upon by mutual agreement ever since that period. Belgium being annexed to Holland at the general peace in 1814, the government of Denmark and the Netherlands, by a mutual Declaration, signed and exchanged at Copenhagen on the 10th of July, 1817, agreed, that the provisions of the Commercial Treaty of the 15th of June, 1701, were to extend to the whole kingdom of the Netherlands, so as not only to apply to the former United Provinces, but likewise to the southern division of the kingdom called Belgium.

On the separation of *Belgium* from Holland, the citizens of the former were allowed all the commercial privileges they enjoyed during the union with Holland.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Treaties of Christianople and Bromsebro, a Convention was concluded with *France*, dated at Copenhagen, 15th of November, 1645, in which the French, in as far as concerns the Sound-toll, obtained equal rights with the Dutch. In a subsequent Treaty, dated the 24th of February, 1663, Section 7, it was moreover provided, that the rates should be paid according to the tariff of 1645. The Treaty of Commerce concluded at Copenhagen on the 23rd of August, 1742, and confirmed by the Convention of Versailles, dated the 30th of September, 1749, regulates the Sound duties for France. Its provisions are founded upon the Treaty with Holland of 1701, with the exception that by Section 10 the same facility is granted to the subjects of France as enjoyed by those of Great Britain, namely, of paying the dues on the return of their ships from the Baltic, or, at furthest, within three months.

The rate of the Sound duties having been in many cases greatly increased, the amount levied caused great dissatisfaction, and various attempts have been made to obtain a diminution of those duties: especially to reduce the duties to the rates specified in the Treaty of Christianople.

During the year 1841, commissioners were named for that purpose by England and Sweden; and Her Majesty's Consul at Elsinore, Mr. Francis C. Mac Gregor, on the part of England, and M. Von Holten on the part of Denmark, signed in August, 1841, the agreement, and the two tables of reduced duties, which succeed the following Table of Duties still levied upon other principle articles on their passage through the Sound.

TABLES OF SOUND DUTIES.

No. I.

THE Tariff of Christianople, signed on the 13th of August, 1645, was divided into thirteen sections; one per cent *ad valorem*, was calculated as the maximum duty, but values as well as rates have been changed since that period. The duties of that tariff and those now exacted, in *specie* rix dollars and stivers, and in English money, are as follow, upon the principle articles, not enumerated in Tables II. and III., exported from, or imported through the Sound to England.

ARTICLES.	Duties by Tariff of Treaty of Christianople.		Duties by the present Tariff.		Do. in English Money.		
	r.d.	stw.	r.d.	stw.	£	s.	d.
Ashes, pot, per last	1	0	1	0	0	4	6
Balks, oak, the 25 pieces	1 per cent ad val.		0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— ash, 40 do.	0	36	0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— birch, 40 do.	0	36	0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley, the last	0	24	0	24	0	2	3
Beef, salted	0	36	0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— English, the 8 muids (lhd.)	1 per cent ad val.		0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Biscuits, the last	0	18	0	18	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brass nails and wire, 6 tons	0	24	0	24	0	2	3
Corlage, sk. lb.	0	6	0	6	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Calicoes, the 16 pieces	0	30	1 per cent ad val.		1 per cent ad val.		
Cambries and muslins, 8 do.	1 per cent ad val.		0	30	0	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Canvas, do.	0	30	0	30	0	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cardamoms, the 100 lb.	1 per cent ad val.		0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cassia, ditto.	do.		1 per cent ad val.		1 per cent ad val.		
Cheese, lb.	0	4	0	4	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cloth (English), the 8 pieces	0	36	0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cloves, the 100 lbs.	0	36	0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coal tar, the last	0	18	0	18	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cochineal, the 100 lbs.	0	36	0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Codilla of flax, the ton	1	1	0	18	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Copper, sk. lb.	0	24	0	24	0	2	3
Cotton wool, the 100 lbs.	0	18	0	18	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deals, oak, the 60 deals	1	0	1	0	0	4	6
Elephants' teeth							
Feathers, bed, sk. lb.	0	36	0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flax, all sorts, the last	1	0	1	0	0	4	6
— tow.—(See Codilla.)							
— seed, the last	0	9	0	18	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
— yarns, sk. lb.	0	36	0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour, wheat, the last	0	24	1	0	0	4	6
French brandy, the pipe	0	16	0	24	0	2	3
Glass, window, the chest	1 per. cent ad val.		0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	4
— beer-bottles, &c., the 4 cases	0	36	0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duties by Tariff of Treaty of Christianople.		Duties by the present Tariff.		Do. in English Money.		
	r.d.	stv.	r.d.	stv.	£	s.	d.
Gums, the 800 lbs.	0	36	0	36	0	3	4½
Gunpowder, the 100 lbs.	0	6	0	6	0	0	6¾
Hams							
Hats, felt, per case	0	12	0	12	0	1	1½
Hemp, the last	1	0	1	0	0	4	6
Herrings, salted, do.	0	24	0	24	0	2	3
Hides, curried or tanned, viz., Cow							
(wet), the 10 skins	0	36	0	36	0	3	4½
— dried, do.	0	6	0	6	0	0	6¾
Indigo, the 100 lbs.	0	36	0	36	0	3	4½
Iron in brass, the sk. lb.	0	4	0	4	0	0	4½
— wrought, &c., do.	1 per cent ad val.		0	6	0	0	6¾
— anvils, axletrees, . plates,							
chains, &c., sk. lb.	do.		0	6	0	0	6¾
— wire, the barrel	0	24	0	24	0	2	3
Japan wood, the 100 lbs.	do.		0	3	0	0	3½
Lambs' skins, the 1000	0	18	0	18	0	1	8¼
— wool, do.	0	3	0	18	0	1	8¼
Lard, sk. lb.	0	6	0	6	0	0	6¾
Lead, per foder of 6 lb.	0	24	0	24	0	2	3
Leather, tanned, ordinary, 200lbs. .	0	9	0	9	0	0	10¼
— Morocco, Cordovan, Spanish,							
&c., the 10 skins	0	6	0	6	0	0	6¾
— Russian, or Juft hides, the 10							
skins	0	9	0	9	0	0	10¼
Linon—Flemish, Silesian, Dutch,	} from 1 per cent ad val. to 30 stv. }						
English, damask, per various			0	30	0	2	9¾
number of pieces							
— pack-cloth, bagging, &c., the							
40 pieces	0	30	0	30	0	2	9¾
— hemp, raven ducks, Russian							
sheeting, &c., the 40 pieces .	0	30	0	30	0	2	9¾
— yarn, the 50 lbs.	1 per cent ad val.		0	18	0	1	8¼
Linseed, the last	0	18	0	18	0	1	8¼
— oil, do.	0	36	0	36	0	3	4½
Logwood, the 1000 lbs.	1 per cent ad val.		0	36	0	3	4½
Mace							
Madder, the 800 lbs.	0	36	0	36	0	3	4½
Masts, allotted in various numbers	} from 24 to 30 stv. }				{ from 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 9¾d. }		
of pieces			do.				
Molasses, the barrel	0	36	0	36	0	3	4½
Oak balks, the 25 pieces	do.		0	36	0	3	4½
— boards and planks, 60 do. . .	1	0	1	0	0	4	6
— knees and crooked timber,							
25 do.	1 per cent ad val.		0	36	0	3	4½
Oats, the last	0	12	0	12	0	1	1½
Oil, olive, Gallipoli, sweet, the							
pipe	1 per cent ad val.		0	36	0	3	4½
— fish and train, the last of							
8 pipes	0	36	0	36	0	3	4½

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duties by Tariff of Treaty of Christianople.		Duties by the present Tariff.		Do. in English Money.		
	r.d.	stv.	r.d.	stv.	£	s.	d.
Oil, spermaceti, the last of 8 pipes.	0	36	0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oranges, the chest	1 per cent ad val.		0	2	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Organzine silk, the 11 lbs.	$\frac{5}{8}$ per cent ad val.		0	30	0	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Otter skins, the 100 skins	1	24	1	24	0	6	9
Paper	1 per cent ad val.		1 per cent. ad val.		1 per cent. ad val.		
Peas, the last	0	12	0	12	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pepper, the 300 lbs.	0	36	0	36	0	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pipe staves, the 1000	0	8	0	8	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pitch, the last	0	18	0	18	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pork, do.	0	36	0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Porter, the 8 muids, or lhd.	1 per cent ad val.		0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rabbit, or coney skins.							
— black, the 1000	0	18	0	18	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
— grey, do.	0	9	0	9	0	0	10
Raisins (generally) the 100 lbs.	from 9 to 36 stv.		0	9	0	0	10
Rapeseed oil, the last of 8 muids	0	36	0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rapeseed, do.	0	36	0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice, the 200 lbs.	0	9	0	9	0	0	10
Ropes, or cordage, sk. lb.	0	6	0	6	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Old junk, 10 sk. lb.			0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rum, the anker	1 per cent ad val.		0	6	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rye, the last	0	24	0	24	0	2	3
Sailcloth, the 8 pieces	1 per cent ad val.		0	30	0	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salt, per last of 18 barrels	do.		0	24	0	2	4
Sheeps' wool, fine, sk. lb.	0	9	0	9	0	0	10
— coarse, do.	0	5	0	5	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Silk manufactures on the 12lbs. weight	$\frac{5}{8}$ per cent ad val.		0	30	0	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
— stockings, &c. the 12 pair	0	30	0	30	0	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Skins, calf, the 50 skins	0	6	0	6	0	0	7
— fox and wolf, the 100 do.	0	36	1 per cent ad val.		1 per cent ad val.		
Soda, the sk. lb.	1 per cent ad val.		0	6	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sole leather, the 100 lbs.	0	9	0	9	0	0	10
Spelter, do.	do.		0	6	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Spirits of wine, the anker	do.		0	6	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Spruce beer, the last	0	18	0	18	0	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Steel and steel wire, the 100 lbs.	0	4	0	4	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar, refined, loaf, the 100 lbs.	from 9 to 18 stv.		from 9 to 18 stv.		from 10 to 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.		
— candy, do.	0	18	0	18	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tallow, sk. lb.	0	6	0	6	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tar, the last	0	18	0	18	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tares, do.	1 per cent ad val.		0	12	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tin and tinfoil, the sk. lb.	0	24	0	24	0	2	3
Tobacco, the 100 lbs.	0	9	0	9	0	0	10
Tree nails, do.	1 per cent ad val.		0	4	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{3}$
Turpentine, sk. lb.	0	6	0	6	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Velvets, the 4 pieces	0	36	0	36	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Velveteens, the package	$\frac{5}{8}$ per cent ad val.		1 per cent. ad val.		1 per cent ad val.		
Vinegar, the pipe	0	24	0	24	0	2	3
Vitriol, sk. lb.	0	6	0	6	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duties by Tariff of Treaty of Christianople.		Duties by the present Tariff.		Do. in English Money.		
	r.d.	stv.	r.d.	stv.	£	s.	d.
Wainscots, Courland	from 18 stv. to		from 18 stv. to		from	1s. 8½d.	to
— Prussian	1 r.d.		1 r.d.			4s. 6d.	
Wax, sk. lb.	0	36	0	36	0	3	4½
— candles, do.	0	6	0	6	0	0	6½
Wheat, the last	1	0	1	0	0	4	6
— bread (biscuit) do.	0	18	0	18	0	1	8½
Wines, French, the barrel, at various duties, ranging from	1 r.d. 24 stv. to		1 r.d. 24 stv. to		from 6s. 9d. to		
— Portuguese and Italian, do.	1 r.d. 35 stv.		2 r.d.		9s. per barrel		
— Rhenish and Hungarian	3 per cent ad val.		do.		do.		
— the barrel	do.		9½ to 24 stv.		from 11d. to 2s. 3d.		
— all other sorts (except French) in casks	do.		3 per cent ad val.		3 per cent ad val.		
— do. in bottles	do.		0 24		0 2 3		
Woollen stuffs, per various number of pieces	from 36 to 50 stv.		from 36 to 50 stv.		{ from 3s. 0½d. to		
— the 50 lbs.	1 per cent ad val.		0 30		{ 4s. 8½d. .		
					{ 0 2 9½		

The following articles are EXEMPT FROM DUTY, viz:—

Fire-wood or Fuel, Coal, Lime, Cables, &c. of vessels wrecked on the coast, Chalk, Furniture (already used,) Mill-stones, Money and Ingots of Gold or Silver, Flint, Fresh Fish (with the exception of lobsters and oysters,) Potters' Clay (with the exception of pipe clay,) Old Clothes.

DECLARATION.

THE undersigned, Her Britannick Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and His Danish Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's, having examined the Tariff of Duties on Articles not enumerated in the Tariff of Christianople of the year 1645, which has been drawn up on the part of Great Britain by Mr. Mac Gregor, Her Britannick Majesty's Consul at Elsinore, and on the part of Denmark by MM. C. G. Wessel, and H. H. Olrik, Translator, and Comptroller of the Royal Danish Custom House at the Oresound, have, in the name and on the behalf of their respective Governments, agreed that the rates of duty specified in that Tariff shall be adopted for the space of ten years to come, commencing from the 15th day of the present month, and, further, until the end of twelve months after either of the respective Governments shall have given notice to the other of its intention no longer to abide by this agreement.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Declaration, and have affixed thereto the Seals of their Arms.

Done at London, the fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON

(L.S.) ADOLPH BLOME.

No. II.

TARIFF of Articles, the Rates of which, corresponding with one per cent ad valorem, upon the unmentioned valuations, have this day been agreed upon between Mr. Mac Gregor, Her Britannick Majesty's Consul for the Oresound on the one part, and Messrs. Wessel and Olrik, Officers belonging to His Danish Majesty's Oresound Customs on the other part, subject to the approval of their respective Governments, and with the understanding that the said Rates are to be levied and paid at the Sound in Rix-dollars specie, equal to two Rix-bank-dollars in paper, and during the period of Ten Years, to commence on the 1st of June, 1841.

Remark.—The Coin in which the Sound Duty, Light Money, Fees, and other charges at the Sound are charged and paid, is the Rix-dollar specie, of which $9\frac{1}{2}$, say nine and a quarter Rix-dollars specie constitute, and shall for the future be held equal to, one Mark fine silver, Cologne weight. The Rix-dollar is divided into 48, say forty-eight parts, denominated Stivers. It is understood that the said Rates of Duty are also to be levied in the Belts.

ARTICLES.	Rates hitherto levied, Danish.	Unity rated, Danish	Value of such Unity agreed upon in r. d. s. p. of 48 stvrs.	Rates agreed upon, equal to 1 per cent. ad val.	Rates hitherto levied, English.	Unity rated in English weight.	Value of such unity in English money.	Rates agreed upon, in English money.
	Stivers.	lbs.	r. d.	Stivers.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anatto or roucou	9	100	20	1	0 0 10	110½	1 10 0	0 0 10
Argol or tartar	6	300	12½	6	0 0 0½	330½	2 16 3	0 0 6½
Arsenic	12	300	15	8	0 1 1½	330½	3 7 6	0 0 9
Auripigmentum	9	100	12	6	0 0 10	110½	2 14 0	0 0 6½
Barilla	6	300	5	3	0 0 6½	330½	1 2 6	0 0 3½
Camel's hair	30	50	23	12	0 2 9½	57	5 3 6	0 1 1½
Castella alba	30½	100	2	6	0 3 4½	110½	2 14 0	0 0 6½
Cardamoms	36	100	35	18	0 3 4½	do.	7 17 6	0 1 8½
Cassia fistula	36	100	25	12	0 3 4½	do.	5 12 6	0 1 1½
Cassia lignea	36	100	17	9	0 3 4½	do.	3 8 6	0 0 1½
Cement	30	12 barrels	21	12	0 3 4½	12 barrels	5 8 0	0 1 1½
Cocoa	21	100 lbs.	12½	6	0 2 3	110½ lbs.	2 16 3	0 0 6½
Coffee	21	100	12½	6	0 2 3	do.	2 16 3	0 0 6½
Coney wool	30	50	60	30	0 2 9½	55	13 10 0	0 2 9½
Cotton-manufactures of, with the exception of white com- mon calicoes and those arti- cles herein specified.	various	various		{ 1 per cent. ad val.	{ various	various		{ 1 per cent. ad val.
— stockings, men's & women's ..	30	50 pair	12½	6	0 2 9½	50 pair	2 16 3	0 0 6½
— ditto half, or children's	30	100 do.	12½	6	0 2 9½	100 do.	2 16 3	0 0 6½
Culchis	12	100 lbs.	15	8	0 1 1½	110½ lbs.	3 7 6	0 0 9
Isinglas	6	100	12½	6	0 0 6½	do.	2 16 3	0 0 6½
Juniper berries	36	800	13	6	0 3 4½	882	2 18 6	0 0 6½
Lead shot	4	100	4	2	0 0 1½	110½	0 18 0	0 0 2½
Manna groats	9	100	4	2	0 0 10	do.	0 18 0	0 0 2½
Ochre	9	200	2	1	0 0 10	220½	0 9 0	0 0 1
Oranges and lemons, fresh.	2	1 box	2	1	0 0 2½	1 box	0 9 0	0 0 1
Pimento	9	100 lbs.	10	1½	0 0 10	110½ lbs.	2 5 0	0 0 4½
Rhaponce root	36	100	75	36	0 3 4½	do.	16 17 6	0 3 4½
Rhubarb	30	100	12½	36	0 3 4½	do.	16 17 6	0 3 4½
Rice in the husk, or paddy	15	400	11	6	0 1 4½	111	2 1 2	0 0 6½
Sassa-parilla	36	100	35	18	0 3 4½	110½	7 17 6	0 1 8½
Spices, not further enu- merated or described.	30	100		{ 1 per cent. ad val.	{ 0 3 4½	do.		{ 1 per cent. ad val.
Sugar, raw	9	100	10	5	0 0 10	do.	2 5 0	0 0 5½
Turmeric	12	100	8	4	0 1 1½	do.	1 16 0	0 0 4½
Verdigris	9	100	20	9	0 0 10	do.	4 10 0	0 0 10
Wood for dyeing:								
— Sapan								
— Sandal								
— Province	30	1000	15	8	0 2 9½	1105	3 7 6	0 0 9
— Cam and Barwood								
— Calfatour								
— Campeachy and Honduras logwood	36	1000	do.	8	0 3 4½	do.	3 7 6	0 0 9
— Galea								
— Nicaragua or peach								
— Sta. Martha	36	1000			0 3 4½	do.		0 1 1½
— Rio de la Hacha			21	{ 12st. pr. 1000 lb.	0 3 4½		5 8 0	{ per 1105 lbs.
— Stockfish-wood	30	800			0 2 9½	881		
— Fustic of all sorts	37½	1000	15	8	0 3 6	1105		
— Fustic-wood	36				0 3 4½	do.	3 7 6	0 0 9
— not further enumerated or described.	30	1000		{ 1 per cent. ad val.	{ 0 2 9½	do.		{ 1 per cent. ad val.
Yarn, viz:								
— cotton or twist	30	100	32	16	0 3 4½	110½	7 4 0	0 1 6
— knitting cotton	18	50			0 1 8½	55		
— sewing cotton								
— Turkey red	30	50	30	15	0 2 9½	do.	6 15 0	0 1 4
— embroidery				0				
— mohair	30	50	37	18	0 2 9½	do.	7 19 10	0 1 8½
Zinc, or spelter:								
— from the North Sea	8	100			0 0 9	110½		
— from the Baltic	3	100	3	2	0 0 3½	do.	6 13 6	0 0 2½

Witness our Hands and Seals in London the 13th May, 1841.

(L.S.) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR,
Her Britannick Majesty's Consul
for Denmark and the Oresound.

(L.S.) C. G. WESSEL,
Royal Second Translator at
Oresound Custom-house.

(L.S.) H. H. OLRIK,
Royal Comptroller at the
Oresound Custom-house.

No. III.

A STATEMENT of such Articles enumerated in the Tariff in use at the Oresound Custom-house, as were this day reduced, in consequence of an Agreement between the undersigned Commissioners, to the respective Rates under-mentioned, to be levied at the Sound and the Two Belts, from the 1st of January, 1842, viz.

ARTICLES.	Rates hitherto levied in Dan- ish money.	Units rated, Danish.	Rates to be levied from Jan. 1, 1842, in Danish money.	Rates hitherto levied, in Eng- lish value.	Units rated, English.	Rates to be levied from Jan. 1, 1842, in English value.
	Swivers.		Swivers.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Baize, double.....	6	1 piece	3	0 0 6½	1 piece	0 0 3½
— swan.....	6	do.	3	0 0 6½	do.	0 0 3½
Blankets for beds and horses, fine.....	90	2 dozen	15	0 8 5	2 dozen	0 1 4
Brandy, viz.						
— arrack.....	36	30 vells	21	0 3 4½	51 imp. gals.	0 2 3
— Charente.....	36	do.	21		do.	0 2 3
— Cognac.....	36	do.	21		do.	0 2 3
— potato and corn.....	6	1 barrel	4	0 0 6½	1 barrel	0 0 4½
Buckram, fine.....	3½	4 pieces	3	0 0 4	4 pieces	0 0 3½
Bullocks.....	36	per head	18	0 3 4½	per head	0 1 8½
Calves.....	24	do.	8	0 2 3	do.	0 0 9
Cattle bones.....	1 per ct. ad val.	1 shippound	1	1 per ct. ad val.	1 shippound	0 0 1½
Cinnabar, fine.....	36	100 lbs.	24	0 3 4½	110½ lbs.	0 2 3
— ordinary.....	21	per head	18	0 2 3	per head	0 1 8½
Cows.....	36	200 lbs.	3	0 0 10	220½ lbs.	0 0 3½
Coriander seed.....	9					
Deals of fir and pine:						
— from Prussia, of 21 feet and upwards.....	48	60 pieces	36	0 4 6	60 pieces	0 3 4½
— under 21 ft.	36	do.		0 3 4½	do.	
— from other places, of 21 feet and upwards.....	48	do.	24	0 4 6	do.	0 2 3
— from 18	21	do.		0 2 3	do.	
— to under 20 feet	21	do.		0 2 3	do.	
— from 15	21	do.		0 2 3	do.	
— to under 18 feet	36	1000 pieces	36	0 3 4½	1000 piece	0 3 4½
— 15 feet.....	18	4 do.	9	0 1 8½	4 do.	0 0 10½
Dozens, double.....						
Fish, viz.—						
— red or smoked herrings.....	12	{ 1 last, or }	3	0 1 1½	12 barrels	0 0 3½
— river lampreys.....	8	{ 12 barrels }	5	0 0 9	1 barrel	0 0 5½
Galipot, a kind of rosin.....	9	1 barrel	2	0 0 10	100 pots	0 0 2½
Goatshair, common.....	0	100 lbs.	5	0 0 10	1 shippound	0 0 5½
Grease.....	6	1 shippound	4½	0 0 6½	do.	0 0 4½
Groats, viz.—						
— peeled, shelled, and hulled barley.....	36	{ 1 last, or }	30	0 3 4½	12 barrels	0 2 8
— barley groats.....		{ 12 barrels }				
— French and Scotch.....						
— Eyer groats.....						
— pearl barley.....	9	100 lbs.	2	0 0 10	110½ lbs.	0 0 2½
— not further specified.....	18	200 lbs.	2½	0 0 10	220½ lbs.	0 0 2½
Gutters of wood.....	4. 8-25	400 lbs.	5	0 1 8½	44½ lbs.	0 0 5½
Heifers.....	36	3 pieces	2	0 0 4½	3 pieces	0 0 2½
Hides, salted.....	60	per head	18	0 3 4½	each	0 1 8½
Iron pans.....	12	10 dickers	36	0 5 7½	10 dickers	0 3 4½
Juniper berries.....	2½	1 shippound	6	0 1 1½	1 shippound	0 0 6½
Kelp.....	6	1 barrel	2	0 0 2½	1 barrel	0 0 0½
Laths:		1 shippound	4	0 0 6½	1 shippound	0 0 4½
— from Fredericksham.....	16	1000 pieces		0 1 6	1000 pieces	
— Memel.....	3	150 do.	to be charged duty according to their length as other laths.	0 0 3½	150 do.	to be charged duty according to their length as other laths.
— Narva.....	16	1000 do.		0 1 6	1000 do.	
— Pernau.....	48	100 do.		0 4 6	100 do.	
— St. Petersburg.....	16	1000 do.		0 1 6	1000 do.	
— Wyburg.....	16	do.		0 1 6	do.	
— Sweden & Norway.....	20	do.	8	0 1 10½	do.	0 0 9
Minium, or red lead.....	9	100 lbs.	2	0 0 10	110½ lbs.	0 0 2½
Oxen.....	36	per head	18	0 3 4½	per head	0 1 8½
Pears.....	2	2 barrels	1	0 0 2½	2 barrels	0 0 1
Potatoes.....	1 per ct. ad val.	100 barrels	18	1 per ct. ad val.	100 barrels	0 1 8½
Prunes, St. Catharine's.....	9	100 lbs.	4½	0 0 10	110½ lbs.	0 0 5
— of Brignoles.....	9	do.	4½	0 0 10	do.	0 0 5

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Rates hitherto levied in Danish Money.	Units rated, Danish.	Rates to be levied from Jan. 1, 1842, in Danish money.	Rates hitherto levied, in English value.	Units rated, English.	Rates to be levied from Jan. 1, 1842, in English value.
Prunes of Hungary .	Stivers. 18 (according to their dimensions, masts and rafters, from 5 to 6 inches to be charged 4 stivers for 10 pieces; of other dimensions, as Swedish or Norway spars.)	400 lbs.	Stiver 9	£ s. d. 0 1 8½	441 lbs.	£ s. d. 0 0 10
"Ribs," a kind of spars ... from Russia and Prussia	{ to be charged 4 stivers for 10 pieces; of other dimensions, as Swedish or Norway spars. }	60 pieces	{ (to be charged as fir spars, according to their length and thickness.) }	{ according to their dimensions, as masts and rafters, from 5 to 6 inches to be charged 2½ for 10 pieces; of other dimensions, as Swedish or Norway spars. }	60 pieces	{ to be charged as fir spars, according to their length and thickness. }
— " Sweden and Norway .						
"Rickers," a kind of spars..		60 pieces			60 pieces.	
Rockmoss, Swedish ..	9	1 shippound		0 0 10	1 shippound	0 0 3½
Silk, flosset, or ferret...	18½	10 lbs.		0 0 9	10 lb.	0 0 3½
Spars, from Mencl...	3	150 pieces	see "rickers"	0 0 3½	150 pieces	see "rickers"
Staves, from Sweden .	6	8 shock	1	0 0 6½	8 shock	0 0 1
			{ (are reduced to 8 shaves, and charged accordingly.) }			{ are reduced to staves, and charged accordingly. }
Headings for .		2 shock		0 0 3½	2 shock	
Toys, Nuremberg.....	3½	1 cask	per ct. ad val.		1 cask	per ct. ad val.
Trees, excavated stems of...	37½	25 pieces.	36		25 pieces	0 3 4½
Wine, Spanish, viz. — Pedro Ximenes, Iviga, Canary, and Palmasack. Teneriffe, Vidonia, and all other wines, the produce of the Canaries....		1 hogshead.			1 hogshead	0 3 4½
Wood	4½	100 lbs.		0 0	110½ lbs.	0 0 2½
Wood, Azyn.....	30	800 lbs.	1 per ct. ad val.	0 2 9½	84½ lbs.	per ct. ad val.
— used for building	37½	25 pieces	36	3 6	25 pieces	0 3 4½
— "half wood".....	do.	do.	36	3 6	do.	0 3 4½
— "long-wood".....	do.	do.	36	0 3 0	do.	0 3 4½
— coopers' wood	4	4 shock		0 0 4½	4 shock	
	3	do.	3	0 0 3½	do.	0 0 3½
Wool, noile, and waste.	9	1 shippound	5	0 0 10	1 shippound	0 0 5½
— Spanish sheep	18	100 lbs.	3	0 1 8½	110½ lbs.	0 0 3½
Yarn, Eiberfeld	{	do.	36 st. per shippound	{	do.	{ per shippound
— linen						

With regard to the terms and abbreviations used in the preceding schedule, it is understood, that the "shippound," when relating to commodities from Russia and Sweden, is 400 pounds, and from all other countries 300 pounds weight; a "dicker" is ten pieces, and a "shock" sixty pieces. "Pces" means pieces, and "pds" means pounds weight. In witness whereof, they, the said Commissioners, have signed their names hereunto at Elsinore, the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(Signed) (L.S.) HOLTEN,
(L.S.) FRANCIS C. MAC GREGOR.

(Translation.)

ARTICLES of an Agreement, regulating various Matters relative to the Sound Toll, and the mode of its Collection, concluded between the British and Danish Commissioners at Elsinore, the 13th of August, 1841.

The Undersigned, namely, on the part of *Great Britain and Ireland*: Francis Coleman Mac Gregor, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in the kingdom of Denmark and for the Oresound; and on the part of *Denmark*, the Chevalier Nicholas Holten, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, His Danish Majesty's Councillor of Conference, and Director of the Oresound Customs; by their respective Governments duly appointed and authorized to act as Commissioners for the purpose of adjusting various matters relative to the Sound-toll and the mode of its collection, have on the present day agreed upon the following points, subject to approval, however, in a higher quarter.

Section 1. In conformity with the principles established during the negotiations on the Sound-toll, lately carried on in London, the tariff of Christianople of the year 1645 is to remain in full force, and therefore no alterations are to be made in the several rates of duty therein specified.

Section 2. All articles which are included in the foregoing Schedule, marked No. II., drawn up in London, continue to pay those rates of duty which have been agreed upon for each, in accordance with the declaration of the respective governments, dated London, June the 4th, 1841.

Section 3. In consequence of the revision of the tariff in use at the Oresound custom-house, made pursuant to instructions from their respective governments by the undersigned Commissioners with constant regard to the above principles, the several articles enumerated in the foregoing Schedule marked No. III., are henceforward to be subject to those rates of duty that have this day been agreed upon between the said Commissioners, and which are noted therein against each particular article.

Section 4. All other commodities included in the tariff in use at the Oresound custom-house are to remain liable to the same rates of duty as heretofore.

Section 5. A general tariff is forthwith to be prepared by the Oresound customs, including all the articles belonging to the different heads before mentioned, specifying the several rates of duty agreed upon to be levied in future upon each article, and which, independently of a revised table of fees, is to contain a review of the custom-house regulations.

Section 6. All goods and wares not enumerated in the revised tariff thus to be drawn up by the Oresound customs, and laden in British vessels, are to pay duty in conformity with the stipulations in Section 3 of the convention of the

15th June, 1701, namely, one per cent *ad valorem*, according to their value at the respective places whence they are exported.

Section 7. It is further agreed, that non-enumerated articles, laden in a British vessel, when shipped at a port *not* British, and bound to a port *not* privileged at the Sound, are henceforth to pay one per cent *ad valorem* only, in lieu of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent hitherto charged.

Section 8. In like manner Spanish and Portuguese wines, shipped in British vessels, under the same circumstances as mentioned in the preceding Section, are henceforth to pay thirty-six stivers per hogshead only, in lieu of one specie-dollar hitherto levied.

Section 9. Wines, the produce of the Canary Islands, are in future to be considered at the Sound as Spanish wines, and shall be reduced accordingly from one specie-dollar to thirty-six stivers per hogshead when laden in British vessels.

Section 10. It has been further agreed, that the impost called "rosenoble duty" of four specie-dollars and three quarters, hitherto levied upon the cargoes of British ships proceeding from a port *not* British, and bound to certain places in the Baltic, is to be entirely abolished.

Section 11. The following objects, viz. wood, for fuel; paving-stones; fresh fish, with the exception of lobsters and oysters; bullion and coin of gold and silver; used household furniture and wearing apparel; quicksilver and limestone; chalk and gypsum in lumps; small stores for fishing-nets; coals and cinders; small grindstones; cordage and other ship's materials proceeding from a wreck, and various species of clay, with the exception of pipe-clay, continue exempt from duty at the Sound and Belts by ancient usage. The vessels laden with such objects are, however, subject to the light-dues, stipulated in Sections 28 and 29.

Section 12. In conformity with Section 2 of the convention of the 15th of June, 1701, the weights and measures specified in the general tariff, are to be considered and taken upon the same footing as is done at the places where the goods liable to duty have been shipped. It is stipulated, however, that the tables indicating the calculatory proportions adopted by the customs for reducing foreign weights and measures different from, to the units rated in the tariff, shall be carefully revised by the Commissioners, and any mistake that may have crept in shall be rectified accordingly.

Section 13. Each British merchant vessel calling at Elsinore, is bound to hoist her colours, that is to say, when coming from the *northward*, previously to passing the Castle of Cronborg; and when coming from the *southward*, previously to passing the Danish guardship stationed in the Roads.

Section 14. In the like manner every British merchant vessel is liable to the payment of duty, when on her voyage she passes the custom-house line, by

which is understood to be, *in the Sound*, an imaginary line drawn between the Flag Battery of Cronborg Castle, and the northern point of Helsingborg on the opposite shore: in the *Large Belt* a line between Halskow in Zealand and Knudshoved in Funen; and in the *Little Belt*, a line between Strib in Funen and the old Ferry-bridge at Frederica in Jutland.

Section 15. The general rule established by the preceding article, however, is subject to the following modifications:—

- 1st.—Vessels which, by stress of weather, seek the roads for shelter, or come in to wait for convoy, but return again, are entirely exempt from all clearance and charges.
- 2nd.—Vessels which call for orders and return again without loading or unloading, are not subject to the payment of any dues, except light-money and customs fees inwards.
- 3rd.—Vessels carrying a pendant and reporting to have merchandize on board, although liable to duty upon the rated articles of their cargo as heretofore, are exempt from light-money and all customs fees.

Section 16. For the preservation of public order, it has been agreed, that British shipmasters, or other British subjects, who come on shore at Elsinore for the purpose of clearing the Sound-toll, are to proceed directly from the landing place to the Oresound custom-house, there to deliver their papers and to make the required declarations, in order that no unnecessary delay may occur in the despatch of their vessels.

Section 17. As to the mode of computing the duties in certain cases, the following stipulations have been made:—

The duty of 1 per cent *ad valorem* alluded to in Section 6, is to be calculated upon the value or prices stated in the ship's papers, but where they do not afford the information required, or where the statements made prove to be incorrect, the customs officers are to make the valuation, if practicable, according to prices current, quoting the actual ruling prices at the respective places of shipment; where these, however, are not obtainable, it must be left to the officers to act according to the best of their judgment, and upon principles of equity.

Section 18. Where the value of the goods actually shipped is not stated on the reverse of the paper called "Cocket," and where no regular invoice accompanies the same, the value in front of such cocket shall be adopted by the customs, in the first instance, for calculating the duty payable. But if any overcharge is proved to have resulted in consequence of that proceeding, the case shall be disposed of in the manner pointed out in the following paragraph.

Section 19. Where, from the deficient state of the ship's papers, or from some other cause, the duty on any parcel of merchandize belonging to British subjects has been overcharged by the Sound customs, the difference is to be

refunded to the claimants on their affording sufficient proofs to that effect within the term of a year, to commence from the time that such dues were paid.

Section 20. In the event of any disagreement arising hereafter about the amount of Sound duty lawfully due and actually paid upon any parcel of merchandize belonging to British subjects, it shall be incumbent upon the Oresound customs to deliver to the parties applying for the same, and gratuitously, a detailed statement made out in due form of the duty so charged and paid, which document is to be attested, *gratis*, by the British consul, when required.

Section 21. With regard to the fees of the customs officers at the Sound, it has been covenanted and agreed, that the charge of the *inspector* or *searcher* of one specie-dollar and six stivers upon British vessels *with a cargo*, shall continue to be paid upon the same footing as heretofore. But as respects *vessels in ballast*, the said fee is henceforth to be levied upon such British ships only as do not bring with them any clearances whatever from their port of departure. Where, however, either the national character of the ship, or the circumstance of her sailing in ballast is omitted in the clearances and "victualling bills" produced, these documents are in future to be admitted by the customs notwithstanding, on being amended by the master's declaration on oath to that effect before the British consul, without further prejudice to the said master in the despatch of his vessel at the Sound.

Section 22. The *interpreter* of the Oresound customs, for reporting the cargoes of entry and for rendering a detailed account of the Sound dues, showing the proportion to be paid by each of the shippers or consignees, is to continue to levy the fee hitherto allowed him for that service, of *thirty-two stivers* for a number of from one to four bills of lading; where such bills of lading, however, exceed four in number, the rate hitherto paid upon such excess, of *eight stivers*, is to be reduced for the future to *four stivers* for each bill of lading. Where no bills of lading are on board, the interpreter is allowed to charge for any number not exceeding six cockets, *thirty-two stivers*, and for each cocket over and above that number, four stivers. The fee of *twelve stivers* for ships in ballast, or laden with coals, remains unaltered.

British vessels proceeding from the following countries are exempt from the interpreter's charge, and pay only eight stivers for a copy of their pass, where they require to have the same returned, namely, from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Prussia, Finland (with the exception of Wyburg and Fredericksham), from the Baltic provinces of Russia (with the exception of St. Petersburg and Narva), and from Mecklenburg, with the exception of Rostock.

Section 23. On the other hand, all fees which have hitherto been levied upon British trade in the Sound, according to the Danish table of fees, are herewith recognized, with the exception of the modifications made by Sections 21 and 22.

Section 24. In consideration of the necessity, however, which exists for increasing the establishment of the officers of the customs, in order that British ships arriving at the Sound may experience no delay in their clearance; the fee payable to the keeper of the seals, cashier, &c., to be mentioned in the following section, is to be raised from one specie-dollar to one specie-dollar and ten stivers per ship.

Section 25. The amount of all fees to be levied by the customs officers upon each British merchant vessel, on clearing at the Sound and Belts (with the exception of the casual fees mentioned in Sections 21 and 22) has therefore been established as follows:—

	Specie	Stivers
1st. To the Director	0	24
2nd. To the four Cameriers	1	0
3rd. To the Keeper of the Seal and the Cashier, including • pass-money	1	10
4th. To two extra messengers	0	8
5th. To the guard-ship	0	6
Total amount of Fees in specie-dollars	3	0

Say three specie-dollars, which are to be charged henceforth in one sum, under the denomination of customs-fees, and for which, as well as for any of the casual fees, an acquittance in due form is to be given on the Sound-pass.

British vessels *under* forty tons register, however, are for the future to be charged two specie-dollars only on account of fees.

Section 26. In order to give every possible facility to trade, and to secure prompt despatch to vessels clearing at the Sound, it has been deemed necessary to extend the number of office hours of the custom officers, making it incumbent upon them as a duty to grant clearances to vessels at all hours of the day, without intermission. They are, in consequence, instructed to be in daily attendance at the custom-house at the following periods, that is to say, from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, from 6 o'clock, A. M., to 9 o'clock, P. M. During the month of March, from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 9 o'clock, P. M. During the winter months, November, December, January, and February, from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 6 o'clock, P. M.

Moreover, four officers have been appointed for the express purpose of being present at the custom-house out of the clearance hours above mentioned, in order there to receive the papers and declarations of ship-masters, preparatory to subsequent despatch, namely,—from the 1st of April to the 30th of September from 4 o'clock, A. M., to 10 o'clock, P. M.; and during the rest of the year, from 6 o'clock, A. M., to 8 o'clock, P. M.

In consequence of these arrangements, it has been agreed, that the charge denominated “Extra Poor-money” of one specie-dollar per ship as regards the

specific hours, in which it has hitherto been levied on the working-days, is to be discontinued. Where the clearance of a vessel, however, is demanded and granted out of the office hours above specified, the extra poor-money is to be paid as heretofore, and all British vessels are moreover to remain liable to the same, who shall demand their clearance, and are despatched on Sundays, and on the holidays lawfully appointed.

Section 27. For the further promotion of despatch at the Sound, it has also been stipulated, that as soon as any British shipmaster shall have delivered at the custom-house the papers referring to his cargo and have made the declarations required of him, he shall, at his request, and on giving good security to the customs, through his agents, for the payment of the dues, be furnished with a blank pass, in order that he may be enabled to prosecute his voyage, if the wind be favourable, without being obliged to wait for a regular custom house clearance.

Section 28. As regards the *light-money* payable at the Sound and Belts, it has been agreed, that the stipulation, according to which Swedish vessels under forty tons pay the same on a lower scale, is henceforth to be extended also to British shipping. Accordingly, British vessels proving to be under 40 tons register, *when in ballast*, will be liable in future to one specie-dollar and a half only, and when *laden* to two specie-dollars only for light-money each time they clear.

Section 29. When a British vessel is laden with bricks or tiles, or with a quantity of goods under six lasts or twelve tons, she is to be considered in ballast, and shall pay light money accordingly. As to liquids, one last is held to be equal to eight hogsheads; of dry goods by the weight, one last is reckoned at 12 shippounds of 300 lbs. net, and by barrel measure, at so many barrels as constitute a last of each of the respective articles according to the tariff. A ship with eight horses or black cattle is considered, however, as having a full cargo.

Section 30. The pleasure yachts belonging to the members of the Royal Yacht Squadrons in England, are entirely exempt from light-money and clearing charges at the Sound and in the two Belts, on the necessary proofs being afforded by them to the satisfaction of the customs.

Section 31. It has been further appointed, that if the Danish government, in compliance with the petitions of British shipmasters, consents to establish and maintain the following lights, namely :—

- 1.—A lighthouse of suitable elevation on the N.W. point of Jutland, at a place called the Holmen.
- 2.—A floating light on the Reef, extending in an eastern direction from the island of Anholt, and denominated the “Knoben;” and if the Danish government, moreover, comes to an understanding with that of Sweden to the effect, that —
- 3.—The present coal light on Falsterbo be either changed into an efficient lamp light, or that a floating light be stationed outside the Reef, at a place conveniently situated, the present rate of light-dues of two specie-dollars

upon a vessel in ballast, and four specie-dollars upon a vessel with cargo, (stipulated by the Treaty of the 12th of February, 1647,) is to be augmented, in order to cover the additional expense thus to be incurred, which is to be effected in such proportion that all British merchant vessels of the burden of forty tons register and upwards, when in ballast, are henceforth to contribute *two specie-dollars and a quarter*, and when laden with a cargo, *four specie-dollars and a half* each time they are passing the Sound or the two Belts.

The payment of these rates is to commence from the 1st of January, 1842, on it appearing that the light establishments stipulated for are in a state of preparation.

Section 32. The duties, light-money, fees, and other duties at the Sound, and in the two Belts, are henceforth to be levied and paid in specie *rix* dollars of 48 stivers, of which $9\frac{1}{4}$, say nine and one quarter specie *rix* dollars, constitute one mark of fine silver, Cologne weight; it is however understood, that the notes issued by the Danish National Bank are to be received in payment at the current exchange.

Section 33. Due care will be taken on the part of the British government, that the several papers referring to ships and cargo granted by the customs of the United Kingdom to vessels clearing out for the Baltic, are made out in due form, and that in particular, the cockets on board be numbered as heretofore, filed upon a string, and sealed with a customs seal to a label, upon which the number of such cockets is expressed in letters, as stipulated by former treaties.

Section 34. Towards indemnifying shipmasters for the expenses necessarily attendant upon their coming on shore to clear the Sound dues, the customary allowance of four per cent on the amount of duty payable upon their cargoes, will be granted by the Oresound customs as heretofore to every British ship-master who shall have made a true report and manifest of his cargo.

In the like manner British masters and seamen, who, having suffered shipwreck, shall arrive at Elsinore in distress, and apply to the Oresound custom-house, either in person, or through the medium of the British consul, are to receive, as heretofore, the customary donation out of the extra poor-money mentioned in Section 26, the amount of which donation is to be increased according to the circumstances, in case the state of that fund shall hereafter allow it.

Section 35. On the other hand, the following penalties established by former enactments for an infraction of, or deviation from, the established regulations of the customs, are herewith confirmed, namely:—

- 1.—For making a false entry of the quantity or quality of the cargo and for running the ships past the custom-house (except in cases of distress) with a manifest intention of defrauding the revenue of the Sound, a penalty is to be imposed adequate to the degree of culpability of the party, that is to say,

over and above the lawful duty, a sum in the worst case not exceeding double the amount of which the revenue was intended to be so defrauded.

2.—When shipmasters are bound to Copenhagen, and sail thither without having previously cleared the Sound duty, although they send their papers down to Elsinore, for clearance, they are liable to a penalty of two specie-dollars and a half.

3.—A fine of one specie-dollar is payable where the ship's papers are forwarded to Elsinore for despatch, previously to the vessel's arrival from the southward, or when the papers are brought on shore by any other person than the master, mate, or supercargo.

Section 36. With reference to the penalties of the first class mentioned in the preceding Section, it is agreed that henceforth such penalties are not to be inflicted on British subjects without the British consul being made acquainted by the director of the Oresound customs, with the grounds and particulars thereof. In return the consul, when required, is to co-operate to the best of his ability with the director in superintending the execution of the treaties on the Sound-toll, with equal justice to both the parties interested, to the effect that inasmuch as no new duties and taxes are to be levied upon British subjects, other than those stipulated for by the present agreement, so in the like manner the revenue of his Danish Majesty at the Sound is not to suffer loss or detriment from any incorrect report at the custom-house of the cargoes liable to duty, or from any other irregular practices, if it can in any way be prevented.

Section 37. The revised tariff, together with the table of fees, and the regulations of the Oresound customs alluded to in Section 5, after having been sanctioned by the respective governments, are to take effect at the Sound and Belts on the 1st of January, 1842, and official copies of the same are to be transmitted to the British Government without delay.

Section 38. The Danish Government, on proposals to that effect being made, also consents to cause such improvements to be introduced into the existing quarantine establishment at Elsinore, as may appear calculated in future to prevent all unnecessary delay in the transactions of the British shipmasters with the quarantine officers.

Section 39. The present agreement (which shall not in any way prejudice the Treaty between the respective governments of the 11th of July, 1670, nor the Treaties on the Sound-toll of Christianople of the 13th of August, 1645, and of Copenhagen of the 15th of June, 1701), has been concluded for the space of ten years to commence from the 15th of June of the present year, being the day in which the tariff No. II. of non-enumerated articles made out in London, took effect at the Sound; and it is to remain in force for twelve months longer after either of the respective governments shall have given notice of its intention no longer to abide by this agreement.

In witness whereof the undersigned Commissioners have hereunto set their hands and seals at Elsinore, the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(Signed)

(Signed)

(L. S.) FRANCIS C. MAC GREGOR. (L. S.) HOLTEN.

The Undersigned do hereby certify and attest that the foregoing is a true and faithful translation from the German of the Convention concerning various matters relative to the Sound Toll, and the mode of its collection, concluded between the said Commissioners on the 13th of August of the present year. The originals of which have been transmitted by them to their respective governments.

In testimony whereof the said Commissioners have hereunto set their hands and seals, at Elsinore, the 22nd of September, 1841.

(Signed)

(Signed)

(L. S.) FRANCIS C. MAC GREGOR. (L. S.) HOLTEN.

The foregoing Schedules of Duties and Agreements were duly submitted to, and formally approved by, his Danish Majesty.

By Section 7, the duty on all non-enumerated articles in British ships, is reduced from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent, *ad valorem*; and, by Sections 8 and 9, the duties upon Spanish and Portuguese wines, in British vessels, are assimilated and reduced from 58 stivers = 4s. 6d. to 36 stivers, or 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hogshead. The charge of a rose-bole, $4\frac{3}{4}$ specie-dollars = 21s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. upon British ships from ports not British, is abolished.

The articles of *coals, grindstones, chalk, &c.*, are to pass *duty free*, not by suffrance, but by agreement.

The new stipulations as to office-hours, fees, &c., will greatly diminish the delay and expense of passing the Sound.

The Sound expenses, not specified in the foregoing agreement, are chiefly for boat hire, from 9 to 21 rix-bank-dollars, according to the weather and season of the year, and a few other incidental charges.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

THE position of Elsinore has rendered it the point of quarantine examination for all the ports within it and of the Baltic, and a "Sound Pass" may be considered equal to a clean bill of health. The station for vessels which are subjected to quarantine, is Kensoë, near Gottenburg. The short quarantine of four days' observation is, however, allowed to be performed in the roadstead of Elsinore.

The quarantine charges are:—

	R.b.d.	Skg
For first visit	5	0
„ Sanatory guard	5	0
„ the quarantine boat	13	0
„ per centage of $\frac{1}{12}$ th to administration	1	8
„ purification charge	2	72
„ quarantine flag	3	0
„ <i>free pratique</i> charge	2	0

Total R.b.d. 31 80=£3 11s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Bill of Health, 1 rix-bank-dollar (2s. 3d.) for each man of the crew.

No vessels destined for Danish ports are subjected to quarantine at Elsinore.

Vessels from the north of Europe, including all the Baltic ports,—from England,—and from the west coast of France, are also exempt from quarantine at Elsinore.

Vessels from all other countries are liable.

PILOTAGE.

THERE is a board of sworn pilots established at Elsinore on one side, and at Dragoe on the other side of the Sound, who are responsible for all accidents when employed. They are paid according to the draft of water of the vessel, in Danish feet and in rix-bank-dollars, silver money. The following Table gives the rates for the two seasons. The silver money is reducible to paper, according to the current rate of exchange, published by the government every three months.

I.—From the 1st of April to the 30th of September.

DRAFT.			For Dragoe.		Copenhagen.		Kullen.	
			R.b.d.	Skg.	R.b.d.	Skg.	R.b.d.	Skg.
Under		8 feet.	11	78	9	10	5	72
Between	8	and 9	13	16	10	6	6	63
„	9	„ 10	14	50	11	2	7	53
„	10	„ 11	15	84	11	94	8	44
„	11	„ 12	17	22	12	91	9	35
„	12	„ 13	18	56	13	87	10	25
„	13	„ 14	19	90	14	83	11	16
„	14	„ 15	21	28	15	78	12	7
„	15	„ 16	22	62	16	75	12	93
„	16	„ 17	24	65	17	56	13	88
„	17	„ 18	26	68	18	37	15	44
„	18	„ 19	28	71	20	19	17	3
„	19	„ 20	30	74	22	0	18	59
„	20	„ 21	32	77	24	77	20	19
„	21	„ 22	34	80	27	59	21	74
„	22	„ 23	36	83	29	40	23	34

II.—From the 1st of October to the 30th of March.

DRAFT.			For Dragoe.		Copenhagen.		Kullen.	
			R.b.d.	Skg.	R.b.d.	Skg.	R.b.d.	Skg.
Under	.	8 feet	14	92	11	35	7	53
Between	8 and 9	"	16	75	12	61	8	73
"	9	" 10	18	56	13	88	9	92
"	10	" 11	20	37	15	19	11	16
"	11	" 12	22	19	16	47	12	36
"	12	" 13	24	0	17	73	13	55
"	13	" 14	25	77	19	4	14	75
"	14	" 15	27	59	20	29	15	95
"	15	" 16	29	40	21	57	17	17
"	16	" 17	32	12	24	0	18	37
"	17	" 18	34	80	26	39	20	48
"	18	" 19	37	52	28	79	22	57
"	19	" 20	40	24	31	21	24	68
"	20	" 21	42	92	33	60	26	79
"	21	" 22	45	64	36	4	28	88
"	22	" 23	48	36	38	43	31	3

The pilot receives 64 skillings silver for each 24 hours that he remains on board after the first 24 hours have expired.

COPENHAGEN.

THE port charges at this port, and pilotage, including Sound-dues, are high ; and those charges are increased about one-third upon ships which arrive from countries south of Cape Finisterre. The charges upon a ship of 250 tons, arriving from ports north of Cape Finisterre, are calculated at about 55*l.* sterling, and from ports south of that Cape at nearly 80*l.* sterling.

Heavy as the port and other charges are, Copenhagen has convenient and not expensive advantages for repairing ships, and for procuring biscuit, salted beef and pork, butter, and other articles for ships' stores, at moderate prices. Marine insurances are effected at about the same rates as at Hamburg.

Goods are sold at three months' and sometimes at six months' credit. The commission charged on sales is 3 per cent,—on purchases, 2 per cent.

The different trades and crafts are engrossed by guilds or corporations ; and a foreigner must become a citizen at the expense of about 100*l.* sterling, before he is allowed to trade as a merchant. It rarely happens that a foreigner can become a manufacturer or handicraftsman ; nor is it of much consequence to him that he should, as the restrictions of the guilds would be ruinous to a foreign artisan or tradesman.

ALTONA.

For the port-charges and regulations of this town, see *Hanse Towns*.

A REVIEW of the Navigation inwards and outwards through the Sound during the Ten Years from 1827 to 1836, shewing the average Number of Ships and the share of each Nation in the Baltic trade.

NATIONS.	Aggregate No. of Ships in ten years.	Average No. of one year.	Share per cent of each Nation.
1. British	38,323	3,832	31,44
2. Prussian	20,611	2,062	16,91
3. Norwegian	12,943	1,294	10,62
4. Swedish	11,346	1,135	9,31
5. Dutch	9,033	903	7,41
6. Danish	8,183	818	6,71
7. Mecklenburg	6,094	609	5,
8. Russian	4,853	485	3,98
9. Hanoverian	4,761	476	3,90
10. Hamburg Lubeck, and Bremen	1,887	188	1,54
11. American	1,696	170	1,40
12. French	1,408	141	1,16
13. Oldenburg	488	49	40
14. Spanish	89	9	} 22
15. Portuguese	25	3	
16. Italian States	124	12	
17. Belgian	38	4	
Totals	121,902	12,190	100

In 1837 the number of ships which passed inwards and outwards, were	13,100
1838 ditto ditto	13,960
1839 ditto ditto	16,175
1840 ditto ditto	15,662

STATEMENT of Ships which passed through the Sound in 1840.

C O U N T R I E S.		From the Ocean,			From the Baltic.		
		Loaded	Ballast.	Total.	Loaded	Ballast.	Total.
British		1,058	1,000	2,058	2,010	3	2,013
Swedish		572	115	687	632	49	681
Norwegian		767	251	1,018	904	84	988
Prussian		644	861	1,505	1,517	4	1,521
Dutch		168	256	424	529	1	530
Mecklenburg		197	294	491	473	2	475
Russian		252	136	388	411	7	418
Hanoverian		137	229	366	409	...	409
French		83	37	120	118	1	119
Hanseatic	Lubeck	44	5	49	45	2	47
	Bremen	20	5	25	35	...	35
	Hamburg	6	1	7	15	1	16
American		66	4	70	64	4	68
Oldenburg		24	11	35	34	...	34
Neapolitan		23	1	24	18	4	22
Belgian		3	7	10	10	...	10
Spanish		4	6	10	9	...	9
Portuguese		...	1	1	4	...	4
Tuscan		2	...	2	3	...	3
Sardinian		1	„	1	...	...	...
Danish		444	64	508	440	21	461
Totals		4,515	3,284	7,799	7,680	183	7,863

STATEMENT, the particulars of which (although not derived from Official Sources, may, on the whole, be relied on in point of Correctness) show the Revenue of the Sound Toll during the 17 years from 1821 to 1837 inclusive, together with the Proportion paid by British Ships.

Years.	Total No. of vessels which passed the Sound.	Total Amount of Sound duty paid.	No. of British Ships which passed the Sound.	Amount of Sound duty paid by British Ships.	Proportion to the total amount of Sound duty paid.
		£		£	
1821	9,177	166,918	2819	66,980	40 per cent
1822	9,494	141,953	3099	51,687	37 "
1823	9,214	148,139	3016	49,000	37 "
1824	10,547	143,070	3502	53,684	37 "
1825	13,143	137,632	5156	57,248	41 "
1826	11,065	116,783	3730	41,959	36 "
1827	13,037	146,056	5103	702,202	37 "
1828	13,258	138,373	4431		
1829	13,486	155,611	4805		
1830	13,312	161,445	4274		
1831	12,946	141,889	4772		
1832	12,202	137,777	3330		
1833	10,985	136,667	3192		
1834	10,605	137,222	2756		
1835	10,255	177,324	2472		
1836	11,916	211,094	3181		
1837	13,102	213,997	3417		
In 17 years	197,641	£2,611,950	63,055	£1,022,660	631
Average of } 1 year. }	11,626	£153,644	3709	£60,156	37 per cent

RECAPITULATION.

	£	s.	d.
I. Annual Charge upon the trade to the United Kingdom	45,766	11	3
II. " " upon British shipping	11,168	10	4
Total Annual Charge	£56,935	1	7

It must be remarked, that all the expenses upon the shipping being charged by custom at the rate of 5s. sterling to the specie dollar (instead of 4s. 6d.), the amount actually paid on that head is about 13,500*l.* per annum.

The sums stated (No. I. and II.) do not include the duty upon the British trade to the Baltic, which may be estimated at 60,000*l.* more, so that the whole burden imposed upon British shipping and trade in the Sound will amount to near 120,000*l.* a-year.

STATEMENT shewing the number of British Vessels from British Ports which passed inwards through the Sound with cargoes and in ballast, during the year 1838.

	Vessels.	Tons.
1. Laden with Coals	435	86,897
2. Ditto with Salt	80	14,332
3. Ditto with Herrings	39	4,421
4. Ditto with Lead, Bricks, &c.	35	4,620
6. Ditto with general cargoes	193	45,264
	<hr/> 782	<hr/> 155,534
7. In ballast	1,129	207,270
Total inwards from British Ports	1,911	362,804

The only increase of cargoes over preceding years is in coals, salt, and herrings.

The number of British ships lost in the year 1838 in the Baltic, were 13 ships of 3043 tons, or $\frac{1}{7}$ ths per cent of the whole number.

British ships which passed the Sound inwards and outwards in 1839 were 4498 ships 840,471 tons, or one third the whole tonnage.

In 1840, British ships inwards and outwards 4071, shewing a decrease of 427 ships below the number which passed in 1839.

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, that passed through the Sleswick-Holstein Canal and through the Large Belt, and of Vessels which arrived at Copenhagen in the Year 1838.

COUNTRIES.	Sleswick Canal. Number of Vessels.	Large Belt. Number of Vessels.	Arrived at Copenhagen. Number of Vessels.
British	11 of 1,062 tons	7 of 1,095 tons	108 of 21,112 tons
Hanoverian	353	8	2
Danish	1,318	2,068	4,068
Swedish	103	117	421
Norwegian	1	41	94
Prussian	16	2	477
Russian	24	...	108
Dutch	483	5	5
Bremen	10	1	4
Hamburg	15	1	...
Oldenburg	104	...	...
Mecklenburg	4	...	...
American . . . . .	...	...	4
Total	2,442	2,250	5,291

STATEMENT of the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of British Vessels, which Arrived at and Departed from the Principal Ports of Denmark (Holstein excepted), in the Year 1838.

PORTS.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.
Copenhagen	108	21,112	995	108	21,112	995
Elsinore	4	1,051	45	4	1,051	45
Wedbeck	4	763	37	4	763	37
Kiøge	2	377	18	2	377	18
Stevens Head	1	137	7	1	137	7
Nestved	1	130	7	1	130	7
Callundborg	1	200	10	1	200	10
Corsoer	2	334	16	2	334	16
Assens	1	87	5	1	87	5
Sonderborg	1	212	10	1	212	10
Flensborg	1	72	5	1	72	5
Haderslev	1	243	10	1	243	10
Total	127	24,718	1,165	127	24,718	1,165

The trade of Holstein, especially its exports, being chiefly through Hamburg and Altona, with the exception of some direct exportations of grain, butter, cheese, and tallow, the commerce of that duchy will be noticed under the section hereafter for the Hanse Towns.

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels which Arrived at Copenhagen from Foreign Ports, distinguishing the Trade with each Country, in the Year 1838.

Countries from which arrived.	Number of Vessels.	Countries from which arrived.	Number of Vessels.
Great Britain and Ireland	186	Spain	6
Norway	152	Mediterranean	13
Sweden	507	United States	7
Russia	149	South America	5
Prussia	585	West Indies	27
Mecklenburg	7	East	1
Muebeck	55	Iceland	47
Hamburg	13	Faro Islands	11
Denmark	13	Greenland	7
Holland	20	Spitzbergen	4
Belgium	6		
France	28	Total	1,867
Portugal	18		

The importations from England into Copenhagen, as well as into the lesser ports of Denmark, are confined chiefly to coals, salt, and iron.

Extract from a despatch from Consul MacGregor, dated Elsinore, May, 1839.

“ With regard to the trade of Copenhagen, the vice-consul reports that a good deal of activity prevailed there in the corn trade, particularly towards the fall of the year 1838, consequent upon the demand for wheat in England, combined with the supplies of rye and barley required by Sweden and Norway.

“ About 60,000 quarters of corn, of which one-fourth is wheat, appear to have been exported from Copenhagen; but a far greater quantity was shipped from the outports. The trade with the British possessions in America, which continues to be on the increase, was carried on last year in twenty-eight British vessels, of 4481 tons, and the quantities of provisions exported for the supply of those colonies, amounted to nearly 9000 cwt. of wheat flour, 3000 cwt. of biscuits, and 6000 cwt. of salted beef and pork. On the other hand, the importation of colonial produce has fallen short of what it used to be in former times, especially as respects the two important articles of sugar and coffee, of which direct consignments become less frequent every year,—the latter article especially. The common sorts, therefore, continue to be imported from Hamburg *via* Kiel, to avoid the Sound duty, which presses heavily upon this, as upon many other commodities forming objects of our trade.

“ Although the importation of British coals (about 8000 chaldrons) is improving with the greater extent given to the application of steam in Denmark, yet no change for the better is apparent in the legal trade of British manufactures; nor is this to be expected, unless the duties are considerably reduced, and the restrictions entirely removed.

“ The vice-consul at *Aalborg* states that not a single British vessel entered that port last year, the whole of the trade with England having been carried on under the Danish flag. The importation seems to have been confined to a few cargoes of salt and iron, and to twenty-two cargoes of coals, for which returns were made in rape-seed, oil-cakes, hides, and bones, as wheat is not grown in that part of the country in sufficient quantities to become an article of exportation.”

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Corn and Flour exported from Denmark and from the Duchies of Holstein and Sleswick, during the year 1839.

	Tönde.
<i>Wheat</i> , to England	161,724
Do. „ the Hanse Towns	54,753
Do. <i>Flour</i> , to England	28,773
Do. „ the Hanse Towns	4,748

Carried forward 249,998
2 c

	Brought forward	Tönne.
<i>Rye</i> , to Sweden and Norway		249,998
Do. „ the Hanse Towns and Altona		196,934
Do. <i>Flour</i> , to the Danish Antilles		36,400
<i>Barley</i> , to England		2,879
Do. „ Sweden and Norway		502,771
Do. „ the Hanse Towns		477,453
Do. <i>Meal and Pearl'd Barley</i> , to Sweden and Norway		32,666
<i>Oats</i> to England		17,710
Do. „ the Hanse Towns and Altona		67,832
Do. <i>Meal</i> , to Do.		75,721
<i>Peas, Beans, &c.</i> to England		2,100
Do. „ Sweden and Norway		46,660
Do. „ the Hanse Towns		46,084
<i>Rape and other Seeds</i> , to England		33,572
Do. „ the Hanse Towns		153,600
		20,330
		<hr/>
		1,942,710
Total of grain, flour, and seeds to all other countries		243,847
		<hr/>
Total of corn, &c. exported		2,186,557 tönne, or barrels.
Equal in hectolitres to		3,006,514
Or equivalent to nearly		1,093,278 English imperial quarters

RECAPITULATION of quantities of Corn, Grain, &c. exported to England, during the year 1839.

	Tönne.
Wheat	161,724
Ditto flour	28,773
Rye, <i>nil</i> .	
Barley	502,771
Ditto meal, <i>nil</i> .	
Oats	67,832
Peas, Beans, &c.	46,660
Rape and other Seeds	153,600

Equivalent to nearly 961,360 tönne or barrels.
 240,340 imperial quarters.

The other Exports were chiefly—11,674 horses, 27,904 oxen, 7,459 cows, 10,737 calves, 14,425 pigs, 16,264 sheep and lambs, 1,388,248 pots of distilled spirits, chiefly to Iceland, Greenland, the Hanse Towns, and Dutch West Indies.

11,272,900 lbs. Danish, of fresh, salted, and smoked beef and pork; of which quantity there were exported to England for re-exportation, 1,546,800 lbs.

Cheese 1,070,500 lbs. chiefly to Sweden, Mecklenburg, and the Hanse Towns; 73,732 barrels of butter, chiefly to the Hanse Towns; 76,300 tons of tallow.

315,400 lbs. of tallow candles; 1,601,100 lbs. calf, of sheep, and lambs' skins; 1,819,000 lbs. of ox, cow, and horse hides; 1,737,100 lbs. of wool; 9,929,600 lbs. of bones.

Denmark re-exports also the following Articles, the produce of the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and the fisheries, viz.—

Feathers and cider down, swan and goose quills, pickled and dry fish, train oil, skins, Iceland wool, &c.

The restrictive system in regard to importation, and the heavy port charges, have long, however, limited the trade and navigation for which the natural position of Denmark affords such great advantages and facilities.

AN ACCOUNT of the Revenue and Expenditure of Denmark in the year 1837, abstracted by the British Consul from the Report laid before the King by the Privy Council of State at the commencement of 1839.

A. INCOME.

I. Ordinary Revenues and Receipts.

From what sources derived.	Amount for Denmark Proper.	Amount for Sleswick- Holstein.	Total of Income.
	£	£	£
1. Land tax	256,402	139,488	395,890
2. House tax	38,941	15,405	54,346
3. Customs and Excise	329,975	86,379	416,354
4. Tax upon rank and salaries	6,173	46,370	52,543
5. Stamps	29,169	14,611	43,780
6. Tax upon property inherited, &c.	15,356	12,155	27,511
7. Fees levied in public offices	14,622	3,126	17,748
8. Woods and forests and other Crown property	19,239	162,592	181,831
9. Lotteries	32,770	18,919	51,689
10. Miscellaneous	4,030	823	4,853
Totals	746,677	499,868	1,246,545

II. Various Receipts.

	£
1. Surplus derived from the Duchy of Lauenburg	30,578
2. Income derived from crown property	46,946
3. Sums received on account of crown property disposed of	42,625
4. Revenues of the West-India Islands	11,079
5. Proceeds of the Sound toll	213,997
	£1,591,770
Loss in the exchange of paper-money and small coin	7,637
Total of revenue in 1837	£1,584,133

mark.—The original account is made out in rix-bank-dollars, which have been converted at the rate of 9 r.b.drs. per pound sterling, nearly answering to 4s. 6d. the dollar-specie of two rix-bank-dollars.

B. EXPENDITURE.

	£	£
I. The Royal Establishment.		
Allowances to the royal family and the princes of the blood	46,580	123,068
His Majesty's privy purse	21,162	
The court establishment and the King's stables	42,811	
Miscellaneous expenses connected with the royal household	10,451	
Expense of the royal studs	2,064	
II. Civil Departments.		
The privy council of state	1,400	161,856
Department of justice	38,104	
Ditto of finance	62,083	
Ditto of foreign affairs	25,796	
Miscellaneous expenses of the foreign office, including the Barbary consulates	19,886	
Requisites and contingencies in the public offices	14,587	
III. The Military Establishment.		
Cost of the army, including repairs of fortifications		303,369
IV. The Naval Establishment.		
Cost of the navy	132,553	133,814
Registration of seamen	1,261	
V. The Colonies.		
Establishment in the West India Islands	4,968	11,718
Ditto in the East Indies and on the coast of Guinea	6,750	
VI. Pensions and Allowances.		
Pensions and allowances to civil and military officers, entered upon the pension list of the finance department	40,946	93,021
Allowances and rewards to civil and military officers, men of science and artists	26,486	
Contribution to the general fund for the payment of pensions to civil officers	21,111	
Contribution to the Sleswick-Holstein widow's fund	3,333	
Allowances to widows and children of public officers	11,145	
VII. Public Works.		
Expense of repairs of palaces, public buildings, &c.	30,250	62,956
Ditto attending the cleansing of harbours	5,000	
Further sums required for the construction of the Palace of Christiansborg	5,393	
Maintenance of canals and light-houses	9,675	
Towards the construction of two new roads in Holstein	12,638	
VIII. Industry and Trade.		
Sums expended for the encouragement of manufactures	388	3,332
Expenses connected with trade and the consular service	1,266	
Sums paid in aid of private institutions of public utility	1,678	
IX. Arts and Sciences.		
Maintenance of the University of Kiel, including miscellaneous expenses for the encouragement of arts	20,255	26,893
Travelling expenses to young artists	1,105	
Sums granted towards the support of the theatre at Copenhagen	5,533	
X. Charitable Institutions.		
For the support of the poor at Copenhagen, of hospitals and other charitable institutions		10,918
Carried forward		£930,945

	Brought forward	£	£
XI. <i>Miscellaneous Expenses.</i>			930,945
Corrective and sanitary police		5,900	} 12,028
To the post office for parcels forwarded on the King's service		3,214	
Expenses connected with the provincial states		975	
Missionary establishment in Greenland, and bounties to the Ice-land fisheries		1,939	
XII. <i>Public Debt.</i>			

Interest upon the same	521,065	} 618,947
Payments to the sinking fund	97,882	

Total of Expenditure in 1837 £1,561,920

RECAPITULATION.

A. Revenue in 1837	1,584,133
B. Expenditure	1,561,920
Excess of Income over Expenditure	£22,213

A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW of the state of the Public Debt of Denmark at the commencement of the Year 1838.

	£
Amount of the debt on the 1st Jan. 1837	14,123,213
Paid off in the course of the year	154,178
Amount of the debt on the 1st Jan. 1838	£13,969,035

The debt is constituted as follows :

The Home Debt, consisting of

(a) Intermittent annuities	£6,983,819	} £7,742,888
(b) Terminable annuities	598,415	
(c) Life annuities	160,654	

Remark. About £300,000 bear interest at the rate of from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, £7,000,000 4 per cent, £300,000 from 3 to $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, and the rest consist of life annuities.

I. The Foreign Debt consisting of

(a) The old Dutch, Belgian and Frankfort loans, at 4 per cent	1,284,944	} 6,226,147
(b) The London (Wilson's loan) at 3 per cent	4,940,326	
Not bearing interest	877	

Total amount of Debt on the 1st January, 1838 £13,969,035

Extracted at Elsinore, the 21st April, 1839.

FRANCIS C. MAC GREGOR, *Consul.*

No. 1.

A TABLE, showing the Superficies of each of the Provinces of Denmark Proper, its Amount in Danish Acres or *Tons* of Land, and their average Proportion of one Ton of Hardcorn.

PROVINCES.	Superficies in geographic square miles.	Amount in Danish tons of land, geometrical measure.	Amount of hardcorn subject to taxation.	Average proportion of tons of land to each ton of hardcorn.
Zealand	129,2899	1,267,749	137,435	11,2
Moen Island	4,3361	43,400	4,101	12,9
Bornholm Island	10,3142	103,197	8,298	12,4
Funen	56,3105	562,859	62,005	10,8
Langeland	4,9078	48,976	5,267	10,9
Lolland	21,6423	214,320	25,377	9,9
Falster	8,4161	84,148	9,417	10,1
North Jutland	448,4203	4,453,328	204,915	26,9
Totals	683,6372	6,777,977	456,845	13

Estimated Production of Grain in Denmark and Holstein, computed from Works on National Economy, in Danish Barrels, of which 100 are equal to 48 Imperial Quarters.

	Annual home consumption.	Seed.	Average exports from Customs returns for five years.	Total.
Wheat	400,000	100,000	279,389	779,389
Rye	3,300,000	600,000	194,659	4,094,659
Barley	3,300,000	700,000	708,831	4,708,831
Oats	5,000,000	800,000	209,845	6,009,845
Beans, peas, and rapeseed	600,000	100,000	328,566	1,028,566
Total of divers sorts . . .	12,600,000	2,300,000	1,721,290	16,621,290
Do. in imperial quarters	6,048,000	1,104,000	814,219	7,978,219

It is not considered in Denmark that the production of grain will be much increased above the quantities stated in the foregoing table; which does not give quite eight bushels to the bushel sown, but which, however, is about double the returns for the quantity sown in Russia. Tobacco of inferior quality is cultivated in Jutland, and other places. Each peasant cultivates hemp and flax for domestic use, but not for sale or exportation. There is no beet-root for making sugar grown in Denmark.

No. II.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Barrels of Hardcorn at which the different descriptions of Land are rated in each of the Provinces of Denmark Proper, stating the Amount at which they were valued for their Contribution towards the Stock of the National Bank, as well as the respective Sums for which the Buildings are insured in the Country Fire-office.

PROVINCES.	PRIVILEGED HARDCORN.					UNPRIVILEGED HARDCORN.					HARDCORN SUBJECT TO TITHES.			Valuation made for the sake of contribution to Bank Stock.			Amount for which the buildings are insured in the Country Fire office.
	Pasture-lands.	Wood-lands.	Land belonging to Mills.	Matriculanted Hardcorn of King's Tithes.	Matriculanted Church Tithes.	Pasture-lands.	Wood-lands.	Land belonging to Mills.	Matriculanted Hardcorn of King's Tithes.	Matriculanted Church Tithes.	King's Tithes.	Church Tithes.	Clergy's Tithes.	Land.	Tithes.	Buildings.	
Zealand	16,647	947	239	1361	627	94,469	964	1116	9780	11,283	97,604	97,373	98,080	Sterling. 6,379,262	Sterling. 1,197,403	Sterling. 5,928,746	Sterling. 11,081,862
Moen Island ..	413	34	.....	.....	.....	2900	23	.....	362	369	2839	2829	2893	211,636	35,507	22,536	161,422
Bornholm Island	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	8102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7676	7849	407,160	19,859	8,634	126,251
Funen	7861	435	143	442	466	43,581	428	630	3865	4154	44,775	45,103	45,092	4,098,714	559,288	245,053	2,173,648
Langeland	440	14	2	.....	.....	4013	43	22	365	368	3914	3917	3917	372,451	48,825	25,924	199,034
Lolland	3409	96	20	.....	68	17,990	106	74	1825	1789	18,505	18,419	18,520	1,398,633	229,829	78,320	663,721
Falster	938	31	.....	.....	.....	7316	62	42	529	529	7030	7065	7367	483,705	88,972	28,785	237,092
North Jutland...	18,265	410	609	125	620	146,115	1015	2256	17,766	17,734	140,222	140,190	142,268	10,985,804	1,754,144	756,470	6,091,366
Totals...	48,169	1967	1013	1928	1781	324,486	2041	4140	34,492	36,258	314,889	324,072	325,986	24,337,385	3,933,822	7,093,868	20,794,396

No. III.

TABLE shewing the Distribution of Landed Property in each of the Provinces of Denmark Proper, stating the Number of Estates and Farms, as well as the Amount of Hardecorn at which they are respectively rated for the payment of Taxes.

PROVINCES.	MANORS.		Estates with Memorial Rights.		Estates without Memorial Rights.		FREEHOLDS.						FARMS ON LONG LEASE.				FARMS.							
	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.	Number.	Hardcorn.		
aland	125	10,868	53	1197	21	812	602	6850	1431	6838	1659	1134	1092	980	9903	1432	14,204	2327	2229	20,846	20,019	38,197	5942	2178
Den Island . . .	8	250	..	..	2	45	8	77	300	1388	420	182	202	..	..	..	..	..	15	126	712	1214	157	88
Funholm Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	506	26	149	21	12	..	327	5499	1205	1826	603	..	..	690	110	..	195
men	67	4031	58	1245	14	433	420	4355	2489	11,052	5597	3379	1036	4	44	125	420	1	661	5963	8250	20,663	1808	720
ngeland	5	307	..	..	10	315	12	158	59	230	204	135	72	3	38	64	85	12	19	307	1284	2768	345	66
lland	36	2285	6	571	6	555	131	1699	451	2236	572	399	371	79	801	517	1514	55	249	2246	3711	9750	593	555
lster	7	475	5	191	1	14	62	622	361	2020	441	293	290	4	55	94	205	3	73	675	1178	3715	615	103
orth Jutland . .	101	4997	154	4228	157	2944	1165	12,032	19,796	78,453	27,355	17,860	7483	60	708	1014	2552	204	392	3580	16,872	35,649	5146	2500
Totals . .	344	23,213	233	7232	211	4818	2447	26,270	24,915	102,886	36,329	23,414	10,546	1657	17,028	8271	20,306	3405	3658	53,823	52,716	112,066	12,606	6205

OBSERVATIONS referring to the foregoing three Statistical Tables, presenting a View of the Superficies of each of the several Provinces of Denmark Proper ; of the number of Standard Acres (denominated Tons of Hardcorn), as well as of the Distribution of Landed Property, extracted from the details supplied by the Statistical Commission at Copenhagen.

TABLE I.

RUBRICS I., II., III.—The superficies of Denmark in geographic square miles has been derived from the calculations of *Bruun and Morville*, upon the chart published at Copenhagen by the Society of Arts. The computation in Danish tons or acres (in which the lakes and other waters are not included), is that furnished by the Statistical Commission at Copenhagen.

TABLE II.

RUBRICS I., II.—The “*ton of hardcorn*” is the standard according to which the different taxes upon landed property are computed and levied in Denmark. The Danish acre or ton of land forms an area of 14,000 square ells of two feet, geometrical measure, and from 10 to 25 of such acres are reckoned to each ton of hardcorn, in proportion to the quality of the soil, whether privileged or not, and whether it consist of plough, pasture, or wood lands. Besides these, the taxes payable by the owners of mills, and of certain matriculated tithes, are also converted into hardcorn, at a computation varying with the degree of their productiveness. The taxes upon landed property constitute about one-third of the ordinary revenue of Denmark.

RUBRIC IV.—This Rubric contains the valuation of lands, tithes, and buildings, made in 1813, for the purpose of creating the fund required for the establishment of a national bank at Copenhagen ; it having been made obligatory upon the holders of such property to advance six per cent on that valuation, or in default thereof to give security for, and to pay interest at the rate of six and a half per cent upon the sum thus imposed.

RUBRIC V.—All buildings in Denmark, according to law, must be insured in the general fire-office or “*brandkasse*,” of which one exists for the towns, and one for the rural districts.

TABLE III.

RUBRICS I., II., III., IV., V., VI.—The three first classes of estates are principally owned by the nobility and gentry, but the proprietors of the fourth class, called “*selveiere*,” or freeholders, are mostly persons rather belonging to the middle ranks of society. The fifth class embraces only those farms on long lease (*arvefæstegods*), whose occupants are authorised by law to dispose of, or mortgage, the property. Farms, although on long lease, but *not* alienable, have been placed in the sixth class.

FRANCIS C. MAC GREGOR, *Consul*.

Elsinore, June 30th, 1838.

DANISH WEST INDIA COLONIES.

BEFORE the promulgation of the following Ordinance, the trade between foreign countries and St. Croix was not sanctioned by any act of the Danish government. The inhabitants were at first allowed by the local authorities a limited quantity of sugar or molasses for provisions. Afterwards they were permitted to purchase one-half of the necessary supplies of food;—finally, they were allowed to purchase all the provisions from foreigners. In all other respects the trade of the island of St. Croix was confined to the direct importation and exportation to and from Denmark.

St. Thomas was, at the same time, opened as a free port for the trade of all countries; and, in consequence, it became the centre of an extensive trade. The duties upon imports and exports are moderate, not exceeding 1 per cent *ad valorem*, and all port charges do not amount to more than one shilling per ton.

The island of St. John has no port of entry. Its supplies are carried from St. Thomas, to which the produce of St. John is sent for exportation elsewhere.

ORDINANCE of the King of Denmark, for regulating the Trade and Navigation of the Island of St. Croix; dated Copenhagen, the 6th of June, 1833.

Section 1. All vessels, without exception, Danish or foreign, coming from Danish or foreign ports, will be admitted at St. Croix, and may discharge and re-load in the harbour of Christiansted, or in the roads of Fredericksted.

Section 2. The port-charges hitherto exacted under the heads of anchorage-fees, stamps, &c., are abolished; but the anchorage-dues will be levied on the full burden of the vessel, viz.—

(a) Inwards:—

When the goods discharged amount to one-half of the tonnage of the vessel, or there-above, per commercial last, 48 skillings (2s. 3d.)

When the goods discharged amount to one-quarter, or less than one-half of the tonnage, per commercial last, 32 skillings.

When the goods discharged amount to less than one-quarter of the tonnage, 16 skillings.

(b) Outwards:—

In the same proportions, according to the quantity of goods loaded.

Vessels not breaking bulk are exempted from paying anchorage-dues, as also vessels belonging to the Danish islands, trading between St. Croix and the other Danish colonies. When the anchorage-dues have been paid at one place in the island, no addition can be exacted, except when the goods landed or

loaded on the same voyage, together with the goods previously landed or loaded, amount to the proportion subjecting the vessel to increased anchorage-dues.

At Christiansted, an addition of 50 per cent is exacted, for maintaining the quays, warping anchors, and sea-marks.

Section 3. All goods of Danish or foreign origin, coming from Danish or foreign ports, may be imported at Christiansted or Fredericksted.

Section 4. When part of the cargo of a vessel is intended to be landed, it will be required, notwithstanding that a specification of the whole cargo be delivered on entering, and a similar specification of the remainder or clearing out.

Section 5. The following exemptions and duties are fixed for the importation of goods.

(a) Free of duty:—

Indian corn and meal, rum puncheons, staves and head pieces, hoops for rum and sugar casks, nails for sugar casks, hooks, bills, utensils for sugar boiling, for distilling of rum, and for sugar mills, fire-proof bricks, mules, and asses.

All productions of this country, on having paid duty there, in vessels belonging to Denmark or the duchies, when loaded at a port where duties are paid, and accompanied by a certificate from the custom-office, proving the payment of the duty or the inland origin.

Provisions and fresh fruits, as yams, cassave, bananas, oranges, &c. the produce of the foreign West India Islands.

West India colonial produce, with the exception of coffee and tobacco, which are subjected to duty.

Furniture, when imported as the property of a person intending to settle at St. Croix.

(b) Subjected to a duty of five per cent:—

Other articles required for the use of the sugar plantations, such as what is also required for the food and clothing of the negroes, carts, saddlery and building materials.

Materials for repairing vessels.

Tradesmen's utensils.

Cattle and living animals, except mules and asses, which are free, and foreign horses which pay an increased duty.

Coffee and tobacco.

(c) Subjected to a duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

All other articles not named under letters *a* and *b*, and foreign horses.

(d) To be imported on payment of half duties:—

All foreign goods in vessels belonging to Denmark or the duchies, from ports where duties are paid, accompanied by a certificate from the custom-house offi-

cers, and not having paid duty there. From the amount of the half duty, is to be deducted the transit duty paid on the exportation.

(e) A deduction on the import duty will be granted.

On all foreign goods having paid duty at St. Thomas, when accompanied by a certificate from the custom-office, showing the amount paid, which will be deducted from the import duty at St. Croix, when the clearance is not older than 14 days. The trade and navigation to St. Croix, from free ports in Denmark and the duchies, will not enjoy the advantages granted to the ports where duties are paid.

C.—Concerning the Exportation of Goods.

Section 6. Goods of all descriptions may be exported from Christiansted or Fredericksted at St. Croix, in Danish or foreign vessels, on the following conditions, and subject to the following duties :—

I.—Sugars produced at St. Croix or there imported.

(a) In vessels belonging to Denmark or the duchies.

To a port in Denmark or duchies, where duties are levied, at 5 per cent.

To a Danish free port, or to foreign ports, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(b) In foreign vessels, in all cases, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(c) When sugars imported at St. Croix from St. Thomas or St. John, are re-exported, the duties there paid will be deducted.

II.—Rum or molasses produced at St. Croix, or there imported.

(a) In vessels belonging to Denmark or to the duchies.

To a port in Denmark or the duchies, where duties are levied, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

To a Danish free port, or to a foreign port, 5 per cent.

(b) In foreign vessels, in all cases, at 5 per cent.

(c) When rum or molasses, imported from St. Croix from St. Thomas or St. John, are re-exported, the duties there paid will be deducted.

III.—Goods of other descriptions in vessels of all nations.

(a) On coffee and tobacco exported to a Danish free port, or to a foreign port, four-fifths of the inward duty will be returned, and when exported to other ports in Denmark or the duchies, the full amount of inward duty will be returned against security to produce certificate from the port of discharge within six months.

(b) On all other West Indian colonial produce, imported free of duty, 1 per cent will be paid when exported to a Danish free port, or to foreign ports; and no duty will be paid when exported to other ports in Denmark or the duchies, on security being given to produce certificates from the port of discharge within six months.

(c) Goods of all other descriptions pay no export duty, whether they have been imported on or without paying duty.

D.—*General Regulations at the Importation or Exportation of Goods.*

Section 7. All goods sold by weight, whether free or subjected to duties, must be weighed on importation or exportation, and a certificate of the weight will immediately be granted. The weigh-money will be paid with two skillings per 100 lbs.

Section 8. The duties *ad valorem*, stipulated by the 5th and 6th Sections, will be levied according to the taxation approved by the West Indian government.

Section 9. In addition to the duties, one-tenth part of their amount will be levied as fees to the custom officers.

Section 10. The stamps hitherto required for certificates of all kinds, are abolished; and the duties on importation or exportation will accordingly not exceed what is stipulated by the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th Sections.

Section 11. Every owner or agent, whether a native or foreigner, may make his own declaration and clearance. Verbal declarations can be made out at the custom-house, and the written declarations be made out in the custom-house, for the signature of the parties, without expense to them.

Section 12. The custom offices will be open from 7 till 3 o'clock; but goods may be landed and loaded from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. Special declarations must be made previously, and be attested by the inspectors.

Section 13. When goods are landed or loaded without attestation from the inspector, or at other hours than stipulated, they are liable to confiscation.

Section 14. The present Ordinance will commence its effect on the 1st of October, in combination with the existing regulations, as far as they are not one way or altered by the present.

Foreign vessels are not permitted to trade with the Danish settlements in Greenland, Iceland, Faroe Islands, or with her factories at Tronquebar and Serampore. The small factories of Christiansborg and Fredericksborg, and a few ports on the coast of Guinea, belong to Denmark.

The importations from the Danish colonies into Denmark, are chiefly sugar and rum. Of the whole amount of sugar intended for consumption in Denmark, viz. from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 lbs., about two-thirds consist of importations from Danish colonies; but as foreign sugars are admitted into the Danish West Indies, it is presumed that those sugars are chiefly of Cuba and Porto Rico growth. St. Thomas being a free port, it forms an entrepôt for sugar and rum; exports about 15,000,000 lbs. of sugar to North America, and about 10,000,000 lbs. to Denmark. The Danish colonies export about 200,000 tierces of rum to Denmark, and about 400,000 tierces to North America.

SECTION V.

CHAPTER I.

RESOURCES OF FRANCE.

No country possesses within its boundaries greater natural advantages than France.

Although this highly favoured kingdom has not equal maritime advantages, nor minerals so conveniently disposed, as those of England, yet her internal natural riches are greater; and in minerals and harbours she has pre-eminence over the other great powers of the continent.

In geographical position, France is happily situated; the sea and the Pyrenees bounding her on the west; the waters of the Mediterranean on the south; the Alps and the *Rhine* on the east; and Belgium forming her northern, and it is true, most accessible, and less marked, frontier.

The surface of France is, in general, a *level*, very moderately undulated. The borders near Spain, Switzerland, and the Rhine; the central mountains, or hills, of Auvergne; and the ridge of Cevennes form the *exception*.

The Seine, Loire, Garonne, Rhine, Saône, and smaller rivers, open an extensive inland navigation, susceptible of very easy and great improvement: particularly requiring the general use of steamboats.

The Rhone has already been connected by a canal with the Rhine; and the Great Northern Canal opens a navigation from the Seine and Oise to the Scheldt. The rivers and seaports of France have now their navigation unlocked, and opened with each other, and with the rivers of Germany and Belgium, by means of eighty-six canals.

France has done but little in the formation of railroads. A very bad one extends from St. Etienne to Lyons; one from Paris to St. Germain, and two from Paris to Versailles, comprehend, with the exception of a few miles of branch-rails, the whole railroad communication of this extensive kingdom.

Arthur Young divides France into four irregular regions:—"In the first, the vine is not; in the second, the maize is not; in the third, the olive is not; in the

fourth, or the southern, there are the olive, the mulberry, and the vine, with most useful grains and agricultural productions; in the third, are all but the olive; in the second, all but the olive and maize, or Indian corn; in the first, all but the olive, maize, and vine."

According to MM. Chaptal and Mentelle, the soil of France may be classified under seven heads, by including the departments in which each quality predominates. As far as my own observations enable me to judge, I consider the arrangement correct.

In the following statement, the prevailing lands are accordingly arranged.

Rich Arable and Pasture Lands.—Pas-de-Calais, Nord, Somme, Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Eure, Eure-et-Loir, Seine-Inférieure, Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, Loiret, Oise, Bas-Rhin, Aude, Tarn, Lot, Garonne, and Hérault.

Heaths, Mossy and Barren Lands.—Loire Inférieure, Morbihan, Finistère, Côtes du Nord, Ille-et-Vilaine, Maine-et-Loire, Orne, Calvados, Manche, Lot-et-Garonne, Dordogne, Gironde, Ariège, Gers, Aveyron, Gard, Hautes et Basses Pyrénées, and Landes.

Chalky Lands.—Marne, Haute-Marne, Ardennes, Aube, Loir-et-Cher, Indre-et-Loire, Charente, Charente-Inférieure, and Vienne.

Gravelly Lands.—Nièvre and Allier.

Stony Lands.—Moselle, Vosges, Meurthe, Meuse, Haut-Rhin, Côte-d'or, Yonne, Haute-Saône, Doubs, Saône-et-Loire, Jura, Ain, Rhône, and Loire.

Mountainous and Hilly Lands.—Hautes et Basses-Alpes, Var, Bouches-du-Rhône, Vaucluse, Drôme, Isère, Corrèze, Lozère, Cantal, Puy-de-Dôme, Haute-Loire, and Ardèche.

Sandy.—Cher, Indre, Creuse, Haute-Vienne, Sarthe, and Mayenne.

Of the eighty-six departments of France, coal is found in forty-one; and iron is equally abundant. For steam navigation the former is, however, not conveniently disposed. Gold is found, but not in sufficient quantities to pay the labour of working. France has also mines of silver, copper, tin, manganese, cobalt, arsenic, nickel, bismuth, &c.; and great plenty of mineral salt.

Porphyry, marble, granite, slate, millstones, grindstones, freestone for building, fine porcelain, clay, &c., are abundant.

Although the original forests of France have been nearly all levelled, yet the kingdom has a much greater proportion of good, and generally larger, timber than England; and were it not for the great quantity required annually for fuel, the growth of timber trees in France would be quite sufficient for all domestic purposes, unless it be fancy woods for furniture and cabinet work.

A great variety of fish frequent the western and Mediterranean coasts, and most fresh water fishes abound in the rivers.

The colonies of France, with the exception of the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are, however, of great value, and part of Algiers, are all important in regard to their tropical productions.

The natural resources of France enable her to be more independent of exterior productions than any other country; and not only to assume and maintain a more formidable military position, but also to recover sooner from the disasters of long wars than any other European power. In these respects Prussia and Austria most resemble France.

SEAPORTS OF FRANCE.

FIRST CLASS, 5, VIZ.

Hâvre, or the port of Paris; St. Mâlo; Nantes; Bordeaux, and Marseilles.

SECOND CLASS, 6, VIZ.

Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Granville, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon.

THIRD CLASS, 14, VIZ.

Dieppe, Rouen, St. Brieux, Adge, Brct, &c. Servan, Calais, St. Valery, Vannes, Boulogne, Caen, Bayonne, Port-Vendre, and Cette.

FOURTH CLASS, 52, VIZ.

Gravelines, Abbeville, Fecamp, Honfleur, Dourneauez, Harfleur, La Hogue, Aurigny, Conquet, Morlaix, Quimper, Pontrieux, Concarneau, Port Louis, Redon, Auray, Le Croisic, Paimpol, Bourgneuf, Rochefort, Sables d'Olonne, La Rochelle, Brouage, Lannion, Marennes, Royan, Paimbœuf, Pauillac, Blaye, and Libourne.

CHAPTER II.

STATISTICS OF FRANCE.

SUPERFICIES AND POPULATION OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

KINGDOM AND COLONIES	Kilom. Carrés.	English square miles.	Population.	Inhabitants tosquare mile
France, proper*	520,195	211,730	32,365,527	
Corsica, dependent*	9,805	3,180	195,407	
Total	530,000	214,910	32,560,934	154½
COLONIES, &c.				
Regency of Algiers (Europeans) † .	—	—	4,021	
Martinique (Europeans)	7,538	2,874	13,000	
Guadaloupe, &c. (whites)	4,900	1,913	17,000	
Guyana	72,000	30,000	1,290	
Senegambia, &c. in Africa (whites)	—	—	1,000	
Isle of Bourbon (free)	2,531	1,126	30,000	
Pondicherry, &c.	—	—	700	
Total European population			32,627,945	

* Official returns of May, 1832.

† Annuaire du Commerce Maritime de 1834.

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Years.	AUTHORITIES.	Population.	Years.	AUTHORITIES.	Population.
1754	According to Father Mirabeau	18 000 107	1799	According to M. de Dupère	28,810 601
1772	— Buffon	21,671,777	1815	After the Treaty of Peace	29,233 000
1772	— Abbé d'Expilly	22 014,357	1820	Ditto	30,151,187
1785	— Necker	21 676,000	1827	By Official Census	30,851 515
1787	By Official Census	21,800 000	1832	Ditto	32,500,934
1791	Under the Constituent Assembly	26,393,074	1831	By Estimate	31,160,934
1798	According to M. de Prony	26,048,251			

The area of France in hectares	52,760,296
Ditto in English acres	130,401,127
Houses inhabited in 1832	6,642,416
Average number of inhabitants in each house for all France	5
Ditto do ditto for department of the Seine	23
Marriages, per annum	270,215
Births,	968,249
Deaths,	809,768
Average increase per annum	160,000
Population on the 1st of January, 1842, calculating increase at this ratio	34,160,934

RECAPITULATION of the Official Returns of the Physical and Agricultural Surface of France. 1835.

Lands paying direct Taxes :—

	Hectares.	Square leagues.
Arable lands	25,559,151	12,939
Meadows	4,834,621	2,447
Vineyards	2,134,822	1,080
Forests	7,422,314	3,757
Orchards, nurseries and gardens	613,698	325
Osieries, willow and reed plots	61,489	32
Ponds, cattle and horse ponds, fens, & canals of irrigation	209,431	106
Wild pastures, barrens, heaths, &c.	7,799,672	3,948
Navigable canals	1,631	0
Grounds under divers cultivation	951,934	481
Grounds under buildings	241,842	122
Total paying direct taxes	49,863,609	25,243

Lands not paying direct Taxes :—

	Hectares.	Square leagues.
Post-roads, bye-roads, public places, streets, &c.	1,215,115	615
Rivers, lakes, and rivulets	454,365	230
Forests and domains, not productive	1,209,432	612
Cemeteries, churches, presbyteries, and public buildings	17,774	8
Total not paying direct taxes	2,896,688	1,466

Total superficies of France 52,760,298 26,710

Buildings paying direct Taxes:—

	Square leagues.
Houses and other buildings, inhabited	6,642,416
Wind and water mills	82,575
Forges	4,412
Manufacturing establishments and workshops	38,030
Total	6,767,433

Total number of whole properties, or proprietors 10,696,682

Ditto of sub-divisions 123,360,338

Proprietors holding leases for ever	213,168
Ditto ditto life interests	38,305
Pensioners of state	154,875
Public employes, requiring security for fidelity	104,325
Ditto, exclusive of the army and navy, receiving salaries	627,830
Number of indigent persons	1,928,103
Operatives, or mere labourers, and not artisans, tradesmen, nor agriculturists	6,400,000

Population of Chief Towns by Census of 1827:—

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Paris			29,377
Lyons			29,122
Marseilles	115,943	Clermont-Ferrand	30,010
Bordeaux	93,549	Versailles	29,794
Rouen	90,000	Troyes	25,585
Nantes	71,739	Montauban	25,466
Lille	69,860	Limoges	25,612
Toulouse	53,310	Avignon	31,180
Strasbourg	49,708	Arras	22,173
Metz	45,276	Poitiers	21,562
Amiens	42,032	Grenoble	22,149
Orleans	40,340	Besançon	28,795
Caen	39,161	Dijon	23,845
Hâvre	37,000	Tours	20,920
St. Etienne	40,000	Beauvais	12,865
Boulogne-sur-mer	24,000	Le Mans	19,477
La Rochelle	11,073	Moulins	14,525
Nismes	39,068	Chalons-sur-Marne	12,500
Montpellier	35,842	Chalons-sur-Saone	12,200
Angers	29,978	Caracasomme	17,250
Rocheport	13,248	Bourges	19,500
Granville	7,000	Calais	10,450
Bayonne	14,773	Dunkirk	25,000
Perpignan	16,733	Abbeville	19,162
Narbonne	10,792	Dieppe	17,500
Cette	10,200	St. Malo	40,000
Toulon	28,419	Brest	29,860
Antibes	5,565	Cherbourg	18,450
Port Vendre	2,000	Lorient	18,322

GOVERNMENTAL DIVISIONS.

FRANCE, before the revolution of 1789, was divided into *thirty-two provincial governments*. The kingdom was afterwards subdivided into *eighty-six departments*, and the whole formed into *military, administrative, financial, judicial, academical and ecclesiastical divisions*.

The administrative divisions, &c. of France, as centralised in the bureau of the Minister of Justice and Public Works are, *eighty-six departments*, containing (according to the returns of 1832):—

Hectares of land	52,760,298
Inhabitants	31,561,463
Persons enrolled as national guards	5,722,462
As contingent militia	80,005
Qualified as jurors	129,000
Enrolled to vote for the election of deputies	100,638
Members to represent the departments in the Chamber of Deputies	460

These departments have been subdivided into:—

363 arrondissemens,
2,835 cantons, and
37,021 communes.

Each department is under the administration of a *préfet*;

The arrondissemens are each under that of a *sous-préfet*;

The cantons, severally, under that of a superior *juge de paix*; and

The communes, under the administration of a *mayor and his assistants*.

The department of the Minister of Justice comprises the administration of all the civil and criminal courts in France.

There are twenty-seven royal courts (*cours royales*), answering nearly in jurisdiction to the Westminster, or Queen's Bench.

The Minister of Justice holds cognizance of criminal convictions, and receives, as the Home Secretary does in London, applications from criminals for the king's pardon or favour. He is also keeper of the seals (*garde des sceaux*); and, by an Ordinance of the 6th of April, 1834, public worship was separated from the department of the Minister of the Interior, and annexed to that of Justice. The administration of public worship is now classed under fourteen ecclesiastical divisions, and sixty-six sub-divisions.

The expenditure of the Minister in the department of Public Worship, is for

	Francs.
The Catholic church	33,359,000
The Protestant do.	850,000
The Jewish do.	80,000

Total . . . Fr.34,289,000

France is divided under the administration of public instruction into the following twenty-six ACADEMIC DIVISIONS, (*Universitaire ou Académique*.)

Aix, 2 F. th. l. Marseille C.—16 communal colleges in 4 departments: *Bouches du Rhône, Basses Alpes, Corse, and Var*.

- AMIENS, C.—10 communal colleges, in *Aisne, Oise, and Somme*.
- ANGERS, C.—18 communal colleges, in *Maine-et-Loire, Mayenne, and Sarthe*.
- BESANÇON, 1 F. *let.* C.—15 communal colleges, in *Doubs, Jura, and Haute Saône*.
- BORDEAUX, 1 F. *th.* C.—7 communal colleges, in *Charente, Dordogne, and Gironde*.
- BOURGES, C.—9 communal colleges, in *Cher, Indre, and Nièvre*.
- CAEN, 3 F. *l. sc. let.*, C.—15 communal colleges, in *Calvados, Manche, and Orne*.
- CAHORS, C.—11 communal colleges, in *Lot, Lot-et-Gar, and Gers*.
- CLERMONT, C. *Moulins*, C.—12 communal colleges, in *Allier, Cantal, Haute Loire, and Puy de Dôme*.
- DIJON, 3 F. *l. sc. let.* C.—20 communal colleges, in *Côte d'Or, Haute Marne, and Saône-et-Loire*.
- DOUAI, C.—21 communal colleges, in *Nord and Pas de Calais*.
- GRENOBLE, 2 F. *l. sc.*, C.—7 communal colleges, in *Hautes Alpes, Drôme, and Isère*.
- LIMOGES, C.—9 communal colleges, in *Creuse, Corrèze, and Haute Vienne*.
- LYON, F. *th.*, C.—6 communal colleges, in *Ain, Loire, and Rhône*.
- METZ, C.—6 communal colleges, in *Ardennes and Moselle*.
- MONTPELLIER, 2 F. *med., sc.*, C.—Rodez, C.—17 communal colleges, in *Aude, Aveyron, Hérault, Pyrénées-Orientale*.
- NANCY, C.—15 communal colleges, in *Meurthe, Meuse, and Vosges*.
- NISMES, C. *Avignon*, C. *Tournon*, C.—9 communal colleges, in *Ardèche, Gard, Lozère, and Vaucluse*.
- ORLEANS, C. *Tours*, C.—5 communal colleges, in *Indre-et-Loire, Loiret, and Loir-et-Cher*.
- PARIS, 5, F. *th., l., med., sc., let.*; 5 C. and 2 colleges in full exercise,—*Rhims*, C.—*Versailles*, C.—20 communal colleges, in *Aube, Eure-et-Loir, Marne, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, and Yonne*.
- PAU, C.—10 communal colleges, in *Basses and Hautes Pyrénées, and Landes*.
- POITIERS, 1 F. *l.*; C.—14 communal colleges, in *Charente-Inférieure, Deux Sèvres, Vendée, and Vienne*.
- RENNES, 1 F. *l.*; C. *Nantes*, C. *Pontivy*, C.—18 communal colleges, in *Côtes du Nord, Finistère, Ille-et-Vilaine, Loire-Inférieure, and Morbihan*.
- ROUEN, 1 F. *th.*; C.—9 communal colleges, in *Eure and Seine Inférieure*.
- STRASBOURG, 5 F. *l., med., sc., let., th.*; (for the Confession of Augsburg.)—11 communal colleges, in the two departments of *Rhin*.
- TOULOUSE, 4 F. *th., l., sc., let.*; C. *Montauban*, F. *th.* (for the reformed church.)—9 communal colleges, in *Ariège, Haute Garonne, Tarn, and Tarn-et-Garonne*.

In all 26 Academies; 53 Faculties, of which 8 are of theology, 9 of law, 3 of medicine, 7 of sciences, and 6 of letters;—40 royal colleges and 320 communal colleges.

A Council of eight members, with the Minister as President, forms the Board of this department.

Note.—The letters added after the names signify*—C. a royal college; F. a faculty of theology, of law, of medicine, of sciences, or of letters, according how the abbreviations follow, as *th., l., med., sc., let.* The towns that are not the chief towns (academical) are in *italics*.

FRANCE, under the administration of the WAR DEPARTMENT, forms twenty military divisions, viz. :—

Military Divisions.	Head-quarters.	Departments forming Military Divisions.
1	PARIS	{ Aisne, Eure-et-Loir, Loiret, Oise, Seine, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise.
2	CHALONS	{ Ardennes, Marne, Meuse.
3	METZ	{ Meurthe, Moselle, Vosges.
4	TOURS	{ Indre-et-Loire, Loir-et-Cher, Maine-et-Loire, Mayenne, Sarthe.
5	STRASBOURG	{ Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin.
6	BESANCON	{ Doubs, Jura, Haute-Saône.
7	LYON	{ Ain, Hautes-Alpes, Drôme, Rhône, Isère.
8	MARSEILLE	{ Basses-Alpes, Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Vaucluse.
9	MONTPELLIER	{ Ardèche, Aveyron, Gard, Hérault, Lozère.
10	TOULOUSE	{ Ariège, Aude, Haute-Garonne, Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, Pyrénées-Orientales, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne.
11	BORDEAUX	{ Gironde, Landes, Basses-Pyrénées.
12	NANTES	{ Charente-Inférieure, Loire-Inférieure, Deux-Sèvres, Vendée, Vienne.
13	RENNES	{ Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, Ile-et-Vilaine, Morbihan.
14	ROUEN	{ Calvados, Eure, Manche, Orne, Seine-Inférieure.
15	BOURGES	{ Allier, Cher, Creuse, Indre, Nièvre, Haute-Vienne.
16	LILLE	{ Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Somme.
17	BASTIA	{ Corse.
18	DIJON	{ Aube, Côte-d'Or, Haute-Marne, Saône-et-Loire, Yonne.
19	CLERMONT	{ Cantal, Loire, Haute-Loire, Puy-de-Dôme.
20	PÉRIGUEUX	{ Charente, Corrèze, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot.

Each *Military Division* is under the command of a General Field Officer, and the whole under the direction of the Minister of War.

MINISTER OF FINANCE.

THE department of this minister combines nearly the same attributions as those of the English Treasury, and of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. All matters relative to the receipt and expenditure of the revenue are within this minister's administration; and he brings forward the budget in the Chamber of Deputies as the Chancellor of the Exchequer does in the British House of Commons. The divisions of France with the provincial head-quarters, for the purpose of collecting the revenue, under the Minister of Finance, are, including also those of the administration of public works, classed as follows:—

CUSTOMS (DOUANES) AND PUBLIC WORKS.

FOUR DIVISIONS, ETC. VIZ :—

CUSTOM HOUSES. General Inspections and Directorships.	FORESTS. Conservations and Principal Towns.		BRIDGES AND MAIL ROADS, CHAUSSEES (1) Inspections and principal Towns.	MINES. (2) Inspections & principal Towns.
1st LILLE. Cherbourg, Rouen, Aubeville, Boulogne, Dunkirk, Valenciennes, Charleville.	1st CLASS. 1st. Paris. 2d. Rouen. 3d. Dijon. 4th. Nancy. 5th. Strasbourg. 6th. Colmar.	10th. Châlons. 20th. Auxerre. 21st. Chaumont. 22nd. Vesoul. 23rd. Besançon. 24th. Lons-le-Saul. 25th. Rennes. 26th. Nantes. 27th. Angoulême. 28th. Poitiers. 29th. Bourges. 30th. Clermont. 31st. Avillac. 32nd. Alby. 33rd. Bordeaux. 34th. Privas. 35th. Grenoble. 36th. Aix. 37th. Montpellier. 38th. Carcassonne. 39th. Pau. 40th. Bastin.	1st. Paris. 2nd. Lille. 3rd. Châlons. 4th. Strasbourg. 5th. Besançon. 6th. Nevers. 7th. Lyon. 8th. Aix. 9th. Carcassonne. 10th. Bordeaux. 11th. Aurillac. 12th. La Rochelle. 13th. Chartres. 14th. Rennes. 15th. Caen.	1st. Paris. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, arron- dissements. 2nd. ABBEVILLE. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, ar- rondissements. 3rd. DIJON. 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, ar- rondissements. 4th. ST.-ETIENNE. 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, arrondissements. 5th. MONTPELLIER. 16th, 17th, 18th, arron- dissements.
2nd COLMAR. Thionville, Besançon, Strasbourg, Grenoble, Belley, Digne.	2nd CLASS. 7th. Douai. 8th. Alençon. 9th. Orléans. 10th. Troyes. 11th. Epinal. 12th. Mâcon. 13th. Moulins. 14th. Toulouse.			
3rd MONTPELLIER. Toulon, Montpellier, Marseille, Perpignan, Saint-Gaudens.	3rd CLASS. 15th. Metz. 16th. Bar-le-Duc. 17th. Niziers. 18th. Lyon.			
4th LA ROCHELLE. Bayonne, Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Nantes, Lorient, Brest, Saint- Malo.			(1) Fifteen divisionary inspectors; each principal town of the depart- ment is the residence of a chief ingénieur.	(2) The service of the mines are divided into five inspections and eight- teen arrondissements.

Each department has a royal treasurer, (Payeur du Trésor.)

The Department of the Minister of Finance is divided into the following Sections :—

1.—THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE FINANCE AND PUBLIC TREASURY.

	Francs.
Minister's salary	80,000
6 Directors (each 20,000 fr.)	120,000
1 Central cashier	20,000
1 Ditto paymaster	15,000
4 Under directors (each 12,000 fr.)	48,000
105 Chiefs and under chiefs of bureau (4000 to 5000 fr.)	621,500
626 Clerks of all classes (1000 to 3600 fr.)	1,526,100
Add to which indemnity for losses and responsibility to cashier and paymaster	24,000
Total	2,454,600

2.—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF REGISTRY AND DOMAINS.

1 Director general, salary	20,000
4 Under directors (12,000 to 15,000 fr.)	54,000
47 Chiefs and under chiefs of bureau (4000 to 5000 fr.)	307,000
68 Clerks of all classes	157,300
Total	2,454,600

3.—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF FORESTS.

	Francs.
1 Director, salary	20,000
3 Sub-directors	36,000
7 Chiefs and under chiefs of bureau	44,000
35 Clerks	73,100
Total	173,100

4.—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF DOUANES OR CUSTOMS.

1 Director, salary	20,000
4 Sub-directors	48,000
25 Chiefs and under chiefs of bureau	145,500
73 Clerks	147,800
Total	361,300

5.—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF INDIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS.

1 Director, salary	20,000
3 Sub-directors	36,000
28 Chiefs and under chiefs of bureau	156,000
129 Clerks of all classes	298,600
Total	510,600

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOBACCO
MANUFACTURES AND DUTIES.

	Francs.
1 Director	20,000
1 Sub-director	12,000
1 Chief book-keeper (<i>comptabilité</i>)	10,000
9 Chiefs and under chiefs of bureau	40,000
25 Clerks	66,000
Total	148,000

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE POST OFFICE
AND POSTS.

1 Director, salary	20,000
2 Sub-directors	24,000
24 Chiefs and under chiefs of bureau	135,000
10 Clerks	239,500
Total	418,500

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOTTERY.

1 Director, salary	20,000
1 Sub-director	12,000
0 Chiefs and under chiefs of bureau	54,500
4 Clerks	209,700
Total	296,200

9. COMMISSION OF COINS AND MEDALS.

1 President	18,000
1 Commissary general	10,000

LABORATORY OF ASSAY.

1 Director of assay	10,000
1 Inspector	7,000
2 Assayers	10,000
1 Aid assayer	2,500

BUREAU.

1 Chief	5,000
3 Commissioners	12,000
Total	74,500

3 Inspectors general of finance	144,000
2 Inspectors, 1st class	84,000
2 Do. 2nd class	60,000
2 Do. 3rd class	48,000

Total 336,000

Huissiers, messengers, office boys, servants, &c., employed in the minister's hotel, and in the nine central departments of finance—gross salaries

Indemnity for responsibility, &c... 60,000
Do. for night service (*postes*) 20,000

Total 80,000

RECAPITULATION—(Central).

2 Employed, total salaries

Or sterling..... £228,660

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MATERIEL ET DEPENSES).

Francs.

These expenses include stationery, printing, furniture and repairs, fuel, lights, liveries for servants, allowances to orphans of clerks, servants, &c., all amounting to

82,600

To the central department may be added

THE COUR DES COMPTES,* OR AUDIT OFFICE.

This court has some affinity to the English Exchequer, as well as to the auditory of accounts. Its functionaries are:—1 President, 3 vice-presidents (15,000fr.), 1 procureur-général (25,000fr.), 18 master counsellors (12,000fr.), 1 greffier in chief (12,000fr.) 18 referendary counsellors, 1st class (5500fr.), and 62, 2nd class (2400fr.) The last 80 have also 148,000fr. among them for *preciput*, and recompense for special services. There are about 30 others employed as huissiers, messengers, and servants. Total salaries of 133 employes..... 965,800
Total contingent expenses of the Cour des comptes

158,200

Total..... 1,124,000

Administration of the Minister of Finance in the 85 departments, exclusive of the Seine, or central.

SERVICE DES MONNAIES, OR COINAGE;

This division belongs partially to the central administration, but the *départemental* expenses are thus separated by the Minister of Finance. The functionaries are:—13 commissaries (*du roi*), (4000 fr. each), 13 comptrollers of exchange 3000fr.), 13 comptrollers of coinage (2500fr.), and 125 other officers—gross salaries

194,600

Contingent expenses—charcoal, machinery, &c. 88,000
(Expenses, 1833, recoining ancient monies was 800,000fr. This must be considered transit).

Total 282,600

* The *Cour des comptes* is divided for ordinary affairs, into three chambers; in each of which a vice-president sits. When the three are united into one court, the president holds the sittings. All public officers are bound to furnish this court with every information in their possession; and, in case of neglect or refusal, are proceeded against by the procureur-général. All matters of litigation relative to public accounts are decided in the *Cour des comptes*.

	Francs.		Francs.
The annual cadestral official expenses in the departments, without stating the number of agents, amounts to.....	5,500,000	Brought forward.....	9,276,800
SERVICE DE LA TRESORERIE DEPARTEMENTALE.		Salaries of 110 persons employed in the general manufacturing of stamps in Paris	449,950
TREASURY EXPENSES IN THE DEPARTMENTS.		Of 86 stamp magazine keepers in the departments	165,600
Expenses of realising the funds in Paris and in the departments, and carriage, commissions, &c., &c.	2,786,000	75 employed as <i>timbreurs</i> and <i>lauriers-jurés</i>	64,200
Salaries of 86 receivers-general, fixed at 2000fr. each	1,176,000	Contingent expenses	391,200
Taxations or allowances to the receivers on direct and indirect taxes (<i>remises</i>); remissions or abolishments on divers revenues, and cutting of woods, <i>bonifications</i> , &c.	3,995,000	Total	10,047,750
Salaries to 86 paymasters, at 740fr. each; and amount of expenses, indemnities for risk, &c., allowed them.....	980,000	FORESTS.	
Total treasury	8,937,000	<i>Service* administrative et de surveillance dans les départements.</i>	
* DEPENSES DES EXERCICES CLOS.		Salaries of 32 conservateurs (keepers), at 7000 fr. each; verificateur general of surveys, 7000 fr.; 75 inspectors, 4000 fr. each; and 3662 sub-inspectors, guards, &c. (salaries 2,575,500 fr.); 9 professors of the forest school at Nancy (salaries 20,000 fr.) Gross salaries, including 100,000 fr. gratification <i>aux à pied</i> , &c. &c.	2,695,500
This expenditure is somewhat in obscurity. The amount is	1,250,000	Contingent expenses	923,000
CONTRIBUTIONS DIRECTES.*		Total	3,618,500
Salaries of 86 directors.....	424,500	ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTOMS (DOUANES).	
Do. 85 inspectors	285,500	<i>Service administrative et de perception dans les départements—personnel.</i>	
Do. 772 comptrollers	1,304,800	26 directors	247,000
Total... ..	2,014,800	84 resident inspectors of divisions	416,500
Contingent official expenses	1,920,200	86 Do. sub do. do.....	275,000
Total.....	3,945,000	2,516 clerks, receivers, comptrollers of salt-works and duties, &c. &c.	3,815,650
Remissions† to preceptors, receivers of taxes, &c. (The number of tax receivers, &c., not named, said to be about 2000).....	11,274,000	Total	4,754,150
Total	15,219,000	<i>Active Service.</i>	
ENREGISTREMENT, TIMBRE, ET DOMAINES.		260 comptrollers and captains of brigade.....	538,400
REGISTRY (OR ENROLLING) STAMPS, AND STATE DOMAINS.		41 lieutenants of horse brigades... ..	54,900
Salaries of 86 directors (10,500fr. each)	903,000	133 chief lieutenants.....	168,800
Do. 150 inspectors (5760fr. each)	865,000	339 lieutenants (<i>d'ordre</i>)	342,000
Do. 300 verifiers (3560fr. each)	1,067,500	192 Preposés à cheval	227,200
Do. 86 register clerks	154,500	2 commandants of brigades	2,500
Total	2,990,000	2,434 lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, and preposés of brigades (<i>mobiles et ambulantes</i>)	1,683,450
2576 receivers—salaries, taxations, or remittances, &c.	5,400,000	4,890 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants of foot brigades	3,390,950
Contingent expenses—fees, repairing state buildings, printing, engraving, stationery, prosecutions, &c.....	886,800	64 commandants and lieutenants (<i>d'embarcations</i>)	62,350
Add Total	9,276,800	16,706 guards, magazine keepers, and other employés	10,285,648
		Indemnities and gratifications to the employés of the administrative and active services	350,000
		Total	21,860,348
		Bounties for rents, indemnities, to wounded employés; fuel, light, uncondemned seizures, &c.	1,297,300
		Total of Customs or Douanes.....	23,157,648

* This department receives taxes on land, windows, doors, patents, licences, &c.

† Chiefly allowances or indemnities.

REVENUE OF FRANCE.

THE general revenue of France (without including the local taxes of "Octroi," &c.) taking the annual average of the ten years, 1831 to 1840 inclusive, amounts to something above 1,000,000,000 francs, or £40,000,000 sterling.

The annual receipts for the last five years average nearly as follows :

1. <i>Direct Taxes</i> , viz.			
Land tax	Frs.250,000,000	=	£10,000,000
Personal and furniture tax	52,000,000	"	2,080,000
Door and window, do.	30,000,000	"	1,200,000
Patents and trade taxes	30,000,000	"	1,200,000
Domaines, registry, and stamps, and produce of woods cut down . . . }	225,000,000	"	9,000,000
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	Frs.587,000,000	or	£23,480,000
2. <i>Indirect Taxes</i> , viz.			
Customs	Frs.120,000,000	=	£4,800,000
Salt monopoly	55,000,000	"	2,200,000
Spirits, wine, beer, tobacco, and gunpowder	180,000,000	"	7,200,000
3. <i>Divers Revenues</i> , viz.			
Post, lottery, &c.	78,000,000	"	3,120,000
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	Frs.1,020,000,000	or	£40,800,000

EXPENDITURE.

THE average Expenditure for the last Five Years has rather exceeded the Income, ending 1839.

The average heads of expenditure were as follows.

1. Interest of public debt	Frs.220,000,000		
Ditto floating do.	10,000,000		
Annuities	5,250,000		
Interest of capital and securities	9,000,000		
	<hr/>		
	244,250,000	=	£9,770,000
2. Sinking fund.	45,000,000	"	1,800,000
Pensions	55,000,000	"	2,200,000
Civil List	13,000,000	"	520,000
Chambers of Peers and Deputies	1,400,000	"	56,000
Legion of Honour	2,675,000	"	107,000
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	Frs.361,325,000	or	£14,453,000
Ministerial Budgets of Expenditure, viz.			
Minister of Justice and Public Worship	Frs.55,000,000	=	£2,200,000
" of Foreign Affairs	7,500,000	"	300,000
" of Public Instruction	12,500,000	"	500,000
" of Interior and Public Works	125,000,000	"	5,000,000
" of War	250,000,000	"	10,000,000
" of Marine	75,000,000	"	3,000,000
" of Finances	25,000,000	"	1,000,000
" of Expenses of managing and collecting the Revenue }	150,000,000	"	6,000,000
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	Frs.1,061,325,000	or	£42,453,000

MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

THIS department was established under the restoration. Its attributions previously belonged chiefly to the departments of Finance and the Interior. It may be considered in France nearly what the Board of Trade is in England, but their respective attributions are in most respects dissimilar. By the Ordinance of the 6th of April, 1834, Art. II. states the attributions of the minister to be:—The framing and presenting of bills relating to the customs; the collecting and publishing of all statistical documents relating to commerce, agriculture, and industry; the investigation of claims and demands, in application of the laws on the customs for the protection of the commerce of France with foreign countries; the administration and organisation of the Chambers of Commerce and the Chambers of Arts and Manufactures; the formation and application of the regulations relating to the several *professions industrielles*; the granting of patents for inventions; the authorisation and statutes of anonymous societies, insurance companies, and savings-banks; the establishment of fairs and markets; the police of provisions; the lists of merchants and notables; the nomination of stock and commercial brokers, with the exception of the stock-brokers of Paris, who are to remain under the direction of the Minister of Finance; the composition and organisation of the councils of the *prudhommes*; the administration of weights and measures; the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers; the Ecole des Arts et Métiers; the *Bergeries* and Veterinary schools; the royal studs; the distribution of premiums in commerce, agriculture, and industry; the distribution of the premiums to the whale-fishers; the granting relief to colonists; the granting relief to sufferers from tempests and fires; the administration of the regulations for preserving the public health; the establishment of warm baths; the organisation and presidency of the Superior and Special Councils of Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures, and the Superior Board of Health.

TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.

THESE courts have been established to decide matters chiefly relative to trade and debts, in order to avoid expense and the delays of litigation; and the presidents and judges are chosen to serve as honorary, without emolument, and from among the most respectable and intelligent merchants in their respective towns. A president and two judges form a court: they sit every day (excepting on Sunday) throughout the year in Paris and in most of the trading and manufacturing towns. The clerks or *greffiers* alone are paid, and the whole expense of the *Tribunaux de Commerce*, does not, according to the finance accounts,

amount, for all France, to more than 175,000 francs (7000*l.* sterling). Nearly all commercial disputes are decided in these courts, and the equity of the decisions is generally admitted.

MINISTER OF MARINE AND COLONIES.

THE administration of the dock-yards, navy, and colonies of France, is centralised in the bureau of this minister, at Paris. The appointments, salaries, and contingent expenditure of the central department, are, according to the minister's budget for 1835, as follows:—

	Salary	Francs.
Minister		80,000
1 Secretary-general	"	10,000
16 Employés (<i>chefs et commis</i>), clerks in the secretariats, and office of charts and records (<i>archives</i>), 1400 to 6000 francs	"	47,200
FIRST DIRECTION.		
25 Employés, viz.—a director, member of the admiralty council, chiefs of division and bureaux, clerks, &c., 800 to 16,000 francs	"	100,900
SECOND DIRECTION. (<i>Ports et Arsenals.</i>)		
40 Employés, from 500 to 16,000 francs	"	136,500
THIRD DIRECTION. (<i>Colonies.</i>)		
44 Employés, from 1200 to 16,000 francs	"	142,500
FOURTH DIVISION. (<i>Funds.</i>)		
27 Employés. 1200 to 6000 francs. (Cashier 5500 francs—220 <i>l.</i>)	"	84,100
FIFTH DIVISION. (<i>Subsistances.</i>)		
19 Employés, from 1000 to 14,000 francs	"	66,800
34 Gens de service, &c. &c.	"	37,200
Contingent expenses of the offices, &c. in Paris, Versailles, &c.	"	183,000
207	Total in francs	888,200
	Or in sterling	£ 35,528

CHAPTER III.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

EXTRACT from TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP, between Great Britain and France. Signed at Utrecht, on the 31st of March and the 11th of April, 1713.

XIII*. The island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent islands, shall, from this time forward, belong of right wholly to Britain; and to that end the town

* See Article V. of the Treaty of Paris, 1763.

and fortress of Placentia, and whatever other places in the said island are in the possession of the French, shall be yielded and given up, within seven months from the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or sooner if possible, by the Most Christian King, to those who have a commission from the Queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the Most Christian King, his heirs and successors, at any time hereafter lay claim to any right to the said island and sands, or to any part of it or them. Moreover it shall not be lawful for the subjects of France to fortify any place in the said Island of Newfoundland, or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish; or to resort to the said island, beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish, and to dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said Island of Newfoundland, which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista, to the northern point of the said island, and from thence running down by the western side, reaches as far as the place called Point Riche. But the island called Cape Breton, as also all others, both in the mouth of the river of St. Lawrence, and in the Gulph of the same name, shall hereafter belong of right to the French; and the Most Christian King shall have all manner of liberty to fortify any place or places there.

Done at Utrecht, 31st of March and 11th of April, 1713.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOL, C. P. S. (L.S.)
STRAFFORD, (L.S.)

(Signed)

HUXELLES, (L.S.)
MESNAGER, (L.S.)

EXTRACT from DEFINITIVE TREATY between Great Britain and France (and Spain). Signed at Paris, the 10th of February, 1763.

V.* The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland, such as it is specified in Article XIII. of the Treaty of Utrecht; which Article is renewed and confirmed by the present Treaty (except what relates to the Island of Cape Breton, as well to the other islands and coasts in the mouth and in the Gulph of St. Lawrence). And His Britannic Majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the Most Christian King the liberty of fishing in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well on the continent, as those of the island situated in the said Gulph of St. Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fishery on the coasts of the Island of

* See Article VI. of the Treaty of Versailles, 1783.

Cape Breton out of the said Gulph, the subjects of the Most Christian King shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the Island of Cap^e Breton; and the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, and everywhere else out of the said Gulph, shall remain on the foot of former treaties.

VI. The King of Great Britain cedes the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in full right, to His Most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen: and His said Most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said islands; to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery; and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police.

Done at Paris the 10th of February, 1763.

(Signed)

(Signed)

BEDFORD, C.P.S. (L.S.)

CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN, (L.S.)

EL MARQ. DE GRIMALDI, (L.S.)

EXTRACT from DEFINITIVE TREATY between Great Britain and France. Signed at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.*

(Translation as laid before Parliament.)

IV. His Majesty the King of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the Island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht; excepting the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right, by the present Treaty, to His Most Christian Majesty.

V. His Majesty the Most Christian King, in order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing, which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in fifty degrees North latitude; and His Majesty the King of Great Britain consents on his part, that the fishery assigned to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, beginning at the said Cape St. John, passing to the north, and descending by the western coast of the Island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Raye, situated in forty-seven degrees, fifty minutes north latitude. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which is assigned to them by the present Article, as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the Treaty of Utrecht.

* Renewed by Article XIII. of the Definitive Treaty of Paris, 1814.

VI. *With regard to the fishery in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, the French shall continue to exercise it conformably to the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Paris.*

Done at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.

(Signed)

(Signed)

MANCHESTER, (L.S.) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES, (L.S.)

EXTRACT from the BRITISH DECLARATION. Signed at Versailles on the 3rd of September, 1783.

The King having entirely agreed with His Most Christian Majesty upon the Articles of the Definitive Treaty, will seek every means which shall not only ensure the execution thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, but will besides give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for the future.

To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, His Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting, in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them, upon the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland; and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed there to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing-vessels.

The Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing-vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, on their part, not molesting, in any manner, the French fishermen during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.

The King of Great Britain, in ceding the Islands of St Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations: and that the fishery between the said islands and that of Newfoundland, shall be limited to the middle of the channel.

Given at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.

(Signed)

MANCHESTER, (L.S.)

EXTRACT from the FRENCH COUNTER-DECLARATION. Signed at Versailles on the 3rd of September, 1783.

The principles which have guided the King in the whole course of the negotiations which preceded the re-establishment of peace, must have convinced the King of Great Britain that His Majesty has had no other design than to render it solid and lasting, by preventing as much as possible, in the four quarters of the world, every subject of discussion and quarrel. The King of Great Britain undoubtedly places too much confidence in the uprightness of His Majesty's intentions, not to rely upon his constant attention to prevent the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations.

As to the fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, which has been the object of the new arrangements settled by the two Sovereigns upon this matter, it is sufficiently ascertained by the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Peace signed this day, and by the Declaration likewise delivered to-day, by His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: and His Majesty declares that he is fully satisfied on this head.

In regard to the fishery between the Island of Newfoundland, and those of St. Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on, by either party, but to the middle of the channel, and His Majesty will give the most positive orders that the French fishermen shall not go beyond this line. His Majesty is firmly persuaded that the King of Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen.

Given at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.

(Signed)

GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

EXTRACT from the CONVENTION between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris on the 23rd of April, 1814.

I. All hostilities by land and sea are, and shall remain, suspended between the Allied Powers and France, that is to say:—for the land forces, as soon as the commanding officers of the French armies and fortified places, shall have signified to the Allied troops opposed to them, that they have recognised the authority of the Lieutenant-general of the Kingdom of France; and in like manner upon the sea, and as far as regards maritime places and stations, as soon as the shipping and ports of the Kingdom of France, or those occupied by French forces, shall have manifested the same submission.

V. The fleets and ships of France shall remain in their respective situations; vessels only, charged with particular missions, shall be allowed to sail; but the

immediate effect of the present Act in respect to the French ports, shall be the raising of all blockade by land or sea, the liberty of fishing, that of the coasting trade, particularly of that which is necessary for supplying Paris with provisions, and the re-establishment of the relations of commerce conformably to the internal regulations of each country; and the immediate effect in respect to the interior, shall be the free provisioning of the cities, and the free passage of all means of military or commercial transport.

Done at Paris, the 23rd of April, in the year of our Lord, 1814.

(Signed)

(Signed)

CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.) LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT, (L.S.)

EXTRACT from the DEFINITIVE TREATY, between Great Britain and France.

Signed at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814.*

V. The navigation of the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable into the sea, and *vice versâ*, shall be free, so that it can be interdicted to no one:—and at the future Congress, attention shall be paid to the establishment of the principles according to which the duties to be raised by the states bordering on the Rhine may be regulated, in the mode the most impartial and the most favourable to the commerce of all nations.

VII. The Island of Malta and its dependencies shall belong in full right and sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty.

VIII. His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for himself and his Allies, engages to restore to His Most Christian Majesty, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the colonies, fisheries, factories, and establishments of every kind, which were possessed by France on the 1st of January, 1792, in the seas and on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia; with the exception, however, of the islands of Tobago and St. Lucia, and of the Isle of France and its dependencies, especially Rodrigues and the Séchelles, which several colonies and possessions His Most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St. Domingo ceded to France by the Treaty of Basle, and which His Most Christian Majesty restores in full right and sovereignty to His Catholic Majesty.

IX. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, in virtue of the arrangements stipulated with the Allies, and in execution of the preceding Article, consents that the Island of Guadaloupe be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, and gives up all the rights he may have acquired over that island.

X. Her Most Faithful Majesty, in virtue of the arrangements stipulated with

* Confirmed by Article XI. of the Definitive Treaty of the 20th of November, 1815.

her Allies, and in execution of the 8th Article, engages to restore French Guyana, as it existed on the 1st of January, 1792, to His Most Christian Majesty, within the term hereafter fixed.

The renewal of the dispute which existed at that period on the subject of the frontier, being the effect of this stipulation, it is agreed that that dispute shall be terminated by a friendly arrangement between the two courts, under the mediation of His Britannic Majesty.

XI. The places and forts in those colonies and settlements, which, by virtue of the 8th, 9th, and 10th Articles, are to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, shall be given up in the state in which they may be at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty.

XII. His Britannic Majesty guarantees to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, the same facilities, privileges, and protection, with respect to commerce and the security of their persons and property within the limits of the British Sovereignty on the continent of India, as are now or shall be granted to the most favoured nations.

His Most Christian Majesty, on his part, having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of peace between the two Crowns of England and of France, and wishing to do his utmost to avoid anything which might affect their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any fortifications in the establishments which are to be restored to him within the limits of the British Sovereignty upon the continent of India, and only to place in those establishments the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

XIII. The French right of fishery upon the great bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the island of that name, and of the adjacent islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792.

XIV. Those colonies, factories, and establishments, which are to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty by His Britannic Majesty or his Allies in the Northern Seas, or in the seas and on the continents of America and Africa, shall be given up within the three months, and those which are beyond the Cape of Good Hope, within the six months which follow the ratification of the present Treaty.

XV. Antwerp shall for the future be solely a commercial port.

XVI. The High Contracting Parties, desirous to bury in entire oblivion the dissensions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise that no individual, of whatever rank or condition he may be, in the countries restored and ceded by the present Treaty, shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested, in his person or property, under any pretext whatsoever, either on account of his conduct or political opinions, his attachment either to any of the Contracting Parties, or to any Government which has ceased to exist, or for any other reason, except for

debts contracted towards individuals, or acts posterior to the date of the present Treaty.

XVII. The native inhabitants and aliens, of whatever nation or condition they may be, in those countries which are to change Sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Treaty as of the subsequent arrangements to which it may give rise, shall be allowed a period of six years, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications, for the purpose of disposing of their property, if they think fit, whether it be acquired before or during the present war, and retiring to whatever country they may choose.

XVIII. The Allied Powers, desiring to offer His Most Christian Majesty new proof of their anxiety to arrest, as far as in them lies, the bad consequences of the disastrous epoch fortunately terminated by the present peace, renounce all the sums which their governments claim from France, whether on account of contracts, supplies, or any other advances whatsoever to the French Government, during the different wars which have taken place since 1792.

His Most Christian Majesty, on his part, renounces every claim which he might bring forward against the Allied Powers on the same grounds. In execution of this Article, the High Contracting Parties engage reciprocally to deliver up all titles, obligations, and documents, which relate to the debts they may have mutually cancelled.

XIX. The French Government engages to liquidate and pay all debts it may be found to owe in countries beyond its own territory on account of contracts, or other formal engagements between individuals or private establishments and the French Authorities, as well for supplies as in satisfaction of legal engagements.

XXI. The debts, which in their origin were specially mortgaged upon the countries no longer belonging to France, or were contracted for the support of their internal administration, shall remain at the charge of the said countries. Such of those debts as have been converted into inscriptions in the great book of the public debt of France, shall accordingly be accounted for with the French Government after the 22nd of December, 1813.

The deeds of all those debts which have been prepared for inscription, and have not yet been entered, shall be delivered to the Governments of the respective countries. The statement of all these debts shall be drawn up and settled by a joint commission.

XXII. The French Government shall remain charged with the reimbursement of all sums paid by the subjects of the said countries into the French coffers, whether under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment.

In like manner, all French subjects employed in the service of the said countries, who have paid sums under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment, into their respective territories, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

XXIII. The functionaries holding situations requiring securities, who are not charged with the expenditure of public money, shall be reimbursed at Paris, with the interests, by fifths and by the year, dating from the signature of the present Treaty. With respect to those who are accountable, this reimbursement shall commence, at the latest, six months after the presentation of their accounts, except only in cases of malversation. A copy of the last account shall be transmitted to the Government of their countries, to serve for their information and guidance.

XXIV. The judicial deposits and consignments upon the "*caisse d'amortissement*" in the execution of the law of 28 Nivose, year 13, (18th January, 1805), and which belong to the inhabitants of countries France ceases to possess, shall, within the space of one year from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, be placed in the hands of the Authorities of the said countries, with the exception of those deposits and consignments interesting French subjects, which last will remain in the "*caisse d'amortissement*," and will only be given up on the production of the vouchers, resulting from the decisions of competent authorities.

XXV. The funds deposited by the corporations and public establishments in the "*caisse de service*," and in the "*caisse d'amortissement*," or other "*caisse*" of the French Government, shall be reimbursed by fifths, payable from year to year, to commence from the date of the present Treaty; deducting the advances which have taken place, and subject to such regular charges as may have been brought forward against these funds by the creditors of the said corporations, and the said public establishments.

XXVI. From the first day of January, 1814, the French Government shall cease to be charged with the payment of pensions, civil, military, and ecclesiastical pensions for retirement, and allowances for reduction, to any individual who shall cease to be a French subject.

XXVII. National domains acquired for valuable considerations by French subjects in the late departments of Belgium, and of the left bank of the Rhine, and the Alps beyond the ancient limits of France, and which now cease to belong to her, shall be guaranteed to the purchasers.

XXVIII. The abolition of the "*droits d'Aubaine*," "*de Détraction*," and other duties of the same nature, in the countries which have been formerly incorporated, or which have reciprocally made that stipulation with France, shall be expressly maintained.

XXIX. The French Government engages to restore all bonds, and other deeds which may have been seized in the provinces occupied by the French armies or administrations; and in cases where such restitution cannot be effected, these bonds and deeds become and continue void.

XXXI. All archives, maps, plans, and documents whatever, belonging to the

ded countries, or respecting their administration, shall be faithfully given up at the same time with the said countries; or if that should be impossible, within a period not exceeding six months after the cession of the countries themselves.

Done at Paris, the 30th of May, in the year of our Lord, 1814.

(Signed)

(Signed)

CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.)

LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT. (L.S.)

ABERDEEN, (L.S.)

CATHGART, (L.S.)

CHARLES STEWART, LIEUT.-GEN. (L.S.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—His Most Christian Majesty concurring without reserve in the sentiments of His Britannic Majesty, with respect to a description of traffic repugnant to the principles of natural justice and of the enlightened age in which we live, engages to unite all his efforts to those of His Britannic Majesty, at the approaching Congress, to induce all the powers of Christendom to persevere in the abolition of the Slave Trade, so that the said trade shall cease universally, as it shall cease definitively, under any circumstances, on the part of the French Government, in the course of five years; and that, during the said period, no slave merchant shall import or sell slaves, except in the colonies of the State of which he is a subject.

CONVENTION between Great Britain and France. Signed at London,
the 7th of March, 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

The trade in salt and opium throughout the British Sovereignty in India, having been subjected to certain regulations and restrictions, which, unless due provision be made, might occasion differences between the subjects and agents of His Britannic Majesty and those of His Most Christian Majesty; Their said Majesties have thought proper to conclude a Special Convention for the purpose of preventing such differences, and removing every cause of dispute between their respective subjects in that part of the world, and in this view have named their respective plenipotentiaries; who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles.

I. His Most Christian Majesty engages to let at farm to the British Government in India, the exclusive right to purchase at a fair and equitable price, to be regulated by that which the said Government shall have paid for salt in the dis-

tricts in the vicinity of the French possessions on the coast of Coromandel and Orissa respectively, the salt that may be manufactured in the said possessions, subject to a reservation of the quantity that the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty shall deem requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the inhabitants thereof; and upon the condition that the British Government shall deliver in Bengal, to the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, the quantity of salt that may be judged necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants of Chandernagore, reference being had to the population of the said settlement, such delivery to be made at the price which the British Government shall have paid for the said article.

II. In order to ascertain the prices as aforesaid, the official accounts of the charges incurred by the British Government, for the salt manufactured in the districts in the vicinity of the French settlements on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa respectively, shall be open to the inspection of a Commissioner to be appointed for that purpose by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty in India; and the price to be paid by the British Government shall be settled according to an average to be taken every three years, of the charges as aforesaid, ascertained by the said official accounts, commencing with the three years preceding the date of the present Convention.

The price of salt at Chandernagore to be determined, in the same manner, by the charges incurred by the British Government for the salt manufactured in the districts nearest to the said settlement.

III. It is understood that the salt works in the possessions belonging to His Most Christian Majesty shall be and remain under the direction and administration of the Agents of His said Majesty.

IV. With a view to the effectual attainment of the objects in the contemplation of the High Contracting Parties, His Most Christian Majesty engages to establish in his possessions on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa, and at Chandernagore in Bengal, nearly the same price for salt, as that at which it shall be sold by the British Government in the vicinity of each of the said possessions.

V. In consideration of the stipulations expressed in the preceding Articles, His Britannic Majesty engages that the sum of four lacs of sicca rupees shall be paid annually to the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, duly authorized, by equal quarterly instalments; such instalments to be paid at Calcutta or at Madras, ten days after the bills that may be drawn for the same by the said Agents shall have been presented to the Government of either of those Presidencies; it being agreed that the rent above stipulated shall commence from the 1st of October, 1814.

VI. With regard to the trade in opium, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that at each of the periodical sales of that article, there shall be

reserved for the French Government, and delivered upon requisition duly made by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of chests so applied for; provided that such supply shall not exceed 300 chests in each year; and the price to be paid for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which opium shall have been sold at every such periodical sale: it being understood that if the quantity of opium applied for at any one time shall not be taken on account of the French Government by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much in deduction of the 300 chests hereinbefore mentioned.

The requisitions of opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the Governor General, at Calcutta, within thirty days after notice of the intended sale shall have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

VII. In the event of any restriction being imposed upon the exportation of saltpetre, the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty shall nevertheless be allowed to export that article to the extent of 18,000 maunds.

VIII. His Most Christian Majesty, with the view of preserving the harmony subsisting between the two nations, having engaged by the twelfth Article of the Treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814, not to erect any fortifications in the establishments to be restored to him by the said Treaty, and to maintain no greater number of troops than may be necessary for the purposes of police; His Britannic Majesty on his part, in order to give every security to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty residing in India, engages, if at any time there should arise between the High Contracting Parties any misunderstanding or rupture (which God forbid), not to consider or treat as prisoners of war those persons who belong to the civil establishments of His Most Christian Majesty in India, nor the officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, who, according to the terms of the said Treaty, shall be necessary for the maintenance of the police in the said establishments, and to allow them to remain three months to settle their personal affairs, and also to grant them the necessary facilities and means of conveyance to France with their families and private property.

His Britannic Majesty further engages to permit the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty in India, to continue their residence and commerce so long as they shall conduct themselves peaceably, and shall do nothing contrary to the laws and regulations of the Government.

But in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the British Government should judge it necessary to order them to quit India, they shall be allowed the period of six months to retire with their effects and property to France, or to any other country they may choose.

At the same time it is to be understood, that this favour is not to be

extended to those who may act contrary to the laws and regulations of the British Government.

IX. All Europeans and others whosoever, against whom judicial proceedings shall be instituted within the limits of the said settlements or factories belonging to His Most Christian Majesty, for offences committed, or for debts contracted within the said limits, and who shall take refuge out of the same, shall be delivered up to the chiefs of the said settlements and factories; and all Europeans and others whosoever, against whom judicial proceedings as aforesaid shall be instituted, without the said limits, and who shall take refuge within the same, shall be delivered up by the chiefs of the said settlements and factories, upon demand being made of them by the British Government.

X. For the purpose of rendering this agreement permanent, the High Contracting Parties hereby engage, that no alteration shall be made in the conditions and stipulations in the foregoing Articles, without the mutual consent of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Most Christian Majesty.

Done at London, this 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(Signed)

(Signed)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, (L.S.)

LE COMTE DE LA CHATRE, (L.S.)

EXTRACT FROM DEFINITIVE TREATY between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris, 20th November, 1815.

VII. In all countries which shall change Sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Treaty, as of the arrangements which are to be made in consequence thereof, a period of six years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications shall be allowed to the inhabitants, natives, or foreigners, of whatever condition and nation they may be, to dispose of their property, if they should think fit so to do, and to retire to whatever country they may choose.

VIII. All the dispositions of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, relative to the countries ceded by that Treaty, shall equally apply to the several territories and districts ceded by the present Treaty.

XI. The Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, and the final Act of the Congress at Vienna, of the 9th of June, 1815, are confirmed, and shall be maintained in all such of their enactments which shall not have been modified by the Articles of the present Treaty.

Done at Paris, this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(Signed)

(Signed)

CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.)

RICHELIEU, (L.S.)

WELLINGTON, (L.S.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—The High Contracting Powers, sincerely desiring to give effect to the measures on which they deliberated at the Congress of Vienna, relative to the complete and universal abolition of the Slave Trade, and having each, in their respective dominions, prohibited, without restriction, their colonies and subjects from taking any part whatever in this traffic, engage to renew conjointly their efforts, with the view of securing final success to those principles which they proclaimed in the Declaration of the 4th and 8th of February, 1815, and of concerting without loss of time, through their ministers at the Courts of London and of Paris, the most effectual measures for the entire and definitive abolition of a commerce so odious and so strongly condemned by the laws of religion and of nature.

Done at Paris, this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(Signed)

CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.)
WELLINGTON, (L.S.)

RICHELIEU, (L.S.)

CONVENTION (No. 7) between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris, November 20th, 1815.

I. The subjects of His Britannic Majesty having claims upon the French Government, who, in contravention of the 2nd Article of the Treaty of Commerce of 1786,* and since the 1st of January, 1793, have suffered on that account, by the confiscations or sequestrations decreed in France, shall, in conformity to the Fourth Additional Article of the Treaty of Paris of the year 1814, themselves, their heirs or assigns, subjects of His Britannic Majesty, be indemnified and paid, when their claims shall have been admitted as legitimate, and

* *Extract from the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between Great Britain and France. Signed at Versailles, 26th of September, 1786.* •

II. For the future security of commerce and friendship between the subjects of their said Majesties, and to the end that this good correspondence may be preserved from all interruption and disturbance, it is concluded and agreed, that if at any time there should arise any misunderstanding, breach of friendship or rupture between the crowns of their Majesties, which God forbid! (which rupture shall not be deemed to exist until the recalling or sending home of the respective ambassadors and ministers) the subjects of each of the two parties residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade therein, without any manner of disturbance, so long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws and ordinances: and in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the respective governments should be obliged to order them to remove, the term of twelve months shall be allowed them for that purpose, in order that they may remove, with their effects and property, whether entrusted to individuals or to the state. At the same time it is to be understood that this favour is not to be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established laws.

when the amount of them shall have been ascertained, according to the forms and under the conditions hereafter stipulated.

SLAVE TRADE.

ORDINANCE OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:—

I. When the Commission established by our Ordinance of the 22nd of December, 1819, shall determine that there are grounds for proceeding before the Tribunals for a crime committed in respect of the Slave Trade, and that a captain of a ship of long voyage is implicated in the prosecution, our Minister of Marine shall immediately prohibit the said captain from embarking for any destination beyond sea, and shall continue the prohibition until judgment shall have been pronounced.

The prohibitions against embarking, which have been already pronounced by our Minister, Secretary of State of the Marine and Colonies, in the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, are hereby confirmed.

II. When the decisions shall have been finally pronounced, they shall be carried into effect by our Minister, Secretary of State of the Marine and Colonies, in conformity with the contents of the judgments and decrees, whether it be to remove the prohibition, or definitively to interdict the captain.

III. Our Minister, Secretary of State of the Marine and Colonies, is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

Given in our Palace of the Tuileries, the 13th of August, 1823, and of our reign the 29th.

By the King,

LOUIS.

The Peer of France, Minister, Secretary of State of the Marine and Colonies,

MARQUIS DE CLERMONT-TONNERRE.

CONVENTION of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and France.

Signed at London, January the 26th, 1826.

In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of facilitating the commercial inter-

course between their respective subjects; and being persuaded that nothing can more contribute to the fulfilment of their mutual wishes in this respect, than to simplify and equalize the regulations which are now in force relative to the navigation of both kingdoms, by the reciprocal abrogation of all discriminating duties levied upon the vessels of either of the two nations in the ports of the other, whether under the head of duties of tonnage, harbour, light-house, pilotage, and others of the same description, or in the shape of increased duties upon goods on account of their being imported or exported in other than national vessels:—have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for this purpose, that is to say:—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George Canning, a Member of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and His said Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable William Huskisson, a Member of his said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations, and Treasurer of His said Majesty's Navy:—

And His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the Prince Jules, Count de Polignac, a Peer of France, *Maréchal-de-Camp* of His Most Christian Majesty's Forces, and his Ambassador at the Court of His Britannic Majesty, &c.—

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

I. From and after the 5th of April of the present year, French vessels coming from or departing for the ports of France, or, if in ballast, coming from or departing for any place, shall not be subject, in the ports of the United Kingdom, either on entering into, or departing from the same, to any higher duties of tonnage, harbour, light-house, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, than those to which British vessels, in respect of the same voyages, are or may be subject, on entering into or departing from such ports; and reciprocally, from and after the same period, British vessels coming from or departing for the ports of the United Kingdom, or, if in ballast, coming from or departing for any place, shall not be subject, in the ports of France, either on entering into or departing from the same, to any higher duties of tonnage, harbour, light-house, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, than those to which French vessels, in respect of the same voyages, are or may be subject, on entering into or departing from such ports; whether such duties are collected separately, or are consolidated in one

and the same duty;—His Most Christian Majesty reserving to himself to regulate the amount of such duty or duties in France, according to the rate at which they are or may be established in the United Kingdom: at the same time, with the view of diminishing the burthens imposed upon the navigation of the two Countries, His Most Christian Majesty will always be disposed to reduce the amount of the said burthens in France, in proportion to any reduction which may hereafter be made of those now levied in the ports of the United Kingdom.

II. Goods, wares, and merchandize, which can or may be legally imported into the ports of the United Kingdom from the ports of France, if so imported in French vessels, shall be subject to no higher duties than if imported in British vessels, and reciprocally, goods, wares, and merchandize, which can or may be legally imported into the ports of France, from the ports of the United Kingdom, if so imported in British vessels, shall be subject to no higher duties than if imported in French vessels. The produce of Asia, Africa, and America, not being allowed to be imported from the said countries, nor from any other, in French vessels, nor from France in French, British, or any other vessels, into the ports of the United Kingdom for home consumption, but only for warehousing and re-exportation, His Most Christian Majesty reserves to himself to direct that, in like manner, the produce of Asia, Africa, and America, shall not be imported from the said countries, nor from any other, in British vessels, nor from the United Kingdom, in British, French, or any other vessels, into the ports of France, for the consumption of that Kingdom, but only for warehousing and re-exportation.

With regard to the productions of the countries of Europe, it is understood between the High Contracting Parties, that such productions shall not be imported in British ships into France, for the consumption of that Kingdom, unless such ships shall have been laden therewith in some port of the United Kingdom; and that his Britannic Majesty may adopt, if he shall think fit, some corresponding restrictive measure with regard to the productions of the countries of Europe imported into the ports of the United Kingdom in French vessels: the High Contracting Parties reserving, however, to themselves the power of making, by mutual consent, such relaxations in the strict execution of the present Article, as they may think useful to the respective interests of the two countries, upon the principle of mutual concessions, affording each to the other reciprocal or equivalent advantages.

III. All goods, wares, and merchandize, which can or may be legally exported from the ports of either of the two countries, shall, on their export, pay the same duties of exportation, whether the exportation of such goods, wares, and merchandize, be made in British or in French vessels, provided the said vessels proceed, respectively, direct from the ports of the one country, to those

of the other. And all the said goods, wares, and merchandize, so exported in British or French vessels, shall be reciprocally entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and other allowances of the same nature, which are granted by the regulations of each country respectively.

IV. It is mutually agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that, in the intercourse of navigation between their two countries, the vessels of any third power shall in no case obtain more favourable conditions than those stipulated in the present Convention, in favour of British and French vessels.

V. The fishing-boats of either of the two countries, which may be forced by stress of weather to seek shelter in the ports, or on the coast of the other country, shall not be subject to any duties or port charges, of any description whatsoever; provided the said boats, when so driven in by stress of weather, shall not discharge or receive on board any cargo, or portion of cargo, in the ports or on the parts of the coast where they shall have sought shelter.

VI. It is agreed, that the provisions of the present Convention between the High Contracting Parties, shall be reciprocally extended and in force, in all the possessions subject to their respective dominion in Europe.

VII. The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years from the 5th of April of the present year; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate its operation; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years: and it is agreed between them, that, at the end of the twelve months' extension agreed to on both sides, this Convention, and all the stipulations thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

VIII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London, within the space of one month, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1826.

(Signed)

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING. (L.S.) LE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

(L.S.) WILLIAM HUSKISSON.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.—I. From and after the 1st of October of the present year, French vessels shall be allowed to sail from any port whatever of the countries under the dominion of His Most Christian Majesty, to all the colonies of the United Kingdom, (except those possessed by the East India Company), and to import into the said colonies all kinds of merchandize, (being

productions the growth or manufacture of France, or of any country under the dominion of France) with the exception of such as are prohibited to be imported into the said colonies, or are permitted to be imported only from countries under the British dominion : and the said French vessels, as well as the merchandize imported in the same, shall not be subject, in the colonies of the United Kingdom, to other or higher duties than those to which British vessels may be subject, on importing the same merchandize from any foreign country, or which are imposed upon the merchandize itself.

The same facilities shall be granted reciprocally in the colonies of France, with regard to the importation in British vessels of all kinds of merchandize, being productions the growth and manufacture of the United Kingdom, (or of any country under the British dominion) with the exception of such as are prohibited to be imported into the said colonies, or are permitted to be imported only from countries under the dominion of France. And whereas all goods, the produce of any foreign country may now be imported into the colonies of the United Kingdom, in the ships of that country, with the exception of a limited list of specified articles, which can only be imported into the said colonies in British ships, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom reserves to himself the power of adding to the said list of excepted articles any other the produce of the French dominions, the addition whereof may appear to His Majesty to be necessary for placing the commerce and navigation to be permitted to the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties with the colonies of the other, upon a footing of fair reciprocity.

II. From and after the same period, French vessels shall be allowed to export from all the colonies of the United Kingdom, (except those possessed by the East India Company) all kinds of merchandize, which are not prohibited to be exported from such colonies in vessels other than those of Great Britain ; and the said vessels, as well as the merchandize exported in the same, shall not be subject to other or higher duties than those to which British vessels may be subject, on exporting the said merchandize, or which are imposed upon the merchandize itself ; and they shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and other allowances of the same nature, to which British vessels would be entitled on such exportation.

The same facilities and privileges shall be granted reciprocally in all the colonies of France, for the exportation in British vessels of all kinds of merchandize which are not prohibited to be exported from such colonies in vessels other than those of France.

These two Additional Articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word, in the Convention signed this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1826.

(Signed.)

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING. (L.S.) LE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.
(L.S.) WILLIAM HUSKISSON.

ORDINANCE OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre ;

Having seen the Convention concluded and signed between us and His Britannic Majesty, the 26th of January, of the present year ;

Being desirous of assuring, in all that does not already result from the French regulations respecting navigation in general, the fulfilment of the conditions of reciprocity stipulated in the said Convention in respect of British navigation ;

On the report of the President of our Council of Ministers, the Minister and Secretary of State of the Finances ;

Our Superior Council of Commerce and Colonies having been heard :

We have decreed, and do decree, as follows :—

I. From the 5th of April next, British vessels arriving in the Ports of France, with or without a cargo, from the ports of the United Kingdom of England and Ireland, and from the possessions of the said Kingdom in Europe, and French vessels returning from the Ports of the United Kingdom or of its possessions in Europe, shall pay the same tonnage duty, which, until it be ordered otherwise, shall not exceed the duty at present levied upon all foreign vessels entering the ports of France.

British vessels coming from the ports of the United Kingdom, or its possessions in Europe, shall not pay any duties of pilotage, harbour, quarantine, or other analogous duties, beyond those charged upon French vessels.

II. From the same date, all merchandize and articles of commerce, which can or may be legally imported from the ports of the United Kingdom and of its possessions in Europe, for consumption in our Kingdom, shall not pay, on their importation in British vessels, more than the same duties which are or may be levied upon the same merchandize and articles of commerce on their importation in French vessels.

III. The products of Asia, Africa, and America, imported from any country whatever in British vessels, or shipped on board French or other vessels in a port of the British dominions in Europe, shall not, from the 5th of April next, be ad-

mitted in France for consumption in our Kingdom, but only for deposit and re-exportation.

The same regulation is applicable to the products of other countries in Europe, as well as to those of the United Kingdom and its possessions, when they shall be imported in British vessels, coming from a port not belonging to the United Kingdom or its possessions in Europe.

„ IV. Fishing-boats belonging to the United Kingdom or its possessions in Europe, shall be exempted from all navigation duties, when forced by stress of weather to seek refuge in the ports or on the coasts of France, provided that they have not effected any landing or shipment of goods.

V. The President of our Council of Ministers, the Minister Secretary of State of the Department of Finance, is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws.

Given in our Palace of the Tuilleries, the 8th of February, in the year of our Lord 1826, and of the 2nd of our reign.

By the King,

CHARLES.

The President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister, Secretary of State of the Finances.

JII. DE VILLELE.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, repealing certain Tonnage Duties on French Vessels. At the Court at Carlton House, the 3rd of May, 1826. Present, The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas His Majesty was pleased, by his Order in Council, bearing date the 10th of March, 1824, to order, that from and after the date of the said Order, there should be charged on all French vessels which should enter any of the ports of the United Kingdom a duty of 3s. 6d. per ton, such duty to be levied collected, recovered, and applied in such and the like manner as any duties of customs are now by law levied, recovered, and applied; and whereas a Convention of Commerce between His Majesty and the Most Christian King was signed at London, on the 26th of January last, in which Convention it is stipulated, that from and after the 5th day of April last, British vessels entering into or departing from the ports of France, shall not be subject to any higher tonnage or other duties than are levied on French vessels; His Majesty is thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the 5th day of April last, the said Order of the 10th of March, 1824, be and the same is hereby revoked accordingly:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

JAS. BULLER.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, granting to French Vessels certain Privileges of Trading with the British Possessions in the West Indies and America, at the Court at Carlton House, the 1st of June, 1826. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty (Cap. 114), intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," after reciting that "By the law of navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions, to be carried to any foreign country whatever; and that it is expedient that such permission should be subject to certain conditions;" it is enacted, "That the privileges thereby granted to foreign ships shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships; unless His Majesty, by his Order in Council, shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole, or any, of such privileges to the ships of any foreign country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not, in all respects, be fulfilled by such foreign country." And whereas the conditions mentioned and referred to in and by the said Act of Parliament, have not in all respects been fulfilled by the Government of France; but nevertheless His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, doth deem it expedient to grant certain of the privileges aforesaid to the ships of France; His Majesty doth therefore, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authority in him vested by the said Act of Parliament, declare and grant, that it shall and may be lawful for French ships to import into any of the British possessions in the West Indies and America, from the dominions of His Most Christian Majesty, such goods being the produce of those dominions as are mentioned and enumerated in the Table subjoined to this present Order, and to export goods from such British possessions, to be carried to any foreign country whatever:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

JAS. BULLER.

Table referred to in the preceding Order:—

Wheat, flour, biscuit, bread, meal, peas, beans, rye, callavances, oats, barley, Indian corn, rice, shingles, red oak staves or headings, white oak staves or headings, wood, lumber, wood-hoops, live stock, hay and straw, coin and bullion, diamonds, salt, fruit and vegetables fresh, cotton wool.

All articles subject, on importation, to a duty *ad valorem*, and on which articles the amount of such duty shall not, at the time of importation, exceed £7 10s. for every £100 of the value of the same.

TREATY between Great Britain and France, relative to the Communication " by Post between the two Kingdoms. London, the 14th of June, 1833.

The Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the General Administration of Posts in France, being desirous to improve the communication between the two countries, and to maintain the good understanding which exists between the governments and the people of the two States. ,

We, Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, Duke of Lennox in Scotland, and Aubigny in France, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Postmaster-General of the Posts of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, furnished with powers by His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dated Brighthelmstone, the 12th of November, 1832, on the one part ;

And We, Joseph Xavier Antoine Conte, Director of the Administration and President of the Council of Posts, Knight of the Order of the Legion of Honour, furnished with powers by His Majesty the King of the French, dated Paris, the 6th of September, 1832, on the other part ;

Having communicated our respective powers, have agreed as follows :

I. There shall be a regular and efficient communication by post between Dover and Calais six days in every week, at the least, for the conveyance of the mails. Each office shall transport its own mails and despatches to the frontier of the corresponding office.

II. The Postmaster-General shall despatch an English packet boat from Dover every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, (weather permitting,) with the mails and despatches from the United Kingdom for France, and for countries beyond France, which shall be delivered to the Director of the Posts at Calais.

The Administration of Posts in France shall expedite a French packet from Calais (weather permitting) every Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, with the mails and despatches from France, and countries beyond France, for the United Kingdom, its colonies and dependencies, which shall be delivered to the agent of the Postmaster-General at Dover.

III. If either of the two offices should think proper to send a packet with or without a mail, on the seventh day of the week, it shall be at liberty so to do.

IV. The Postmaster-General engages to deliver the mails to the Director of

Posts at Calais, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in ordinary weather, or as soon as possible after that hour.

The Administration of the French Posts engages to deliver its letters to the agent of the Postmaster-General at Dover, at ten o'clock in the evening, in ordinary weather, or as soon after that hour as possible. After the arrival of the packets at Dover and Calais, the correspondence shall be forwarded to its destination by the first and most expeditious means of conveyance at the disposition of the two offices respectively.

V. The packet-boats to be employed by the two offices for the conveyance of the correspondence, shall be steamboats of sufficient dimensions and power of machinery for the service; they shall be national vessels, *bonâ fide* the property of the State. They shall be considered and treated in the ports of the two countries as vessels of war, and entitled to all the consideration and privileges which the interest and general importance of their functions demand, and shall not be detached from their specific duty of the conveyance of mails and despatches by any authority whatever, or be subject to order of seizure, embargo, or *arrêt de prince*.

VI. The packet-boats of the two offices shall be at liberty to take on board, as well at Dover as at Calais, all passengers, of whatsoever nation they may be, to convey them with their personal baggage and effects from Dover to Calais, and from Calais to Dover, on condition that the captains observe the regulations of the respective Governments relative to the arrival and departure of travellers; but they shall be prohibited from conveying goods or merchandize on freight.

VII. The captains of the packets of the respective offices, or the persons in charge of the mails, shall, on their arrival, deliver to the corresponding office a bill, which shall specify the delivery to them of the bag or bags, closed and sealed, and shall bring back an acknowledgment of their safe transmission, from the office by which they have been received.

VIII. The captains shall, in all practicable cases, proceed direct to their respective destinations, and if compelled by unavoidable circumstances to make any other port than Dover or Calais, it will be upon their own responsibility, and subject to such investigation as either of the offices may deem it advisable to institute to obtain a justification of the proceeding. If they should make any other than their destined port, the office of the country in which the mail shall be so landed shall engage to forward them, without delay, to their destination.

IX. The captains of the two offices are prohibited from taking charge of any letter not included in their mail bag, excepting always the despatches of their respective Governments. They shall be careful that no letters are fraudulently conveyed by their crews or by passengers, and they shall make known to the proper party any such breach which may be committed.

X. The British packet-boats shall pay on their entry and departure from the port of Calais, or any other port of the Kingdom of France, all navigation dues

and port charges, such as they now are, or shall hereafter be established by the laws or regulations of the kingdom; and, reciprocally, the French packet-boats shall pay on their entry and departure from Dover, or any other port of Great Britain, all the navigation dues and port charges now existing, or hereafter to be established, by the laws or regulations of the United Kingdom.

As tonnage dues are established in Great Britain only to counterbalance the duties to which English vessels are subject in the Pas de Calais; in order to equalise the disbursements and establish a balance in this respect between the two offices, the French office will pay to the English office, as compensation, a sum for every passage, equal to that which an English packet-boat of the same tonnage as the French packets would be liable to pay at Calais.

The dues will be paid at Calais by the Director of Posts of that town for the English office, and in any port of the kingdom by the English captains, who shall be reimbursed by the Director of Posts at Calais; and the dues at Dover shall be paid by the agent of the packet-boats of the English mail for the French office, and in any other port by the French captains, who shall be reimbursed by the said agent; and in case the tonnage of the English packet-boats shall exceed that of the French packet-boats, or the tonnage of the French packet-boats shall exceed that of the English packet-boats, the amount of such excess shall be paid by the office to which such packet of greater tonnage shall belong. The accounts relative to these duties shall be regulated quarterly.

In the event of the English packets being exempted at any future period from either the whole or a part of the tonnage dues, or port charges, in France, the French post-office shall be exonerated to the like extent from the compensation or payment to the British office, on account of the French packets, now payable in virtue of this Article.

XI. The letters from France destined for the English islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, may, on account of the great proximity of the western coasts of France, be forwarded, at the desire of the senders, to one of the French offices at St. Malo, Cherbourg, or Granville, or continue to be sent by way of Calais and London.

XII. If hereafter, and with mutual consent, the two offices should deem it advantageous to establish one or several supplementary communications between Great Britain and France, by other points of egress than Dover and Calais, these communications may be established without altering in any way the stipulations agreed upon in the present Treaty.

XIII. In case of war between the two nations, the mail packet-boats of the two offices shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation, until a notification on the part of one of the two Governments, that their services are to be discontinued; in which case they shall be permitted to return freely and under special protection to their respective ports.

XIV. The stipulations of any former Treaties between the two offices, as far as regards the conveyance of the mails across the channel, are hereby annulled whensoever they may be in any degree contrary to the provisions and meaning of the present Convention.

XV. The French steam-packets, according to the stipulations of the Fifth Article, shall be brought into operation by the 1st of January next, at the latest, and as much sooner as possible.

Until they can be completed, and as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, a provisional arrangement shall be made for the performance of the service, six times a week, by the best means in the power of the French administration, and by steam vessels not less than four times in each week.

XVI. The present Convention is for an indefinite period, and shall be in force from the 1st of July next, or as soon as possible after the ratifications shall have been exchanged, which shall be within two months from this date, or earlier, if possible.

If the course of events should render any modifications desirable in any of the Articles, the two offices shall endeavour by all means in their power to arrange them amicably; but in case of difference, none of the Articles of the present Convention shall be annulled, or invalidated, by either of the contracting parties, without giving six months' previous notice, during which time the Convention shall continue to have its full and clear execution, without prejudice to the regulating and balancing the accounts between the two offices, after the expiration of the said six months.

XVII. Three copies shall be transcribed of the present Treaty; two whereof, the one in English, the other in French, shall remain with the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, and the third, the French on one side and the English on the other, on the same sheet, with the administration of the posts of France.

Done and concluded between Us, subject to the approval and ratification of our respective Sovereigns.

At the General Post-Office, London, this 14th of June, 1833.

(L. S.) RICHMOND.

(L. S.) CONTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.—In addition to the Convention concluded and signed this day by the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, and the Director of the General Administration of the Posts of France: We, Charles, Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, Duke of Lennox in Scotland, and Aubigny in France, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Postmaster-General of the Posts of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom and Ireland, on the one part;

and We, Joseph Xavier Antoine Conte, Director of the Administration, President of the Council of Posts, Knight of the Order of the Legion of Honour, on the other part; have agreed upon Supplementary Articles, to the following effect:—

I. The regulations for the conveyance of English letters in transit through France, shall be the subject of ulterior arrangement, and in the meantime the transit service shall remain, provisionally, according to the conditions of the Treaty of 1802.

II. The Postmaster-General of Great Britain shall supply the Administration of the Posts of France with a list of the rates of postage, to be charged upon French correspondence passing through Great Britain to and from countries beyond the seas, with which the Post-office of Great Britain has direct and regular communication.

III. The number and form of the packets of letters sent from one office to the other shall be mutually agreed upon, and may be altered by common consent whenever the advantage of the respective services shall require it.

IV. Dead letters, *i. e.* letters which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be reciprocally returned to the office by which they were originally despatched, without payment, at certain periods, according to the regulation of the respective offices.

V. The rates of passage-money, as well by the British as by the French national packets, shall be mutually regulated between the two offices; these rates may be increased or diminished by mutual consent; but neither of the two offices shall of itself alter or reduce the price for the purpose of obtaining a greater number of passengers, or for any other cause.

VI. The preceding Supplementary Articles, although distinct from the Treaty, will possess the same force as if they had been inserted in the Treaty itself.

Three copies shall be transcribed of these Supplementary Articles, two whereof, the one in English, the other in French, shall remain with the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, and the third, the French on one side and the English on the other, on the same sheet with the Administration of the Posts of France.

Done and concluded between Us, subject to the approval and ratification of our respective Sovereigns.

At the General Post-office, London, this 14th of June, 1833.

(L. S.) RICHMOND.

(L. S.) CONTE.

CONVENTION between His Britannic Majesty and the King of the French, for extending the facilities of Communication by Post, between their respective Dominions. Signed at Paris; the 30th of March, 1836.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, being desirous of extending the facilities of communication by post between their respective dominions, and to accomplish by means of a Convention this important object, have, for this purpose, named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Granville Earl Granville, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Privy Councillor, and His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of France :

And His Majesty the King of the French, M. Louis Adolphe Thiers, Commander of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c. &c., a Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Departments, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers :

Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

I. Persons desirous of sending letters either from France to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to those British Colonies or Possessions where the post-office of Great Britain has established post-offices ; or from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British colonies or possessions to France, shall have the option :—First, of allowing the whole of the postage of such letters to be charged to the receiver ; secondly, of paying the postage in advance to the place of destination ; thirdly, of paying the postage only as far as the frontier of the country to which the letters are sent.

II. The system of optional payment of postage specified in the preceding Article, in favour of ordinary letters from the two countries, shall be applicable to letters and packets containing patterns of merchandize.

III. Letters and packets containing patterns of merchandize, which shall be forwarded from one country to the other, either paid or unpaid, shall be conveyed at such reduced rates of postage as are allowed for such articles by the laws and regulations of each country.

IV. The inhabitants of the two countries may send from one country to the other letters termed *registered* or *recommended* letters. The postage of such letters shall be fixed according to the combined rates of both countries, and shall always be paid in advance to the place of destination.

V. The postage of a single letter, (for which the post-offices of the two

countries shall account to each other,) for ordinary letters, paid or unpaid, is fixed as follows, that is to say:—

For the French post-office :

1. Between Paris and the frontier of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1 franc. ‘

2. And with respect to any other part of the French territory situated on either side of Paris relatively to the frontier of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a charge in proportion to the rate of postage above fixed for the conveyance between Paris and the said frontier.

For the post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:—

1. Between London and the frontier of France, 10*d*.

2. And with respect to any other part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, situated on either side of London relatively to the frontier of France, a charge in proportion to the rate of postage above fixed for the conveyance between London and the said frontier.

VI. The postage of a single letter, for which the French post-office will have to account to the post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with regard to letters arriving from the British colonies and possessions, or from other countries beyond sea, destined for France, or from France for the British colonies and possessions, or other countries beyond sea, which shall be conveyed by the regular packets of the post-office of Great Britain and Ireland, is fixed as follows, that is to say:—

1. From and to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Domingo, the British settlements and islands, the mails for which are conveyed by the Jamaica and Leeward Island packets, the United States of America, and British North America, 2*s*. 3*d*.

2. From and to Portugal, 2*s*. 7*d*.

3. From and to Madeira, the Azores, and the Canaries, 2*s*. 8*d*.

4. From and to Carthage, La Guayra, and Honduras, 3*s*. 1*d*.

5. From and to Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, and all other places in South America, the mails for which are conveyed by the Brazil packet, 3*s*. 7*d*.

With respect to such of the above-mentioned letters as shall be conveyed by merchant vessels leaving the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or arriving at those ports, the rate for which the French post-office will have to account to the post-office of Great Britain and Ireland, is fixed as follows, that is to say :

For letters destined for France, 1*s*. 6*d*. for each single letter.

For letters coming from France, 1*s*. also for each single letter.

The postage of the letters from France for the countries beyond sea, mentioned in the present Article, which shall be conveyed by merchant vessels leaving the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be

paid in advance, agreeably to the practice with respect to the letters sent from the United Kingdom.

VII. The two post-offices shall mutually account to each other for the postage received on letters, whether paid or unpaid, forwarded from one office to the other, according to the scale of postage in force in that one of the two countries to which the account is to be rendered.

Nevertheless, the post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall account to the post-office of France at the rate of a single rate of postage for each quarter of an ounce, on letters addressed to France, post paid to their destination.

VIII. English newspapers sent to France shall, like newspapers coming from other foreign post-offices in correspondence with France, and like French newspapers in France, be subject to a rate of only 4 centimes for each newspaper, to be paid by the receiver; and reciprocally French newspapers destined for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be subject only to a postage equivalent to that of 4 centimes, and to be paid by the English receiver. The whole, however, upon the condition, that on both sides the newspapers shall be printed in the language of the country in which they shall have been published; and that with respect to them, the laws and decrees which regulate their publication and circulation shall have been duly complied with.

With regard to newspapers coming from foreign countries through the French territory, and destined for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the English post-office shall pay to the French post-office, for the conveyance of those newspapers through France, a postage of 4 centimes on every printed sheet.

IX. His Majesty the King of the French promises to use his good offices with the governments of those countries, of which the post-offices are in relation with the post-office of France, in order to procure for the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, whose correspondence with those countries passes through the French territory, the option reserved by Article I. of the present Convention to the correspondence between France and the United Kingdom.

X. Letters misdirected or missent, as well as letters addressed to persons who have changed their residence, shall be returned without delay to one of the offices of exchange belonging to the post-office from which they have been forwarded, for a return of the postage at which they were delivered by that office to the office of the other country.

XI. Dead letters of every description shall be mutually returned by each office at the expiration of every month, or oftener if possible; and those letters which shall have been charged in account, shall be returned for the same amount of postage which was originally charged for them by the office from which they were sent.

XII. Independently of the respective offices for the exchange of letters for the two countries, which are established at Dover and Calais by Article I. of the Convention of June 14, 1833, and through which principally the correspondence between Great Britain and France shall continue to be forwarded, it is agreed, that bags may be made up for the transmission of local correspondence between Brighton and Dieppe, Southampton and Havre, and all other places on the coast of each of the two countries, for which such direct communications may hereafter be deemed necessary.

The inhabitants of the places above mentioned shall have the option of paying in advance, or not, the postage of the letters which they may forward from one country to the other by the above-mentioned channels, in the same manner as is stipulated by Article I. of the present Convention.

XIII. The transit postage through France on letters from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to those countries to which France is the channel of communication, and from those countries to the United Kingdom, shall continue as fixed by Article IX. of the Convention of the 17th of May, 1802, with the exception of the undermentioned modifications; that is to say:

1. Letters from Austria, and from the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, shall pay for every 30 grammes, net weight, independently of the sum of 1 franc 50 centimes, stipulated by the before-mentioned Convention as transit postage through France, the sum of 1 franc 80 centimes, as a reimbursement to France of the sum paid to the Austrian post-office for the conveyance of the said letters through Switzerland; making in all 3 francs and 30 centimes.

2. Letters from Turkey, from the Levant, from the Archipelago, and from Greece, shall pay for every 30 grammes, net weight, independently of the sum of 3 francs stipulated by the above-mentioned Convention as transit postage through France, the sum of 3 francs 20 centimes, as a reimbursement to France of the sum paid to the Austrian post-office for the conveyance of the said letters through the Austrian territory and through Switzerland; making in all 6 francs 20 centimes.

3. Letters from the Ionian Islands shall pay for every 30 grammes, net weight, independently of the sum of 3 francs, stipulated by the above-mentioned Convention as transit postage through France, the sum of 2 francs 40 centimes, as a reimbursement to France of the sum paid to the Austrian post-office for the transit of the said letters through the Austrian territory and through Switzerland; making in all, 5 francs 40 centimes.

With respect to those foreign Governments, the transit postage of whose correspondence is now paid to France by the post-office of Great Britain, both going and returning, the French Government engages, in the event of the renewal of any post-office conventions with those Governments, to demand that they should bear the charge of one of the rates of transit.

XIV. The post-offices of Great Britain and France shall, every month, balance their accounts for the mutual transmission of letters; and those accounts, after having been examined, compared, and settled by the post-offices, shall be liquidated at the expiration of every three months by that post-office which shall be acknowledged to be in debt to the other.

XV. The form in which the accounts mentioned in the preceding article are to be made up, as well as the mode of verifying the account of the postage to be mutually accounted for by each office, and all other matters of detail which are to be arranged by mutual consent for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the present Convention, shall be settled between the post-offices of the two countries as soon as possible after the exchange of the Ratifications of the said Convention.

It is also agreed that the measures of detail mentioned in the present Article, may be modified by the two post-offices whenever by mutual consent those post-offices shall have decided that modifications would be beneficial to the post-office service of the two countries.

XVI. The High Contracting Parties engage to recommend, with the least possible delay, the one to his Parliament, and the other to the Chambers, that they should be empowered to carry into execution such of the stipulations of the present Convention, as may not now be in conformity with the laws of the two countries respectively.

XVII. The present Convention is concluded for an indefinite period. If, at any future time, circumstances should render desirable any change or modification in any of its Articles, the High Contracting Parties will concert upon the subject; but it is understood that, unless by mutual consent, neither the Convention, nor any of its stipulations, shall be invalidated or annulled without a previous notification of six months. During that term of six months, the Convention shall continue to be fully and entirely carried into effect, without prejudice to the settlement and liquidation of the accounts between the two post-offices after the expiration of the said term.

XVIII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Paris at the expiration of three months, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done, in duplicate, at Paris, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1836.

GRANVILLE. (L.S.)

A. THIERS. (L.S.)

NOTICE issued by the British Post-office, relative to the Transmission of Letters, &c., to and from France, and through France, 20th of July, 1836.

General Post-office, 20th of July, 1836.

Notice is hereby given, that henceforward persons desirous of sending letters from the United Kingdom to France, will have the option, first, of sending them unpaid, allowing the whole of the postage to be charged to the receiver; secondly, of paying the whole of the postage in advance to the place of destination; thirdly, of paying the British postage only to the frontier of France, as at present.

The optional payment of postage applies equally to patterns of merchandize.

The British postage upon all letters to and from France, and passing through France, is reduced at the rate of fourpence each single letter, and so on in proportion for double and treble letters, and so forth, except the local letters between Dover and Calais. A considerable reduction has been made in the French postage also.

A letter consisting of one piece of paper under the weight of one ounce will be liable, as a present, to single postage only, so far as regards the British rates; but no letter will be chargeable with more than a single rate of postage, whatever the number of inclosures may be, if it does not exceed the weight of one quarter of an ounce; or double postage from one quarter of an ounce, and not exceeding half an ounce; and treble postage from half an ounce, and under one ounce weight.

The postage in France is charged wholly by weight, without reference to the composition of the letter, and is at the rate of a single postage if under a quarter of an ounce, and so on in proportion. A single sheet of paper, weighing more than a quarter of an ounce, will therefore be liable in France to additional charge.

Registered Letters.—Persons desirous of registering letters and packets for France, and passing through France, may have them entered on the letter bill: such letters will be liable to a registration rate of 2s. 6d. each, in addition to the ordinary British rates, and to double the French postage according to weight. The whole payment to the place of destination must be made in advance, and such letters must be brought to the General Post-office for the purpose of being registered before six o'clock in the evening, on ordinary post nights, and before ten o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays.

In addition to the general reduction in the British rates of postage of 4d. upon all letters to and from France, and passing through France, there will be a further reduction at the rate of 3d. for each single letter, and so on in proportion for all letters to and from Spain and Portugal, passing in transit through France; and of 2d. for each single letter, and so on in proportion upon all letters to and from Switzerland, passing in transit through France.

The rate of postage on the local letters between Dover and Calais is reduced from 6d. to 3d. for each single letter, and so on in proportion.

British rates upon a single letter from London for France, and for countries passing through France:—

	Old Rate.		New Rate.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
France	1	2	0	10
Spain and Portugal	2	2	1	7
Switzerland	1	8	1	2
Germany	1	8	1	4
Italy, Turkey, &c.	1	11	1	7
Dover and Calais	0	6	0	3

Ship Letters.—Ship-letter bags will be made up at Southampton and Havre, Brighton and Dieppe, for letters passing between those places, to be forwarded by the regular passage vessels.

The postage on such letters will be 8*d.* for each single letter, and so on in proportion, and the payment in advance will be at the option of the senders.

Newspapers.—English newspapers addressed to France may be forwarded (in covers open at the sides), and under the usual regulations as to writing and inclosures, free of charge to the sender. A rate of four centimes each paper (equivalent to one halfpenny) will be charged upon delivery in France. French newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom and the colonies will be liable to a charge of one halfpenny each upon delivery.

The public are specially requested to observe, that for the present unpaid letters can only be sent to places within France, and not to any foreign countries passing through France. Letters for Switzerland and Sardinia may be post paid in advance to the place of destination. Letters for Southern Italy may be post paid in advance to the Italian frontier of Sardinia; and letters for Austria and Venetian Lombardy may be post paid in advance through France, but unpaid letters for those countries cannot be forwarded.

By command of His Majesty's Postmaster-General,

HENRY FREELING, *Assistant Secretary.*

ADDITIONAL POST-OFFICE CONVENTION between Her Britannic Majesty and the King of the French, for the Conveyance through France of the Correspondence between England and the East Indies. Paris, 10th of May, 1839.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION to the Post-office Convention of the 30th of March, 1836, between Great Britain and France, for the Conveyance through France of the Correspondence of the East Indies with England, and *vice versa*.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, being desirous of making an arrangement for conveying through France the correspondence between Great Britain

and the East Indies, have resolved to secure this important result by means of an additional Convention to the post-office Convention concluded the 30th of March, 1836, and have for this purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Granville Earl Granville, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Peer of the Realm, a Privy Councillor, and Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the French ;

And His Majesty the King of the French, the Sieur Napoleon Lannes, Duke of Montebello, a Peer of France, Officer of His Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, His Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

Article I. The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall confide to the post-office of France, upon the conditions expressed in the following Articles, the conveyance, in mail-bags or closed boxes, of the correspondence coming from the East Indies, destined for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and *vice versâ*, whenever the above-mentioned correspondence shall pass through France.

The British Government reserves to itself, at all times, the right of causing, whenever it shall think proper, the above-mentioned correspondence coming from the East Indies to the United Kingdom, and *vice versâ*, and passing through France, to be conveyed, either between Alexandria and Malta, or between Malta and Marseilles, or between Alexandria and Marseilles, by vessels freighted or employed for that purpose by its orders, or by the packets of the Royal Navy.

II. Whenever the packets of the Royal British Navy, charged with the correspondence from the East Indies for Great Britain, shall touch at Marseilles, or at any other French port in the Mediterranean, they shall be considered and received in those ports as vessels of war ; shall be exempt from all dues of navigation and port charges ; and shall enjoy therein all the honours and privileges accorded by the Convention of the 14th of June, 1833, to the vessels of the two States employed in the conveyance of the correspondence between Dover and Calais.

The same immunities, honours, and privileges, are secured to the packets of the Royal French Navy in the ports of the Mediterranean subject to the dominion of Her Britannic Majesty.

III. The French Government engages to effect the conveyance of the corres-

pondence designated in the 1st Article of the present Additional Convention, in the manner following :—

1. Between Alexandria and Marseilles, by steam-packets of 160 horse power, belonging to the Government, which shall leave Alexandria on the 7th, 17th, and 27th, and Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month.

2. Between Marseilles and Calais, by mail coaches starting from both those towns every day.

In the event of any alteration in the days or hours of departure from those two ports, the French post-office shall give, six months before, notice thereof to the British post-office.

IV. The duration of the passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, including the time necessary for the transshipment and for the purification, if necessary, of the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed 345 hours, or 14 days and 9 hours.

The duration of the passage from Marseilles to Alexandria, including the time necessary for the transshipment of the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed 300 hours, or 12 days and 12 hours.

V. The distance between Marseilles and Calais shall be performed by the mail coaches of the French post-office in 102 hours, or four days and six hours.

VI. The mail from the East Indies to Great Britain, or from Great Britain to the East Indies, shall pass through the French territory sealed with the seal of the post-office of the East India Company, or with that of the British post-office.

An impression of the seal used for sealing the mails coming from the East Indies, shall be furnished to, and deposited in the health-office at Marseilles.

With a view to exempt the correspondence coming from the East Indies from the operation of purification, to which it would otherwise be subjected by the sanitary regulations, the cases destined to contain such correspondence shall be made of plate-iron or tin, and shall be hermetically closed; and they shall not have attached to them any substance considered, according to the sanitary regulations, as capable of communicating infection.

VII. Whenever cases containing the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain, or of Great Britain for the East Indies, shall be forwarded by the French post-office, there shall be reserved, as well in the French Mediterranean packets as in the mail coaches by which such correspondence shall be conveyed, a place free of charge for a courier of Her Britannic Majesty, who shall keep under his especial care the despatches and mails of the Government of Her said Majesty, and who shall have the right to be present at the purification of the correspon-

dence, whenever it shall take place, and at all other operations to which the correspondence may be subjected.

A free passage shall be likewise allowed to the said courier in the French post-office packets established in the Channel, whenever he shall think proper to proceed from Calais to Dover by those vessels.

VIII. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty engages to deliver to the French post-office all letters for the East Indies, and from the French possessions in India, destined from France, or for countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, and to convey with its own correspondence all such letters, destined for the East Indies and for the French possessions in India, as shall be delivered to it by the French post-office.

The postage of all such letters shall be paid as far as Alexandria by the senders, whether in France or in the East Indies.

It is understood, that no correspondence coming from the East Indies, and destined for the countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, shall be delivered to the French post-office, unless the senders shall have expressed the intention of sending such correspondence through France, by writing on the address the words, *by French post-office, or, by way of France.*

IX. The post-office of Great Britain shall pay to the post-office of France, in satisfaction of all charges of conveyance or transit of the correspondence mentioned in the First Article of the present Additional Convention, between Alexandria and Calais, as follows, that is to say:—

1. For letters, six francs per ounce British, net weight.
2. For newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications which are allowed to pass by post in Great Britain at reduced rates, ten centimes per newspaper or printed sheet.

The letters shall be weighed, and the newspapers, printed prices current, and above-mentioned publications shall be counted, by the post-office of London, before the departure, or immediately on the arrival of the East Indian mail; and immediately after this operation a statement shall be made out, containing the result of such counting and weighing, which shall be sent by the British post-office to the post-office of France.

Whenever British packets shall be employed for conveying the correspondence coming from, or destined for the French post-office, the operations of weighing and counting above prescribed shall be performed by the post-office at Marseilles, and the result thereof shall be communicated by the French post-office to the post-office of the United Kingdom.

X. The sums accruing to the post-office of France, in virtue of the preceding Article, shall be placed to the credit of that office in the general account of the transmission of the correspondence, which is to be made out every month, in con-

formity with the stipulations of the Fourteenth Article of the Convention of the 30th of March, 1836.

XI. It is understood, that if the conveyance of the correspondence mentioned in Article I. of the present Additional Convention, shall be performed by means of the packets of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, either between Alexandria and Marseilles, or between Marseilles and Malta, or between Malta and Alexandria, the transit postage on such correspondence to be paid to the post-office of France, in conformity with the provisions of Article IX. of the present Additional Convention, shall be fixed as follows:—

1. When the said correspondence shall have been conveyed by British packets, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the British Government, the whole passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, and *vice versa*, the sum of four francs per ounce British, net weight, for letters; and for newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in Article IX. aforesaid, five centimes per newspaper, or per printed sheet.

2. When the correspondence shall have been conveyed by similar vessels only from Alexandria to Malta, or from Malta to Marseilles, and *vice versa*, five francs per ounce British, for letters, and ten centimes, as fixed by Article IX. aforesaid, for newspapers, printed prices current, and other above-mentioned publications.

XII. In like manner, the packets of Her Britannic Majesty which shall perform the passage between Marseilles and Alexandria or Malta, shall convey, in closed bags, the correspondence coming from or destined for the East Indies and the French possessions in India, which shall be delivered to them by the French post-office, or for that office, under the conditions hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:—

1. At the rate of two francs per ounce British, for letters conveyed between Marseilles and Alexandria.

2. At the rate of one franc per ounce British, for letters conveyed between Alexandria and Malta, or Malta and Marseilles.

3. And for newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in Article IX. of the present Additional Convention, at the rate of five centimes per newspaper, or per printed sheet.

XIII. The correspondence mentioned in the preceding Article may be accompanied by a courier or agent of the French post-office, who shall, in such case, enjoy, on board the English packets or vessels which shall be freighted or employed by the English Government, the privileges allowed to the couriers of the British post-office by Article VII. of the present Additional Convention.

XIV. The couriers of the British post-office who shall accompany, on board, the French Mediterranean packets, the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain, and of Great Britain for the East Indies, may receive or deliver,

either at Malta, or at any other station at which the said packets shall touch, mail bags from or for Great Britain, on the same conditions, and with the same privileges stipulated by the present Additional Convention, relative to the conveyance of the East Indian correspondence, subject to the operation of the sanitary regulations.

It is however understood, that whenever the above-mentioned correspondence coming from Malta, or from the Levant, shall have been purified at the Lazaretto of Malta, it shall not be subjected to any purification on arriving at Marseilles.

With regard to the rates to be paid to the French office, the stations on this side of Malta shall be assimilated to Malta, and the stations beyond Malta to Alexandria.

XV. The present Convention, which shall be considered as additional to the Convention of the 30th of March, 1836, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within two months from this date, and it shall be put in operation at the latest two months after the exchange of the said ratifications. Nevertheless, the two post-offices of Great Britain and France may, by mutual consent, fix an earlier date for commencing to carry the said Convention into operation.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Additional Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1839.

(L.S.) GRANVILLE.

(L.S.) DUC DE MONTEBELLO.

CONVENTION between Her Britannic Majesty and the King of the French, defining and regulating the limits of the Exclusive Right of the Oyster and other Fishery on the Coasts of Great Britain and of France. Signed at Paris, the 2nd of August, 1839.

Whereas His late Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, appointed, in the year 1837, a mixed Commission, for the purpose of ascertaining and defining the limits within which the subjects of the two countries, respectively, should be at liberty to fish for oysters between the Island of Jersey and the neighbouring coast of France :

And whereas the Commissioners so appointed have agreed upon certain lines, as marked in a Chart hereinafter referred to, as the limits above-mentioned, and have also agreed upon certain arrangements which they conceive to be calculated

to prevent the recurrence of disputes, which have at various times arisen between the fishermen of the two countries :

It has been deemed expedient by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by His Majesty the King of the French, that the limits agreed upon, and the arrangements proposed, by the said Commissioners, should be recorded and sanctioned by a Convention to be concluded between their said Majesties.

And whereas the High Contracting Parties have also considered it desirable to define and regulate the limits within which the general right of fishery on all parts of the coasts of the two countries shall be exclusively reserved to the subjects of Great Britain and of France respectively; the said High Contracting Parties have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Granville Earl Granville, Peer of the Realm, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Privy Councillor, and Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the French ;

And His Majesty the King of the French, Jean de Dieu Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, Marshal and Peer of France, Grand Cross of his Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, &c., &c., &c., his Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, President of the Council of Ministers.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :

I. It is agreed, that the lines drawn between the points designated by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, on the Chart annexed to the present Convention, and signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries, shall be acknowledged by the High Contracting Parties, as defining the limits between which and the French shore, the oyster fishery shall be reserved exclusively to French subjects ; and these lines are as follows, that is to say :—

The 1st line runs from the point A, 3 miles from low water mark (*Point Meingu* bearing south) to the point B, of which the landmarks are *Agon Tower*, on with the *clump of trees* upon *Mount Huchon* ; and the summit of *Gros Mont* in a line with the signal post on *Grand Isle*.

The 2nd line runs from the said point B, towards *Agon Tower* and the *clump of trees* upon *Mount Huchon*, in the direction north, 64 degrees east, until, at the point C, it brings the *Windmill of Lingreville* to bear due east.

The 3rd line runs from point C, due east towards *Lingreville Windmill*, until the *Grand Huguenant* is brought to bear on the *Etât Rock* at point D.

The 4th line runs from point D, northward, and keeping the *Grand Hugue-*

nant in one with the *Etat Rock*, until it intersects at E a line whose landmarks are *Agon Tower*, on with *Coutances Cathedral*.

The 5th line runs eastward, from point E to point F, where the *Steeple of Pirou* is brought to bear in a line with *Seneguet Rock*.

The 6th line runs from point F due north to point G, where the *Steeple of Blainville* is brought in a line with the *Seneguet Rock*.

The 7th line runs from point G (in the direction of *Pirou Steeple*, to point H, where the Light-House on *Cape Carteret* bears north 24 degrees west.

The 8th line runs from point H to point I, nearly abreast of *Port Bail*; point I having for landmarks the Fort of *Port Bail* in a line with the *Steeple of Port Bail*.

And, finally, the 9th line runs from point I to the *Three Grunes* at point K, where *Cape Carteret* bears east 10 degrees north, in a line with *Barneville Church*.

It is further agreed and understood, that all the bearings specified in the present Article are to be taken according to the true meridian, and not according to the magnetic meridian.

II. The oyster fishery within three *miles* of the Island of Jersey, calculated from low-water mark, shall be reserved exclusively to British subjects.

III. The oyster fishery outside of the limits within which that fishery is exclusively reserved to British and French subjects respectively, as stipulated in the preceding Articles, shall be common to the subjects of both countries.

IV. Between sunset and the ensuing sunrise, the subjects of both countries respectively, shall be prohibited from dredging for oysters between the coast of Jersey and the coast of France from *Cape Carteret* to *Point Meinga*.

V. Inasmuch as the law of France requires that all French fishing-boats shall be marked and numbered, it is hereby agreed, that all British fishing-boats dredging for oysters between Jersey and the coast of France, shall also be marked and numbered.

VI. All British boats employed in the said oyster fishery shall be registered at the office of the Inspector of Fisheries, in the Island of Jersey, and the entry of each boat on the register shall state the number, description, and tonnage of such boat, and also the name of its owner. This entry must be repeated every year, on or before the commencement of the fishing season.

VII. The right of shelter in the Islands of Chaussey shall be granted to English fishermen on account of damage, or of evident bad weather.

VIII. Whenever the fishing-boats of either of the two nations shall be carried within the limits established for the fishery of the other country, by contrary winds, by strong tides, or by any other cause independent of the will of the master and crew; or whenever they shall have passed within those limits in working back to regain their fishing ground, the masters shall be bound immediately to

hoist a blue flag of two feet long, and three feet broad, and to keep that flag at the mast-head, so long as they shall remain within the said limits.

The cruisers of each nation shall exercise their judgment as to the causes of such trespassings; and when they shall be satisfied that the said fishing-boats have neither dredged nor fished within the limits above mentioned, the aforesaid cruisers shall not detain either the boats or the crews, nor use any measures of severity towards the latter.

IX. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy the exclusive right of fishery within the distance of three miles from low-water mark, along the whole extent of the coasts of the British Islands; and the subjects of the King of the French shall enjoy the exclusive right of fishery within the distance of three miles from low-water mark, along the whole extent of the coasts of France; it being understood, that upon that part of the coast of France which lies between *Cape Carteret* and *Point Meinga*, French subjects shall enjoy the exclusive right of all kinds of fishery within the limits assigned in Article I. of this Convention, for the French oyster fishery.

It is equally agreed, that the distance of three miles fixed as the general limit for the exclusive right of fishery upon the coasts of the two countries, shall, with respect to bays, the mouths of which do not exceed ten miles in width, be measured from a straight line drawn from headland to headland.

X. It is agreed and understood, that the miles mentioned in the present Convention, are geographical miles, whereof sixty make a degree of latitude.

XI. With a view to prevent the collisions which now from time to time take place on the seas lying between the coasts of Great Britain and of France, between the trawlers and the line and long-net fishers of the two countries, the High Contracting Parties agree to appoint, within two months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, a Commission consisting of an equal number of individuals of each nation, who shall prepare a set of regulations for the guidance of the fishermen of the two countries in the seas above-mentioned.

The regulations so drawn up, shall be submitted by the said Commissioners to the two Governments respectively, for approval and confirmation: And the High Contracting Parties engage to propose to the Legislatures of their respective countries, such measures as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the regulations which may be thus approved and confirmed.

XII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within six weeks from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 2nd day of August, in the year of our Lord 1839.

(L.S.) GRANVILLE.

(L.S.) MAL. DUC DE DALMATIE.

EXTRACT.

[2 & 3 Vict. Cap. 96.]

[27th August, 1839.]

Whereas a Convention was concluded between Her Majesty and the King of the *French*, on the 2nd day of *August*, 1839, defining the limits of the Oyster Fishery between the Island of *Jersey* and the neighbouring coast of *France*, and also defining the limits of the exclusive right of fishery on all other parts of the coast of the *British Islands* and *France*: And whereas by the 11th Article of the said Convention it is stipulated and agreed, that “with a view to prevent the collisions which now from time to time take place on the seas lying between the coasts of *Great Britain* and of *France*, between the trawlers and the line and long-net fishers of the two countries, the High Contracting Parties agree to appoint, within two months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, a Commission consisting of an equal number of individuals of each nation, who shall prepare a set of Regulations for the guidance of the fishermen of the two countries in the seas above mentioned; the Regulations so drawn up shall be submitted by the said Commissioners to the two Governments respectively for approval and confirmation; and the High Contracting Parties engage to propose to the Legislatures of their respective countries such measures as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the Regulations which may be thus approved and confirmed:” Be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council, to issue from time to time such Order or Orders as may be necessary for carrying into effect any Regulations which may be agreed upon by the *British* and *French* Commissioners, to be appointed in conformity with the stipulations of the said 11th Article of the aforesaid Treaty: Provided always, that any such Order or Orders shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and shall be laid before Parliament within six weeks from the issuing thereof, if Parliament should then be sitting, or if Parliament should not then be sitting, within six weeks from the meeting of the next ensuing session of Parliament. (To be in force six months after the commencement of the next session of Parliament.)

EXTRACT.

[3 & 4 Vict. Cap. 69.]

[7th August, 1840.]

Whereas an Act was passed in the last session of Parliament, [2 and 3 Vict. cap. 96.] intituled *An Act to authorize Her Majesty, until six months after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, to carry into effect a Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French, relative to the Fisheries on the Coasts of the British Islands and of France*: and whereas it is expedient that the said Act should be further continued: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said recited Act, and all the powers, provisions, matters, and things therein contained, shall continue in force until the expiration of six months after the commencement of the next session of Parliament.

CHAPTER IV.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION OF FRANCE.

THE commercial system of France was, like all other existing regulations, broken in upon during the first revolution.

After the restoration, France, in her legislation and practice, adopted, in its broadest acceptation, "the system of exclusion."

The cultivable soil of France is capable of yielding, at much less expense of culture, more than twice the quantity of produce, and in greater variety, than the lands fit for agriculture in the United Kingdom: while the population amounts to only one third more, and while the great majority of the whole are occupied in husbandry; consequently, France, whatever may be the restrictions and prohibitions of her tariff, can maintain the life of individuals at comparatively little cost, and afford labour at a cheaper price than England. France, therefore, being capable of raising all the green and white crops common to both countries, in somewhat greater perfection than England, besides the vine, maize, olive, and mulberry in abundance, is far superior to the latter in the quality and amount of the productions of her soil.

The harbours of France, on the other hand, are generally shallow at their entrance, and far inferior to those of England, with the exception of Toulon, Marseilles, and one or two small ports in the Mediterranean, and the ports of Brest, Bordeaux, Lorient, and Rochefort.

The ports of France in the Channel and Atlantic are also rendered comparatively far less commanding than British ports, from the former lying to leeward of the direction from whence the prevailing winds blow.

France has abundance of coal, iron, and some other minerals, but inconveniently disposed for general cheap use and transport. Hence the principal elements of power to diminish labour are inferior to those of England. Coal and iron being generally found in France at a considerable distance from each other, and not interstratified as in England, where the coal, without the expense of transport, smelts the iron; and where the iron, in its turn, is converted into machinery to diminish the difficulty and labour of working the coal-mines.

With the brief view we have given of the natural advantages of England and France, we will now show how anti-commercially both those kingdoms have legislated: how, with the most abundant materials of great international trade, and reciprocally great advantages of commercial alliance, a war of *material injuries* has been maintained, during an unprecedentedly long cessation of armed hostility.

M. St. Ferréol, in a work dedicated to M. Greterin, director in chief of the administration of customs, professes to elucidate the principles of the French customs, from 1791 to 1834, and sums up with the following conclusions, which may be considered as those generally which have hitherto been entertained by the French chambers as principles of commercial legislation in France; viz.—

- 1st. To reduce the existing duties solely upon materials (*matières premières*) required for manufactures.
- 2nd. To protect the importation of machines, and tools for manufactures.
- 3rd. To treat cotton twists and linen yarns as manufactured goods, and not as articles necessary for manufactures.
- 4th. To abolish no prohibition,—to reduce no duty on manufactures on any other consideration than to lessen the profits of fraud.
- 5th. To prohibit the exportation of machinery, tools, teazles, and all that may contribute to the development of foreign industry.
- 6th. To protect our merchant shipping in an efficient manner, by particularly favouring the importation of merchandize by our own vessels from the ports of first shipping.
- 7th. *To consider as a principle that in all treaties to be negotiated with England, most of the conditions which she will propose are those which we ought to avoid.*

M. St. Ferréol, in giving a sketch of Napoleon's Continental System, observes, "It is a principle admitted among all maritime powers, that the flag protects the merchandize which the ship carries. This principle was disregarded sometimes by England during the reign of Louis XIV.; but England had, in due time, returned to an acknowledgment of the laws of nations, in consecrating the principle that the flag protected the ship's cargo.

"The law of the 10th Brumaire, year 5, disavowed this principle, the violation of which has always excited the reprobation of civil governments. The second article of the law decreed that all vessels loaded in full, or in part, with goods reputed English, should not enter a French port under pain of instant seizure." It was under this law that so many American vessels were seized and condemned, and for which France had lately to pay twenty millions. Even neutral vessels driven into French ports by distress, were subjected to seizure and condemnation if they exceeded one hundred tons, and no American vessel under that size could have found it profitable to cross the Atlantic. "These vigorous measures," continues M. St. Ferréol, "drove a great number of ships from our ports—trade in general suffered, and England, seeing that we no longer respected the cargoes borne under neutral flags, made reprisals, seizing and capturing French products wherever found. It was not the English government therefore who, during the war which ended in 1814, first violated the principle in question. It was ours. For on going back to the source, we are forced to acknowledge that in the law of the 10th Brumaire is found the first disposition to disregard the inviolability of neutrals; and that this law was the first cause which led us to the system of continental blockade. The numerous victories

of the emperor in the north of Europe, permitting him to dictate laws, he would forcibly shut all the ports of our continent against English commerce. England answered this provocation, by declaring in a state of blockade all the ports of Europe, from Cape Finisterre to the Elbe. It was in reprisal of this last measure that Napoleon published the Berlin and Milan decrees."

England, to paralyze the effects of these decrees, interdicted (by the Orders in Council of the 10th of November, 1807,) all direct commerce between neutral nations and France, subjecting them to land their cargoes in England for re-exportation to the continent, and also to the assumption of England to search all vessels. Under no other circumstances could neutral ships trade with France. In 1809, England allowed the vessels of Turkey and Hamburg to enter the ports of France, Italy, and Illyria, on paying a duty of 20 per cent.

"The emperor," says M. St. Ferréol, "on being informed of these measures, resolved, at whatever cost, to extinguish the commerce of England, and to take from her the means of supporting a war, sustained chiefly by the subsidies she paid her allies. To attain this end, the most energetic measures were decreed. The log-books and journals of vessels arriving from foreign countries were compulsorily demanded, the crews examined before communicating with the ports, and tribunals of customs and prevotal courts instituted—charged specially to judge, condemn, and burn on the spot, prohibited merchandize, the produce of English manufactures, whenever found, either in France or in countries occupied by our armies."

These violent measures were considered so injurious to the trade and manufactures of the United States, that the government of that nation retaliated by an Act passed on the 1st of March, 1809, declaring all American ports shut against French vessels, and prohibiting the importation into the United States of all merchandize of French origin, under pain of confiscation, and a penalty of three times the value: interdicting, at the same time, the ships of the United States trading with France.

"The emperor," continues M. St. Ferréol, "did much more. He did not confine himself to seizing and destroying cargoes, he attacked the governments. An order of the 10th of July, 1809, prohibited the importation into Holland of any article by American vessels. An imperial decree of the 23rd of March, 1810, ordered the seizure of all vessels and cargoes sailing under the American flag. An order of the 9th of April following, directed the seizures of all Ottoman and Barbaresque vessels, with their cargoes, entering our ports. On the 15th of May, 1810, all Swedish vessels arriving with colonial produce were ordered to be seized, and with their cargoes condemned. Each measure was followed by another, all combining one object on the part of the imperial government, that of extinguishing, at whatever price, and by every means, the commerce of England.

“In defiance of all these difficulties, which, like the heads of the Hydra, were constantly multiplying, to exclude foreign ships from our ports, many braved all hazards, as the scarcity of exotic products in our markets had so greatly raised prices, that each would approach our ports to risk the realization of great profits, or the alternative of utter ruin. A Dutch captain declared that if profit were to be made by a voyage to hell, he would sail thither, although his sails should be burnt.

“A multitude of means were resorted to in evasion of the continental system. Smuggling by corrupting official *employés*, and otherwise; supplying Russia by the White Sea, and the means of supplying the continent generally with British manufactures and colonial produce, were found out by multitudes of English, Americans, Dutch, Hamburgers, Danes, Swedes, and even by the French themselves.”

One of the many evil consequences of high prices was, the adulteration and counterfeiting of commodities. “The retailers and sub-retailers,” says M. St. Ferréol, “sophisticated colonial produce, and drugs, coffee, and spices were made of counterfeit materials. Sugars were mixed with heterogeneous matter, and most substances reduced to powders or liquids were falsified. I have seen nutmegs, into which was introduced native quicksilver to augment their weight, &c. &c. Such was the state of our trade towards the end of the imperial government.

“The system of continental blockade was impracticable, and therefore absurd. Impracticable, because France, instead of having at sea a navy to enforce the blockade of the British Isles, had her own squadrons blockaded in her own ports;—impracticable from our not being able to close the continent of Europe against English commerce;—impracticable if we could do so, because we were not in a condition to supply the continental states with the products which they wanted. This system at length allied against us the north of Europe, which the gold of England had often armed. Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, and the Hanseatic Towns, had the right to say to us,—*Furnish us with the articles we require, or suffer us to purchase them from the only power who can supply us.* But not only were we not in a condition to furnish Europe with products from beyond the sea, but we were in equal want of them ourselves. We were consequently obliged to create the system of *licences*, which left open the trading to continental ports to English vessels, and enabled us to import the articles which we required from beyond the sea. So that we who had proclaimed England in a state of blockade, became indirectly her tributary. Nothing could be imported or exported but according to her good pleasure.”

What a picture of the absurdity and the pernicious effects of attempting to restrict trade, do these extracts from the work of M. St. Ferréol exhibit!

We will now proceed to show the changes that have been actually made up to this time in the French customs tariffs.

The first general tariff of duties was that of 1664, under Colbert. The bases of this tariff were—

1. To reduce the duties of exportation on the products and manufactures of the kingdom.
2. To diminish the duties of importation on all articles required for manufactures.
3. To exclude, by raising the duties, foreign manufactures.

These principles were not strictly enforced. The exportation of corn, brandy, wine, silk stockings, caps and stockings of wool, new boots, camlets, &c., was greatly restricted by high duties. While most foreign manufactures were so much sought after in France, that St. Ferréol asserts the duties on importation were not raised above five per cent until 1667, when the duties were greatly augmented on hosiery, cloths of all kinds, tin, glass, prepared skins, carpets, &c., besides the duties exacted at the interior customs.

The first prohibitions of foreign commodities bear date the 8th of October, 1686, three years after the death of Colbert. They excluded all woven cloths from India, China, and the Levant.

"The fatal treaty," says M. St. Ferréol, "signed with England, on the 26th of September, 1786, abolished the prohibitions which applied to the products of this kingdom and her colonies. In consequence of some reductions of the duties on our wines, vinegars, olive-oil, and beer, we had the imprudence to authorize the admission of a great number of manufactured articles, on paying a duty of from ten to fifteen per cent. Hosiery, woven cloths, and woollens, articles of dress, porcelain, earthenware, pottery, and glass, were, in virtue of this treaty, admitted among us, subject only to a duty of twelve per cent. It is true, that the treaty established a reciprocity of duties; but this reciprocity vanished before the superiority already obtained by the manufactures of that kingdom."

The second general tariff was that of 1791, which abolished the interior customs (except the still existing *octrois*). The bases of this tariff were—

1. To exclude, by absolute prohibitions, certain foreign productions and manufactures.
2. To change the prohibition of certain articles into the permission of entry, by paying a duty not exceeding twenty shillings.

These bases were drawn up, by the then first clerk of the customs of Lyons, and adopted in March, 1791, as follows :

1. Total exemption from entrance duties on alimentary articles, and on materials required for manufactures.
2. Progressive duties on certain merchandizes.
3. Highest duties not to exceed twenty-five per cent on objects of luxury or fantasy.
4. Absolute prohibition of manufactures which compete with ours.
5. Finally, ten per cent duty on all spices.

This tariff, however, contained but few prohibitions of importation. Gold and silver worked on thread, twisted linen and hemp threads, tobacco, glass, and a few other articles being those excluded.

The decree of March, 1793, annulled all treaties of alliance and commerce with all powers with whom France was at war.

The decree of September, 1793, excluded foreign vessels from the coasting trade of France; another decree, of the same month and year, prohibited the exportation of all articles of primary necessity. The laws of the 10th Brumaire and 17th Pluviose, year 5, required only the Milan and Berlin decrees to attempt the (*impossible*) exclusion of British trade from the continent.

The decrees of 1813 imposed enormous duties; among others

On cotton wool	60 to 800 francs per 100 kilogrammes.
Tea	150 to 900 " "
Indigo	900 " "
Cacao	1000 " "
Cochineal, cinnamon, &c.	2000 " "

The tariff of the restoration, in 1816, was based on the following principles:

1. To establish double the rates of duties ordained by the decrees of 1810 on a great number of articles in them stated, and the application of the same to other articles not stated in the decree of the 8th of February, 1810.
2. Reductions of duty on objects too heavily taxed in the decrees of the 5th of August, and the 12th of September, 1810.
3. Augmentation of duties on articles too lightly taxed by the tariff of 1791, and by subsequent decrees.
4. Establishing a uniform duty on divers articles of the same origin or destination, arranged under generic denominations, such as gums, resins, most medicinal vegetables, &c.
5. Establishing a *sur-tax* varying according to the place or the lading of the ship or flag.
6. Maintaining the basis which, in 1791, served to adjudge the value of certain objects.
7. New fixation of duties on objects omitted in the tariff.
8. Maintaining all the prohibitions established by the laws of the 1st of March, 1793, and the 10th Brumaire, year 5, independently of others to be established.
9. Adopting the laws of the tariff of 1791.

Since the establishment of the tariff in 1816, several modifications have been made; but by the statements which follow, it will appear that the principles of free trade have scarcely, if at all, entered into the considerations of change.

Colbert, who is considered the founder of the restrictive system, never contemplated, as far as we can learn, one hundredth part of the restrictions by which the existing customs tariff of France limits the commercial relations of that kingdom with other countries.

The prohibitions abolished, duties substituted, and the duties diminished or augmented in the tariff of 1816 up to the present time, are as follow:

No. I.

Prohibitions removed on articles required for manufactures.

ARTICLES.	Date of prohibition abolished.	Duty substituted.
Chromates of lead . . .	July 5, 1836	75 francs per 100 kils.
„ potass . . .	do.	150 do.
„ iron . . .	do.	75 do.
Extract of quinine . . .	July 2, 1836	1 franc per 1 kil.
Iron in bars, called rails . .	do.	{ Same duty as other rolled iron, according to dimension
„ in angular forms . .	do.	{ Same duty as iron of similar dimension
„ old and broken . . .	July 5, 1836.	{ Same duty as cast iron, when permitted by order of the Minister of Commerce
Cotton yarns, No. 143 and upwards: others prohibited }	July 2, 1836.	{ 7 to 8 francs per 1 kil., about 3s. per lb.
Thread of sheep's wool, twisted, not dyed }	July 5, 1836.	7 francs per 1 kil.
Prepared skins, large, tanned. do.	do.	7 to 8 francs per 100 kils.
„ „ calf, called Russia . . . }	July 2, 1836	5 francs each
„ „ for bookbinding }	do.	1 franc per 100 kils.
Praiss, or tobacco-juice . .	do.	

No. II.

Prohibitions removed on manufactured articles..

ARTICLES.	Date of prohibitions abolished.	Duty substituted.
Applications on tulle, worked in thread lace }	July 5, 1836	5 per cent .
Buttons, gilded, plated, of shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, iron, steel, or of silk mixed with cotton }	do.	100 to 200 francs per 100 kils.
Chain cables for the use of the marine }	July 2, 1836	200 francs per 100 kils.
Cashmere shawls . . .	do.	80 to 150 francs each
Copper wire twisted with silk, gilt do.	do.	950 francs per 100 kils.
„ „ silvered do.	do.	600 do.
„ or brass wire, simply drawn do.	do.	100 to 200 do.
Cotton lace . . .	do.	5 per cent
Clock work, mounted . . .	do.	1 franc 10 cents. to 6 francs each
Tin dishes . . .	July 5, 1836	75 francs per 100 kils. .
Rum, arrack, or tafia . . .	July 2, 1836	200 francs per 100 litres
India handkerchiefs (Foulard's) raw . . . }	do.	6 francs per 1 kil.
„ „ printed do.	do.	12 francs do.
Clothing or other stuffs for the actual use of travellers }	do.	30 per cent

No. III.

Duties diminished on articles required for arts, manufactures, or preparations.

ARTICLES.	Scale of Duty.	Date of change.	Former duty.		Present duty.	
			Frs.	Cents	Frs.	Cents.
Cords by sea according to the zone	kilogrms.					
„ by French vessels . . . }	100 }	2 July, 1836	1	50	30, 60, & 100c	
„ by land . . . }	do. }	Ord. 25 Nov. 1837	60c.	to 30c.	50 to 15 do.	
Wood, mahogany in logs, from countries out of Europe . . . }	do. }	2 July, 1836	30	0	Frm India 10f not Eurpn 15f	
„ from the Entrepôts . . . }	do. }	do.	37	50	18	50
„ Ebony from countries out of Europe . . . }	do. }	do.	27	0	4	0
„ from Entrepôts . . . }	do. }	do.	5	0	5	0
„ Cedar, do. . . }	do. }	do.	20	0	2	50
„ not particularly enumerated, from India . . . }	do. }	do.	27	0	10	0
„ from countries out of Europe . . . }	do. }	do.	30	0	15	0
„ from Entrepôts . . . }	do. }	do.	7	0	18	50
Dye woods from countries out of Europe . . . }	do. }	do.	10	0	5	0
„ from Entrepôts . . . }	do. }	do.	2	0	8	0
„ not particularly enumerated, from countries out of Europe }	do. }	do.	4	0	1	50
„ from Entrepôts . . . }	do. }	do.	30	0	3	0
„ ground, or Pernambuco . . . }	do. }	do.	100	0	20	0
Cacao (beans) from places out of Europe . . . }	do. }	do.	140	0	55	0
„ from Entrepôts . . . }	do. }	do.	90	0	95	0
Caoutchouc from countries out of Europe . . . }	do. }	do.	100	0	10	0
„ from Entrepôts . . . }	do. }	do.	100	0	15	0
White lead . . . }	do. }	5 July, 1836	30	0	20	0
Cobalt . . . }	do. }	2 July, do.	5	0	0	50
Cochénille. . . }	1 }	Ord. 25 July, 1837	1	50	to 75c. & 1f.	
Copper (mineral of) . . . }	100 }	2 July, 1836	1	0	0	10
„ cast (one fusion only) in bars or plates, &c., either pure, or mixed with zinc . . . }	do. }	do.	40 or 44		to 1, 2, & 3frs.	
„ do. mixed with tin (one fusion) . . . }	do. }	do.	10 or 11		do.	
Elephants' teeth from India . . . }	do. }	2 July, 1836	80	0	35	0
„ from other countries out of Europe . . . }	do. }	do.	100	0	From Fctries in Africa, 40f.	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Scale of Duty.	Date of change.	Former duty.		Present duty.	
			Frs.	Cents.	Frs.	Cents.
Elephants' teeth from Entrepôts . . .	Kilograms. 100	{ 2 July } { 1836 }	140		55	
Tin (mineral of)	do. {	Ord. 23 July, 1838	{ 1	0	0	10
„ raw only from India	do. {	2 July, 1836	{ 2	0	0	50
„ do. elsewhere	do. {	do.	{ 6	0	2	0
Iron (mineral of)	do. {	do.	{ 1	0	0	10
„ cast, in pigs, imported by sea } or by land, from the sea } to Blanc Misseron	do. {	do.	{ 9	0	7	0
„ drawn into bars of all di- } mensions	do. {	do. {	Various duties		Reduced 1-4th*	
Oil seeds (various duties)	do. {	do. {	Mxm. 38.50		Maxm. 15	
Oils (comestible), as olive	do. {	do. {	Minm. 5		Minm. 2.50	
„ palm	do. {	do. {	40 0		25	
„ cocoa	do. {	do. {	25 0		do.	
Indigo, from India	do. {	do. {	1 50		0 50	
„ countries out of Europe	do. {	do. {	1 75		2 0	
Wool, raw, or washed	do. {	do. {	10 to 60		20 ad valorem	
Lac dye from India	do. {	do. {	80 0		1 40	
Flax, not hackled, and tow	do. {	do. {	10 0		5 0	
„ hackled and combed	do. {	do. {	30 0		15 0	
Machines (locomotive) for railroads	do. {	17 May, 1837	{ 30 per cent		15 0	
Nickel (metallic)	do. {	5 July, 1830	{ 100 0		5 0	
Bristles	do. {	2 July, 1836	{ 20 0		5 0	
Lead (mineral of)	do. {	do.	5 and 10¢		3 50	
Silk, raw	1	do.	90		0 5	
„ reeled	do.	do.	2 4		0 10	
Tallow, raw	100	do.	15 0		10 0	
Sulphur, mineral of	do.	do.	2 0		0 25	
Zinc, first fusion only, in pigs, } „ bars, or plates	do. {	do. {	5 10		0 10	

The other articles on which diminutions have been made, are acids, aniseeds (grains), antimony, avelandes, bamboos, balsams, asphaltum, naphtha, cashew-nuts, carthame, glue (raw), copal, curcuma, emery, eider-down, perfumed oils, tortoise-shells, barks, roots, gums and beans for medicines, dyeing, or tanning, mother-of-pearl, gall-nuts, saffron, copperas (raw), and horsehair. The duties on all these have been variously reduced to an average of about one-half of the former tariffs, and generally to lower rates than those of the British customs, when necessarily

* But still enormously high, and many kinds prohibited. See Tariff.

required for arts and manufactures. They can only be, like all other articles, imported direct from foreign countries in French vessels, or in vessels belonging to the countries of which they are the produce. Goods by vessels of such country paying, however, like all foreign vessels, a differential duty of generally from ten to one hundred per cent higher than by French vessels.

No. IV.

Reduction of duties on Articles not altogether required in Manufactures, and on manufactured Articles.

ARTICLES.	Scale of duty.	Date of change.	Former duty.		Present duty.	
	kilograms.		frs.	cents.	frs.	cents.
Cinnamon from India	1	{ 2d July, } 1836. }	2	0	1	0
„ other parts out of Europe	do.	do.	6	0	2	0
Cloves from India	do.	do.	2	80	1	0
„ other parts out of Europe .	do.	do.	3	50	1	80
Nutmegs from India	do.	do.	4	0	1	50
„ other parts out of Europe	do.	do.	12	0	2	50
Pimento from India	100	do.	60	0	45	0
„ other parts out of Europe	do.	do.	120	0	90	0
Pepper from India	do.	do.	95	0	80	0
„ other parts out of Europe	do.	do.	105	0	80	0
Tea	1	do.	2	50	1	50
Linens woven of flax or hemp, duty on which was enormously raised by the Ordinance of 17th May, 1826, and reduced from the later by Ordinance of 2nd July, 1836.	100	{ 5th July, } 1836. }	Minimum of 1826, 30 frs. ris- ing according to fineness up to maximum of 700 frs.		Minimum of 1836, 36 frs. Maximum 200 frs.	
Table linen, unbleached			250	0	150	0
„ do. damasked	do.	do.	400	0	150	0
„ bleached and damasked	do.	do.	500	0	300	0
Sealing wax	do.	do.	200	0	100	0

The duties on linen yarns were equally reduced by the Ordinance of the 5th of July, 1836, to rates equal to an *ad valorem* duty of from six to eight, ten, and twelve per cent; but these have lately been raised in compliance with the outcry on the part of some spinners principally in the north of France. The duty on a few other articles has been slightly reduced.

No. V.

Duties increased on the following Articles :—

ARTICLES.	Scale of duty.	Date of change.	Former duty.	Present duty.
	kilograms.		frs.	frs.
Steel cast in bars	100	{ 17th May } 1826	100	120
„ <i>en tôle</i> , or wire	do.	do.	100 & 70	240
Spermaceti, produce of foreign } fisheries, raw, pressed, or refined }	do.	do.	all kinds, 60	{ raw 40 pressed 60 refined 100
„ candles	do.	do.	85	220
Copper, pure or mixed	do.	{ 5th July, } 1836.	80	90
Hops	17	{ 17th May } 1826.	45	60
Wool, washed and dyed	do.	do.	73 & 44	300
Horses and mares	each	do.	15	50
Foals	do.	do.	5	15
Sheep, ewes, lambs, and rams . .	do.	do.	75cts. 1 fr. & 5 fr.	5
Quills for writing	100	do.	120 frs.	240
Butchers' meat, fresh	do.	do.	8	18
„ salt pork	do.	do.	23	33
„ other	do.	do.	20	30
Vitreactions (<i>en masses</i>) or tubes	1	do.	75 cts.	3
Vegetables, dry or ground	100	do.	5 frs.	10
Marble, unwrought	do.	do.	3	2f. 50c. 5 & 10f.
Tea from other parts than India	1	do.	3	5
Lead pencils, in cedar	100	do.	20	100
„ in white wood	do.	do.	15	25
Cordage and fishing nets of hemp	do.	do.	15	25
Linen yarns	do.	1841	various duties	various duties
Mercery	do.	do.	20	37fr. 50cts
Sugars, viz.—in French vessels from				
Bourbon, raw, not white	do.	do.	26fr. 50cts	38 50
„ ditto, raw, white	do.	do.	33 10	46 0
„ ditto, clayed of all kinds	do.	do.	49 frs.	60 0
„ French West Indies, raw, not				
white	do.	do.	33fr. 60cts	45 0
„ ditto, raw, white	do.	do.	39	52 50
„ ditto, clayed of all kinds	do.	do.	58	66 50
„ foreign sugar, in French ves-				
sels, from India, raw, not white	do.	do.	55	60 frs.
„ ditto, white and clayed	do.	do.	65	80
„ ditto, from other countries out				
of Europe, raw, not white	do.	do.	60	65
„ ditto, ditto, white & clayed	do.	do.	70	85
„ ditto, from entrepôts in Eu-				
rope, raw, not white	do.	do.	70	75
„ ditto, ditto, white & clayed	do.	do.	80	95

Having thus statistically shown the changes which have been made in the French Customs Tariff, we will now briefly view its actual prohibitions and duties as bearing on the exclusion or admission of foreign manufactures and products. We have already shown that as far as foreign articles of first necessity for home manufactures, arts, and sciences are required, they are generally admitted at low duties. Some pay no duty at all, while some again are still taxed enormously high. Nearly all chemical products may be considered as prohibited. *Manufactured goods* with the exception of silks, machines, and tools, and a few articles of first manipulation, required in aid of French manufactures, are nearly all *prohibited*.

I.

Cotton manufactures are *all prohibited*, except the following :—

Denomination of Merchandise.	French Weights, Number or ad valorem.	Import duty in French Money by French ships.	English Weights, Number, or ad valorem.	Import duty in English Money by French ships.
		frs. cts.	lb. oz. dr. gr.	£ s. d.
Nankeens from India	1 kil. N. G.	0 0	2 3 4	0 4 0
„ from other parts	do	prohibited.	do.	prohibited
Cotton lace	value	5 per cent.	value.	5 per cent
„ thread, raw, of No. 143 and above, simple	1 kil. N. G.	7 0	2 3 4	0 5 7.2
„ twisted	do.	8 0	do.	0 6 4.8
All other cotton thread without distinction of numbers or quality }	100 kil. G	prohibited	220 7	prohibited
Coverlets, very common, from 8 threads to 5 millimetres		45 or about 150 per cent		

II.

Woollen Manufactures as Woven Cloths, dyed or undyed, dressed or undressed, Hosiery (*Bonneterie*) of all kinds, Flannels, Yarns, &c., are *all prohibited*, except the following :—

Denomination of Merchandise.	French Weights, Number, or ad valorem.	Import duty in French Money by French ships.	English Weights, Number, or ad valorem.	Import duty in English Money by French ships.
		frs. cts.	lb. oz. dr. gr.	£ s. d.
Blankets and Bed Covers	100 kil. N. G.	200 0	220 7 5 8	8 0 0
Carpets in knots of wool and linen thread	do.	250 0	do.	10 0 0
„ of woollen yarn, tufted or in round points, the under side of which presents canvas or thread	do.	300 0	do.	12 0 0
„ woollen . . . . .	...	500 0	do.	20 0 0
Worsted wares and buttons to be used in France with other materials	do.	190 to 200	do.	

III.

Manufactures of Iron, Hardwares of all kinds, are prohibited, except the following :—

Steam-engines, <i>ad valorem</i>	30 per cent.
Machinery, Mechanical Instruments for the use of Manufactories, and	
Locomotive Engines for Railways	15 ditto.
	Per Kil. Francs.
Tools, Copper Boilers, &c., for ditto, and Agricultural Implements	100 50 to 200
Ship Anchors under 250 kilogrammes	100 15
Ditto above 250 ditto	100 40
Spurs and Pins	100 100 to 200
Coffee Mills	100 100
Wire, common or fine	100 60 to 950

And a few other articles of minor importance, for which see the general Tariff hereafter.

From the foregoing condensed statement of the prohibitory system of France, as affecting Three Great Staple Branches of British Manufactures, it will appear that nothing of consequence is admitted, but under the presumption of aiding French Manufactures.

BOUNTIES TO MEN AND SHIPS EMPLOYED IN THE FRENCH FISHERIES.

HIGH bounties have, previously to the war, and since the peace of 1814, been paid to those owning ships, and to men employed in the French fisheries.

In pursuance of an Ordinance, dated the 25th of June, 1841, the following bounties were granted for the encouragement of the French Fisheries. They come into operation on the 1st of March, 1842, and are to remain in force until the 31st of December, 1850.

COD FISHERY.

PREMIUMS FOR CHARTERING AND EQUIPPING VESSELS, &c.

	frs.	cts.
Article I. For every man engaged in the fisheries, having drying or curing grounds, whether on the coasts of Newfoundland, Saint Pierre, or Miquelon, or upon the Great Newfoundland Bank	50	0
For every man engaged in the fisheries, not having drying or curing grounds in the Icelandic Seas	50	0
For every man engaged in the fisheries, not having drying or curing grounds on the Great Newfoundland Bank	30	0
For every man engaged in the fisheries on the Dogger Bank	15	0

BOUNTIES ON THE PRODUCE OF THE FISHERIES.

- 1st. On the importation into the French colonies, whether in America or on the other side of the Cape of Good Hope, of every quintal of dried cod-fish, the produce of the French fisheries on the coasts of Newfoundland, Saint Pierre, or Miquelon, or which may be taken from *entrepôts* in France 22 0

	frs.	cts.
2nd. On the importation into the above colonies, every quintal of dried codfish, the produce of the French fisheries, if the fish shall be exported from French ports without having been there warehoused	16	0
3rd. On every quintal of dried codfish, the produce of the French fisheries, whether forwarded dried from those fisheries or from French ports, and imported into foreign possessions in the West Indian Seas, or on the American coasts of the Atlantic Ocean, or into those ports in which a French Consul is resident, whether in Spain or Portugal, or into foreign possessions on the Mediterranean, or into Algiers	14	0
4th. On every quintal of dried codfish the produce of the French fisheries, forwarded direct either from those fisheries, or from French ports, and imported into Italian ports	12	0
5th. On every quintal of dried codfish the produce of the French fisheries, imported by land carriage into Spain	10	0
6th. For every quintal of cod sounds that the fishing vessels may bring into France, the produce of their fishery	20	0

Art. II. Vessels departing for the fisheries with drying grounds, whether on the coasts of Newfoundland, Saint Pierre, Miquelon, or the Great Bank of Newfoundland, shall have a crew whose minimum is to be fixed by a royal ordinance.

Art. III. The provisions of this law, as well as those of the laws of the 22nd of April, 1832, and the 9th of July, 1836, which may not contain anything to the contrary, shall cease to be in force from and after the 1st day of January, 1851.

WHALE FISHERIES.

Art. I. The bounties granted, in pursuance of the laws of the 22nd of April, 1832, and of the 9th of July, 1836, for the encouragement of the whale fisheries, shall be fixed as follow, to date from the 1st of March, 1842, viz.,

Bounties on the departure of vessels:—

	frs.	cts.
For every ton of shipping outward bound, with crews composed entirely of French sailors	40	0
And for vessels with crews composed partly of French and Foreign sailors, agreeably to the provisions of the 4th Article of the afore-mentioned law of the 22nd of April, 1832	29	0

Bounties on the return of vessels:—

On each ton of shipping where the crew is composed entirely of French sailors	27	0
On each ton of shipping with a mixed crew	14	50

According to the conditions of the Second Article of the law of the 22nd of April, 1832, if the vessels shall have fished either beyond Cape Horn, or to the East of the Cape of Good Hope, in the latitudes prescribed by the said Article II. and by Article III. of the same law.

Art. II. In addition to the above there shall be allowed to vessels especially manned for the *Sperm Whale (Cachalot)* Fishery, in the Pacific Ocean, after

they have been at sea for the space of, at least, *thirty months*, and during which time they may have reached as far as 28° of North latitude, an *additional bounty* upon the *sperm oil*, &c., which they shall bring home.

This bounty shall be fixed in the following manner: viz.,

	frs.	cts.
For all vessels that have quitted since the day on which the law came into force, and until the 31st of December, 1845	20	0
For all vessels that may depart upon and after the 1st of January, 1846, to the period of the expiration of this law	15	0

Art. III. The special conditions to be complied with by the ship-owners whose vessels shall be engaged in this whale (*cachalot*) fishery, shall be determined by a royal ordinance.

Art. IV. The provisions of this present law, as well as those of the laws of the 22nd of April, 1832, and of the 9th of July, 1836, which may not contain anything to the contrary, shall remain in force until the 31st of December, 1850.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 25th of June, 1841.

The Chief Premiums on the Exportation of Woven and Spun Goods and Hardwares, are as follow: viz.,

Woollen manufactures:	per 100 kilogrammes.
„ of pure wool, scale of premium according to value	67 to 200 francs.
Cotton manufactures, including twist	25 „
Hardwares, premium equal to import duty on metals, although manufactured from French minerals.	

See the Table of Premiums hereafter.

Now as far as the importation of foreign manufactures are in question, and the giving premiums for the exportation of French manufactures, we find little of important amelioration in the present commercial legislation of France, that differs from the old commercial laws, or from the spirit of the Milan and Berlin decrees.

GENERAL TARIFF OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, FRANCE.

Arranged in Tables classifying each Subject and Article according to the *generic* order of each, with all the Modifications up to the 1st of January, 1842.

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.				
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.		
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			
	fr. cts.	fr. cts.	fr. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
CLASS I.								
ANIMALS, LIVING.								
Asses..... each	0 25	The same duty as by national vessels.	0 25	0 0 2½	The same duty as by national vessels.	0 0 2½		
Bees' hives (with living swarms) do.	1 0		0 25	0 0 9¾		0 0 2½		
Cattle, viz — beeves, oxen..... do.	50 0		1 0	2 0 0		0 0 9¾		
— „ bulls..... do.	15 0		3 0	0 12 0		0 2 4½		
— „ cows..... do.	25 0		0 50	1 0 0		0 0 5		
— „ heifers..... do.	12 50		1 50	0 10 0		0 1 2½		
— „ calves..... do.	3 0		0 25	0 2 4½		0 0 2½		
Dogs for the chase and large dogs do.	5 0		0 50	0 0 5		0 4 0		
Game, poultry, and turtles, <i>ad valorem</i>	2 per cent.		½ per cent.	2 per cent.		½ per cent.		
Goats..... each	1 50		0 15	0 1 2½		0 0 1½		
— kids..... do.	0 25		0 10	0 0 2½		0 0 1		
Hogs..... do.	12 0		0 10	0 9 7½		0 0 1		
— sucking pigs..... do.	0 40		0 10	0 0 4		0 0 1		
Horses, stallions..... do.	25 0		5 0	1 0 0		0 4 0		
— geldings and mares..... do.	25 0		5 0	1 0 0		0 4 0		
— colts..... do.	15 0		5 0	0 12 0		0 4 0		
Mules, male and female..... do.	15 0		2 0	0 12 0		0 1 7½		
Sheep, rams, ewes, and wethers. do.	5 0		0 25	0 4 0		0 0 2½		
— lambs..... do.	0 30		0 10	0 0 3		0 0 1		
Wild animals, as lions, tigers, &c. <i>ad val.</i>	1 per cent.		½ per cent.	1 per cent.		½ per cent.		
CLASS II.								
ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, Produce of, Skins &c. of Animals: viz.,								
Blood of animals other than dried per 100 kils.	1 0	1 10	0 25	0 0 9¾	0 0 10½	0 0 2½		
— of bucks..... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9¾	0 0 10½			
— ditto, dried..... do.	31 0	31 10		1 4 9¾	1 7 3½			
Butter, fresh..... do.	3 0	3 30		0 2 4½	0 2 7½			
— salt..... do.	5 0	5 50		0 3 0	0 4 5			
Cheese..... do.	15 0	16 50		0 12 0	0 13 2½			
Ears of animals for making glue. do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9¾	0 0 10½			
Eggs of poultry and game..... do.	0 50	0 50		0 0 5	0 0 5			
— of silkworms..... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9¾	0 0 10½			
Entrails of animals..... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9¾	0 0 10½			
Feathers for dress, white, unwrought..... do.	400 0	417 50	0 25	16 0 0	16 14 0	0 0 2½		
— prepared..... do.	600 0	617 50		24 0 0	24 14 0			
— black, unwrought..... do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0			
— prepared..... do.	400 0	417 50		16 0 0	16 14 0			
— other unwrought..... do.	100 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 6 0			
— prepared..... do.	300 0	317 50		12 0 0	12 14 0			
— for beds, swan, goose or duck do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0			
— eider or eider-down, cleaned 1 kil. net	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 5			
— ditto, not cleaned..... do.	1 25	1 30		0 1 0	0 1 10½			
— other ditto..... 100 kils.	00 0	65 50		2 8 0	2 12 5			
— quills, unprepared, including crow do..... do.	40 0	44 0	1 0	1 12 0	1 15 2½	0 0 9¾		
— do. prepared do..... do.	240 0	254 0		0 12 0	10, 4 2½			
Glue, of fish from French Guiana do.	40 0	prohibited		1 12 0				
— from elsewhere..... do.	100 0	170 50		6 8 0	6 16 0			
— strong ordinary glue..... do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0			
Grease, or fat of mutton and tal- low, lard, &c..... do.	10 0	13 0		0 8 0	0 10 4½			
— horse, bear, or of beeves' feet do.	19 0	20 90		0 15 2½	0 16 8½			
— the residuum of soaperies..... do.	10 0	13 20		0 8 0				
— of skins, of countries out of Europe..... do.	40 0	56 0		1 12 0	2 4 9¾			
— from the entrepôts of Europe do.	48 0	56 0		1 18 4½	2 4 9¾			
Hair, horse, uncombed..... do.	2 50	2 70	0 25	0 2 0	0 2 2	0 0 2½		
— combed and prepared..... do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 5			
— human..... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9¾	0 0 10½			
— camels, ostrich and seals..... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9¾	0 0 10½			
— hogs and wild boars, in masses do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 5			
— assorted..... do.	20 0	22 0		0 16 0	0 17 7½			
— cows..... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9¾	0 0 10½			

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	
	fr. cts.	fr. cts.	fr. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS II.—continued.						
Hair, rabbit, hare, castor, otter and badger 100 kils	1 0	1 10	} prohibited	0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	}
Honey, from the Isle of Bourbon. do.	13 25			0 10 7		
French W. Indies do.	16 50			0 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
East Indies. do.	27 50			1 2 0		
— from other places than Europe. do.	30 0	37 50	} 0 25	1 4 0	1 10 0	} 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
— places in Europe. do.	35 0			1 8 0		
Manure do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
Meats, fresh, butchers' do.	18 0	10 80		0 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 15 10	
— game and poultry do.	0 50	0 50	} 1 pr cent.	0 0 5	0 0 5	} 1 pr cent
— salted pork do.	33 0	36 30		1 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— other ditto. do.	30 0	33 0		1 4 0	1 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— extracts of meat, such as sausages, &c. do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Muscles of animals do.	1 0	1 10	} 1 pr cent.	0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	} 1 pr cent
Peltries, viz.,				0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— rabbit-skins, dressed and undressed do.	1 0	1 0		0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
— badger, ditto do.	0 15	0 15		0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— castor or beaver, ditto do.	0 35	0 35	} 0 75	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	} 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
— hare, undressed 100 ps	1 0	1 0		0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
— dressed do.	4 0	4 0		0 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— seal, long hair partly taken off (French fishes) 1 piece	0 1	0 20		0 0 0.1-10	0 0 2	} 1 pr cent. <i>ad valorem</i> on the export.
— other fishes. do.	0 20	0 20	} Same duties.	0 0 0.1-20	0 0 2	
— do., long hair partly taken off. do.	3 0	3 0		0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— do., dyed do.	1 0	3 0		0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— castorin undressed 100 ps.	3 0	3 0	} Same duties.	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Same duties.
— ditto, long hair taken off. do.	15 0	15 0		0 12 0	0 12 0	
— ditto, dyed. do.	25 0	25 0		1 0 0	1 0 0	
— camel, panther tiger, leopard, ounce, giraffe, & jaguar each	1 20			0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$		} 1 pr cent. <i>ad valorem</i> on the export.
— bear and cubs do.	1 5		} Same duties.	0 0 10		
— lion, lioness, and zebra do.	0 60			0 0 6		
— fox, black, silver, or stained do.	2 40			0 1 11		
— ditto, striped or patched. do.	0 50		} Same duties.	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		} Same duties.
— ditto, white, yellow, or silver-gray of Virginia. do.	0 20			0 0 2		
— ditto, the same dyed. do.	2 40			0 1 11		
— ditto, other do.	0 10			0 0 1		
— jackal, chinchilla, & weasel. do.	0 10		} Same duties.	0 0 1		} Same duties.
— lamb of Astracan & caracajou. do.	0 20			0 0 2		
— otter do.	0 45			0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— hyena, wolf, and lynx. do.	0 40			0 0 4		
— goat of Angora do.	0 35		} Same duties.	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		} Same duties.
— racoon, vulture, glutton, martin, eider, and swan. do.	0 15			0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— cat and tiger do.	0 15			0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— cats, wild and tame. 100 ps	3 0			0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— civetcat and polecat do.	3 0		} Same duties.	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		} Same duties.
— marmoset and goose. do.	6 0			0 4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$		
— dog, muskrat, weasel, squirrel, and mole. do.	2 0			0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— ermine, Russian weasel, and chikakois. do.	3 75			0 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— backs and bellies of weasels, foxes, hares, martins, &c. do.	3 75		} 1 pr cent. <i>ad valorem</i> on the export.	0 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		} 1 pr cent. <i>ad valorem</i> on the export.
— tails of squirrels, ermines, polecats, &c. &c. do.	0 25			0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— necks of ducks, weasels, &c. do.	2 0			0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— tails of carakajous, wolves, martins, and foxes. do.	2 0			0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Rennet 100 kils.	0 10	0 50	0 25	0 0 1	0 0 5	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silk, in cocoons do.	1 0	1 10	2 0	0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
— raw, unfolded by merely hot water process 1 kil.	0 5	0 5	3 0	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— orgazine. do.	0 10	0 10	2 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
— dyed, in bobbins do.	3 6	3 30	1 0	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
— for sewing, on bobbins, not weighing more than 3 decas grammes do.	3 6	3 30	0 10	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1
— all others do.	3 6	3 30	6 0	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
— tow of, or bourre, in masses, raw 100 kils.	1 0	1 10	2 0	0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
— dyed 1 kil.	0 82	0 90	2 0	0 0 8	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
— carded, in wadding. 100 kils.	62 0	67 60	2 0	2 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 14 1	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
— all others, raw 1 kil.	0 82	0 90	2 0	0 0 8	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	
CLASS II.—continued.						
Silk, spun, fleuré, raw..... 1 kil.	fr. cts. 0 82	fr. cts. 0 90	fr. cts. 0 5	£ s. d. 0 0 8	£ s. d. 0 0 8½	£ s. d. 0 0 0½
— dyed..... do.	3 0	3 30	0 5	0 2 5½	0 2 7½	0 0 0½
— marine, or fibres attached to the shells of pearl oysters..... 100 kils.	1 0	1 10	0 25	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 0 2½
— detached from the shells..... 1 kil.	0 5	0 5	0 25	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 2½
Skins, undressed & undried, large, as ox, cow, horse skins..... 100 kils.	1 0	1 10	16 0	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 12 9½
— sheep, with wool..... ad valorem	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	40 0 pr 100kil.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	1 16 9½
— small fresh lambs weighing more than 1 kil..... do.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	20 0 pr 100kil.	do.	do.	0 16 0
— small dried lambs, weighing less than 1 kil..... 100 kils.	1 0	1 10	20 0	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 16 0
— goat..... do.	1 0	1 10	20 0	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 16 0
— other similar small skins..... do.	1 0	1 10	46 0	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	1 16 9½
— large, undressed, and dried, from French Senegal..... do.	1 0			0 0 0 9½		
— from Brazil in Brazilian vessels..... 1 kil.		5 0	25 0		0 4 0	
— from other countries out of Europe..... do.	5 0	15 0	25 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 0 2½
— from the entrepôts in Europe..... do.	10 0	15 0	25 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	
— small dried sheep, with wool..... ad valorem	13 per cent.	14½ per cent.	70 0 pr 100 kil.	13½ per cent.	14½ per cent.	2 16 0 pr 100 kils.
— lambs, dried, weighing more than 1 kil..... do.	13½ per cent.	14½ per cent.	20 0	13½ per cent.	14½ per cent.	0 16 0
— lambs weighing less than 1 kil..... 100 kils.	1 0	1 10	20 0	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 16 0
— other small dried skins..... do.	1 0	1 10	20 0	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 16 0
Wax, not clarified, from French Senegal..... do.	3 0	prohibited		0 2 4½	prohibited	
— yellow, from countries out of Europe..... do.	8 0	15 0		0 6 4½	0 12 0	
— yellow, from the entrepôts of Europe..... do.	10 0	15 0	0 25 pr 100kil.	0 8 0	0 12 0	
— residuum of wax..... do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 5	0 0 2½
— white..... do.	60 0	65 50		2 8 0	2 12 5	pr 100kils.
Wool, in masses..... ad valorem	20 per cent.	22½ per cent.		20 per cent.	22½ per cent.	
— combed..... do.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.		30 per cent.		
— dyed of all sorts..... 100 kils.	300 0	317 50		12 0 0	12 14 0	
— refuse..... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9½	0 0 10½	
CLASS III.						
ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, viz.—Produce of Fisheries.						
Fish, fresh water, fresh..... 100 kils.	0 50	0 50	free	0 0 5	0 0 5	free
— do. do. preserved..... do.	40 0	41 0	do.	1 12 0	1 15 2½	do.
— of the sea, fresh, dry, salt, or smoked, French fisheries. do.	free	44 0	do.	free	1 15 2½	do.
— foreign ditto..... do.	40 0	41 0	do.	1 12 6	1 15 2½	do.
— ditto prepared with oil..... do.	100 0	107 50	do.	4 0 0	4 0 0	do.
— roes of codfish & mackerel..... do.	free	0 50	do.	free	0 0 5	do.
— lobsters..... do.	do.	1 10	0 1	do.	0 0 10½	0 0 1 10
— oysters, fresh..... 1000	do.	5 0	0 25	do.	0 4 0	0 0 2½
— ditto, pickled..... 100 kils.	25 0	27 50	1 2	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 0 0½
— muscles & other full shellfish do.	free	1 10		free	0 0 10½	
— blubber of, from F. fisheries. do.	0 15	prohibited		0 0 1½	prohibited	
— do. from countries out of Europe do.	0 40	50 0		0 0 4	2 4 9½	
— from entrepôts of Europe..... do.	0 48	50 0		0 0 4½	2 4 9½	
— Spermaceti, from French fisheries..... do.	20 0	prohibited		0 16 0	prohibited	
— foreign unprepared..... do.	20 0	41 0		0 16 0	2 3 2½	
— ditto, pressed..... do.	30 0	65 50		1 4 0	2 12 5	
— ditto, refined..... do.	75 0	100 0		3 0 0	6 8 0	
— whales' fins..... do.	30 0	35 0	0 25	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 0 2½
— coral, unprepared..... do.	1 0	22 0		0 0 9½	0 17 7½	
— fine pearls..... 1 hectolitre.	50 0	50 0		2 0 0	2 0 0	
CLASS IV.						
ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, viz.—Used in Medicine and Perfumery.						
Ambergris..... 1 kil.	62 0	67 50		2 9 7½	2 14 0	
Antles and other shells proper for medicine..... do.	7 0	7 60		0 5 7½	0 6 2	
Bezoar or gall stones..... 100 kils.	245 0	250 70		9 16 0	10 7 9	
Bones of stag heart..... do.	41 0	45 10		1 12 9½	1 16 0	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.				
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.		
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	fr. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
CLASS IV. continued.								
Bones of the cuttle-fish (<i>sepia officinalis</i>) 100 kils.	5 0	5 50	0 25	0 4 0	0 4 4½	0 0 2½		
Cantharides do.	62 0	67 00		2 9 7½	2 13 1			
Castoreum do.	184 0	195 70		7 7 2½	7 16 7			
Civet 1 kil.	123 0	131 60		4 18 4½	5 5 3½			
Cloporte, dried insects 100 kils.	62 0	67 60	per cent.	2 9 7½	2 13 1	per cent.		
Crabs-eyes do.	17 0	18 70		0 13 7½	0 11 11½			
Deers marrow do.	13 0	14 30		0 10 4½	0 11 5½			
Elks feet 100 pieces	1 50	1 50		0 1 2½	0 1 2½			
Goats blood, dried 100 kils.	31 0	31 10	0 25	1 4 9½	1 7 3½	0 0 2½		
Hartshorn do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½			
— scrapings of ditto do.	9 0	9 90		0 7 2½	0 7 11½			
Ivory scrapings do.	21 0	23 10		0 16 9½	0 18 5½			
Leeches per 1000.	1 0	1 0	0 50	0 0 9½	0 0 9½	0 0 4½		
Musk, pure 1 kil.	100 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 6 0			
— full vesicles of do.	65 0	70 75		2 12 0	2 6 7½			
— empty ditto do.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 10 9½			
— rats, tails of do.	25 0	27 50	0 25	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 0 2½		
Sponges, fine 100 kils.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0			
— common do.	60 0	65 50		2 8 0	2 12 5			
Vipers per 100	10 0	10 1		1 0 0	0 8 0 1-10			
CLASS V.								
ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, viz. — Teeth, Horns, Bones, and Shells, as Materials for Manufactures.								
Elephants' teeth, entire or sawed into pieces of more than 1 kil.		prohibited	0 25	1 0 0	prohibited	0 0 2½		
— from Senegal per 100 kils.	25 0	70 0		1 8 0	2 16 0			
— from India do.	35 0	70 0		1 12 0	2 16 0			
— from Africa, except Senegal. do.	40 0	70 0		2 4 0	2 16 0			
— from all other places do.	55 0	70 0	0 25			0 0 2½		
— sawed into pieces of 1 kil. or less.								
— from Senegal 100 kils.	50 0	70 0		2 0 0	2 16 0			
— from India do.	70 0	140 0		2 16 0	5 12 0			
— from Africa, except Senegal. do.	80 0	110 0	20 25	3 4 0	5 12 0	0 16 2½		
— from all other places do.	110 0	140 0		4 8 0	5 12 0			
— grinders do.	6 87	8 75		0 5 6	7 0			
Horns of cattle, raw do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1			
— prepared do.	25 0	27 50	per cent.	1 0 0	1 2 0	per cent.		
— in sheets 19 to 24 centimetres, by 19 to 22 101 sheets.	8 0	8 0		0 6 4½	0 6 4½			
— do. 14 to 16 by 11 to 14 do.	6 0	6 0		0 4 9½	0 4 9½			
— do. 11 to 14 by 11 do.	4 0	4 0		0 3 2½	0 3 2½			
— do. under 11 do.	3 0	3 0	0 10	0 2 4½	0 2 4½	0 0 1		
Hoofs of animals do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1			
Mother of Pearl, unwrought, viz. —								
— in shells from India 100 kils.	20 0	50 0		0 16 0	2 0 0			
— " elsewhere do.	35 0	50 0	0 25	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 0 2½		
— sawed or separated from the crust, (India) do.	10 0	100 0		1 12 0	4 0 0			
— from elsewhere do.	70 0	100 0		2 16 0	4 0 0			
Tortoiseshell from India do.	100 0	300 0		4 0 0	12 0 0			
— elsewhere, out of Europe do.	150 0	300 0	0 25	6 0 0	12 0 0	0 0 2½		
— from other places do.	200 0	300 0		8 0 0	12 0 0			
Tortoise claws entire, from India. do.	50 0			2 0 0				
— elsewhere, out of Europe .. do.	75 0	150 0		3 0 0	6 0 0			
— from entrepôts in Europe .. do.	100 0		75 0	4 0 0		0 0 2½		
— clippings from India do.	25 0			1 0 0				
— from foreign countries out of Europe do.	37 50			1 10 0	3 0 0			
— from Europe do.	50 0			2 0 0				
Wolves' teeth do.	5 0	5 50	5 50	0 4 0	0 4 4½	0 0 2½		
CLASS VI.								
VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, viz. — Farinaceous Food.								
Biscuit, sea. — (Same as on Flour of the same sort.)				0 25				0 0 2½
Gingerbread 100 kils.	13 0	14 30	0 10 4½		0 11 5½			
Mavions and chestnuts, and their flour do.	8 0	8 80	0 0 4½		0 7 0½			
Millet do.	10 0	11 0	0 8 0		0 8 9½			
Pearled barley, groats, and other fecule do.	7 0	7 70	20 0	0 5 7½	0 6 2	0 0 2½		
Pastes, Italian, and others similar to do.	20 0	22 0		0 16 0	0 17 7½			
Potatoes do.	0 50	0 50		0 0 4½	0 0 4½			

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS VI. continued.						
Rice, from countries out of Europe..... 100 kils.	2 50			0 2 0		
— from ports of first shipment		9 0		0 3 2½	0 7 2½	
— in Europe..... do.	4 0			0 4 0½		
— from entrepôts in Europe... do.	6 0		0 25	1 12 9½	0 4 0½	0 0 2½
— from Piedmont, by land.... do.	41 0	45 10		0 16 0	1 16 0	
Sago and arrowroot..... do.	20 0	22 0		0 8 0	0 17 7½	
Tapioca..... do.	10 0	11 0			0 8 9½	
Vegetables and their fruits, dried do.						
CLASS VII.						
VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.						
Fruits for the table, viz.—						
— fresh, lemons, oranges, and their varieties..... do.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9½	
— fresh, cocoa-nuts..... do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0	
— ditto, carroba beans (St. John's bread)..... do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½	
— fresh, not otherwise specified do.	8 0	8 80		0 6 4½	0 7 0½	
— dry, as pistachio-nuts, unbroken..... do.	48 0	52 80		1 18 4½	2 2 3	
— ditto, broken or crushed.... do.	144 0	153 70	0 25	5 15 2½	6 2 11½	0 0 2½
— dry, not otherwise enumerated..... do.	16 0	17 60		0 12 9½	0 14 1	
— preserved, or confits, viz.—						
— cucumbers, large and small. do.	17 0	18 70		0 13 7½	0 14 11½	
— olives, ditto..... do.	36 0	39 60		1 8 9½	1 11 8	
— capers, ditto..... do.	60 0	65 50		2 8 0	2 12 4½	
— myrobalans, ditto..... do.	62 0	67 60		2 9 7½	2 11 0	
— preserved in brandy or spirits, all sorts..... do.	98 0	105 40		3 18 5	4 4 4	
— oleaginous, viz.—						
— almonds..... do.	20 0	22 0	2 0	0 16 0	0 17 7½	0 1 7½
— ditto, in shell..... do.	8 0	8 80		0 6 4½	0 7 0½	
— walnuts, hazel-nuts, filberts, and beech-nuts..... do.	8 0	8 80		0 6 4½	0 7 0½	
— olives, fresh..... do.	75 0	6 0		3 0 0	0 4 9½	
— seed of Palma Christi..... do.	15 0	16 50		0 12 0	0 13 2½	
— flax seed..... do.	1 0	1 50	0 25	0 0 9½	0 1 2½	0 0 2½
— for distilling, viz.—						
— aniseed..... do.	20 0	22 0		0 16 0	0 17 7½	
— juniper berries..... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9½	0 0 10½	
Seed for sowing, viz.—						
— garden and flower..... do.			1 0			0 0 9½
— pastel and spikewood..... do.			2 0			0 1 7½
— cotton..... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 0 2½
— madder..... do.			0 25			
— grass..... do.						
CLASS VIII.						
VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.						
Colonial Produce, &c. &c.						
Ammonium seed..... 100 kils.	123 0	131 60		4 18 4½	5 5 3½	
Bourbons from Bourbon..... do.	60 0			2 8 0		
— " French Guiana, Martinique, & Guadeloupe do.	66 50		prohibited	2 13 2½		
— from India..... do.	80 0			3 4 0		
— " elsewhere out of Europe do.	85 0	105 0		3 8 0	4 4 0	
— " entrepôts in Europe... do.	95 0			3 16 6		
Cassia from French colonies.... 1 kil.	0 21	prohibited		0 0 2	prohibited	
— " India..... do.	0 33	1 0		0 0 3½		
— " elsewhere..... do.	0 66			0 0 4½	0 0 9½	
Cinnamon from French colonies.. do.	0 65			0 0 6½		
— " India..... do.	1 0			0 0 9½		
— " elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	2 0		0 25	0 1 7½		0 0 2½
Cloves, flowers, from Bourbon... do.	0 50			0 0 4½		
— ditto, " French Guiana..... do.	0 60			0 0 6	0 2 4½	
— ditto, " Martinique and Guadeloupe..... do.	0 75	3 0		0 0 7½		
— ditto, " India..... do.	1 0			0 0 9½		
— ditto, " elsewhere..... do.	1 80			0 1 5½		
— out of Europe..... do.						
— ditto, " entrepôts in Europe..... do.	2 0			0 1 7½		
— stalks, " Bourbon.... do.	0 12	prohibited		0 0 1½	prohibited	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.				
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.		
	In French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
CLASS VIII. continued.								
Cloves, stalks, from French Guiana..... 1 kil.	0 15	} prohibited		0 0 1½	} prohibited			
— ditto, „ Martinique..... do.	0 18			0 0 1½				
— and Guadeloupe..... do.	0 25			0 0 2½				
— ditto, „ India..... do.								
— ditto, „ elsewhere..... do.	0 45			0 0 4½				
— out of Europe..... do.								
— ditto, „ entrepôts out of Europe..... do.	0 50			0 0 4½				
Cocoa from Bourbon..... 100 kils.								
— „ French Guiana..... do.	40 0	} 105 0		1 12 0	} 4 4 0			
— „ Martinique and Guadeloupe..... do.								
— „ India and countries west of Cape Horn..... do.	50 0			2 0 0				
— „ elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	55 0			2 4 0				
— „ entrepôts in Europe..... do.	95 0			3 16 0				
Coffee, from Bourbon..... do.	50 0	} 105 0		2 0 0	} 4 4 0			
— „ French Guiana, Martinique, and Guadeloupe..... do.	60 0			2 8 0				
— from India and Senegal..... do.	78 0			3 2 4½				
— „ elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	95 0			3 16 0				
— from entrepôt in ditto..... do.	100 0			4 0 0				
Ginger..... do.	20 0	22 0		0 16 0	0 17 7½			
Molasses, from French colonies..... do.	19 25	} prohibited		0 15 4½	} prohibited			
— „ elsewhere..... do.	22 50			0 18 0				
Nutmegs, without shells								
— from Bourbon and French Guiana..... 1 kil.	1 0	prohibited	} 0 25	0 0 9½	prohibited	} 0 0 2½		
— from India..... do.	1 50	} 4 0		0 1 3½	} 0 3 2½			
— „ elsewhere..... do.	2 50			0 2 0				
— with shells								
— from Bourbon and French Guiana..... do.	1 0	} 2 66		0 0 9½	} 0 2 1½			
— from India..... do.	1 0			0 0 9½				
— from elsewhere..... do.	1 66			0 1 3½	} prohibited			
Pepper, from French colonies..... 100 kils.	10 0	prohibited		0 8 0				
— „ India and countries west of Cape Horn..... do.	40 0	} 105 0		1 12 0	} 4 4 0			
— from elsewhere..... do.	80 0			3 4 0				
Pimento, from French colonies..... do.	10 0	prohibited	} 115 0	0 8 0	prohibited			
— „ India and countries west of Cape Horn..... do.	45 0	} 115 0		1 16 0	} 4 12 0			
— from elsewhere..... do.	90 0			3 12 0				
Preserves, dry or in fluids, or in syrups of all kinds, from Bourbon..... do.	38 50	} prohibited	} 0 25	1 10 9½	} prohibited			
— from French Guiana, Martinique, and Guadeloupe..... do.	45 0			1 16 0				
— from India..... do.	80 0			3 4 0	} 4 4 0			
— „ elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	85 0	} 105 0		3 8 0				
— from entrepôts in ditto..... do.	95 0			3 16 0	} prohibited			
Sugar, raw, not white, from Bourbon..... do.	38 50	} prohibited		1 10 9½				
— do. do. from French Guiana, Martinique and Guadeloupe..... do.	45 0			1 16 0	} 3 8 0			
— do. do. from India..... do.	60 0	} 85 0		2 8 0				
— do. do. „ elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	65 0			2 12 0	} prohibited			
— do. do. from entrepôts in do. do.	75 0	} prohibited		3 0 0				
— raw white, from Bourbon..... do.	46 0			1 16 9½	} 4 4 0			
— do. do. from French Guiana, Martinique and Guadeloupe..... do.	52 50	} 105 0	} 105 0	2 2 0				
— do. do. from India..... do.	80 0			3 4 0	} prohibited			
— do. do. „ elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	85 0			3 8 0				
— do. do. from entrepôts in do. do.	95 0	} prohibited		3 16 0	} 4 4 0			
— clayed, all kinds without distinction or mode of preparation, from Bourbon..... do.	60 0			2 8 0				
— do. do. from French Guiana, Martinique and Guadeloupe..... do.	66 50	} 105 0		2 13 2½	} 4 4 0			
— do. do. from India..... do.	80 0			3 4 0				

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
	In French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels, or by Land.		In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels, or by Land.	
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS VIII. continued.						
Sugar, clayed, from elsewhere						
out of Europe.....100 kils.	85 0	105 0	0 25	3 8 0	4 4 0	0 0 2½
do. from entrepôts in ditto .. do.	95 0	80 20		3 16 0	3 4 2	
Sherbet..... do.	74 0	prohibited		2 19 2½	prohibited	
Syrups, from Bourbon .. do.	26 50	prohibited		1 1 2½	prohibited	
" French Guiana,						
Martinique and Guadeloupe do.	33 0	95 0	0 25	1 0 4½	3 16 0	0 0 2½
from India..... do.	65 0	prohibited		2 12 0	prohibited	
" elsewhere out of Eu-				2 16 0	3 16 0	
rope..... do.	65 0	95 0		2 12 0	3 16 0	
from entrepôts in ditto..... do.	70 9	6 0		2 16 0	3 16 0	
Tea from India..... do.	1 50	6 0	0 25	0 1 2½	0 4 0½	0 0 2½
" elsewhere..... do.	5 0	prohibited		0 4 0	0 4 0½	
Tobacco, in leaves or stems, for						
the government manufac-						
tories, from all countries... do.	exempt	10 0	0 25	exempt	0 8 0	0 0 2½
from out of Europe..... do.	5 0	prohibited		0 1 0	0 8 0	
" entrepôts in ditto..... do.	5 0	prohibited		0 1 0	0 8 0	
" various..... do.	prohibited	5 50		prohibited	prohibited	
for individuals..... do.	prohibited	5 50		0 2 0	0 4 4½	
Vanilla, from west of Cape Horn 1 kil.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½	
" elsewhere..... do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½	
CLASS IX.						
VEGETABLE JUICES.						
Balma, benzoin..... 100 kils.	120 0	125 50	0 25	4 16 0	5 0 4½	0 0 2½
storax, natural, red, or dry .. do.	41 0	45 10		1 12 9½	1 16 1	
prepared, liquid..... do.	13 0	14 30		0 10 4½	0 11 5½	
ditto, in leaves..... do.	17 0	18 70		0 13 7½	0 14 11½	
copal, from India..... do.	2 0	2 20	0 25	0 1 7½	0 1 9½	0 0 2½
ditto, " other places... do.	6 0	11 0		0 6 4½	0 8 9½	
Gums, pure, of Europe..... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9½	0 0 10½	
exotic, of French Senegal... do.	10 0	prohibited		0 8 0	0 8 0	
of other countries out of Eu-			0 25			0 0 2½
rope..... do.	20 0	30 0		0 16 0	1 4 0	
from the entrepôts in Europe do.	25 0	30 0		1 0 0	1 4 0	
gum elastic (caoutchouc) from ports out of Europe... do.	10 0	25 0		0 8 0	1 0 0	
ditto, from entrepôts in Eu-			0 25			0 0 2½
rope..... do.	15 0	25 0		0 12 0	1 0 0	
aloes..... do.	60 0	65 50		2 8 0	2 12 4½	
opium..... do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
camphor, raw..... do.	75 0	81 20	0 25	3 0 0	3 4 11½	0 0 2½
ditto, refined..... do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
Terra Japonica, from India. do.	15 0	50 0		0 12 0	2 0 0	
ditto, out of Europe..... do.	22 0	50 0		0 17 7½	2 0 0	
ditto, from Europe..... do.	36 0	86 50	0 25	1 8 9½	3 9 7½	0 0 2½
manna..... do.	80 0	52 80		3 4 0	2 2 3	
liquorice..... do.	48 0	16 50		1 18 4½	0 13 2½	
bird lime..... do.	15 0	1 0		0 12 0	0 13 2½	
citron and lemon, under 30			0 25			0 0 2½
degrees..... do.	1 0	1 0		0 0 9½	0 0 9½	
ditto, concentrated 30 to 35				0 6 4½	0 6 5½	
degrees..... do.	8 0	8 8		0 6 4½	0 6 5½	
Oils, volatile, rose, Rhodes or rose-			0 25			0 0 2½
wood..... 1 kil.	40 0	41 0		1 12 0	1 15 2½	
mace, nutmeg, cloves, sassa-						
fras, valerian, cinnamon, bit-						
ter almonds, anise, fennel,			0 25			0 0 2½
and camomile..... do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½	
lemon, oranges, and their						
varieties..... do.	4 0	4 40		0 3 2½	0 3 6½	
all other volatile oils..... do.	0 75	0 80	0 25	0 0 7½	0 0 7½	0 0 2½
finest, as olive oil, from coun-						
try of production..... 106 kils.	25 0	30 0		1 0 0	1 4 0	
from other places..... do.	28 0	30 0		1 2 4½	1 4 0	
laurel..... do.	28 0	30 0	0 25	1 2 4½	1 4 0	0 0 2½
pineapple, or castor-oil..... do.	25 0	30 0		1 0 0	1 4 0	
palm and coco-nut oil, from						
country of production..... do.	12 50	15 0		0 10 0	0 12 0	
from other countries..... do.	15 0	15 0	0 25	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 0 2½
of oil seeds, as linseed, rape-						
seed..... do.	25 0	30 0		1 0 0	1 4 0	
all other fixed seed-oils, viz.—						
pure..... do.	25 0	25 0	0 25	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 2½
aromatic..... do.	100 0	150 0		4 0 0	6 0 0	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.				
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.		
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
CLASS IX. continued.								
Rosins, indigenous, raw by exuda- tion, soft or concrete, or pre- pared by combustion, con- crete, liquid, as pitch & tar. 100 kils.	5 0	5 50	0 25	0 4 0	0 4 4½	0 0 2½		
— refined turpentine, liquid... do.	31 0	31 10		1 4 9½	1 7 3½			
— compact, or rosin of turpen- tine do.	8 0	8 80		0 6 4½	0 7 0½			
— distilled, or spirits of turpen- tine do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0			
— exotic, scammony..... do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0			
— julap do.	123 0	131 60		4 18 4½	5 5 3½			
— laudanum, concrete or liquid do.	92 0	99 10		3 13 7½	3 19 3			
— other, from India..... do.	50 0	125 0		2 0 0	5 0 0			
— elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	90 0			3 12 0				
— from entrepôts in Europe... do.	100 0			4 0 0				
CLASS X.								
VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, viz.—Medi- cinal Roots, Barks, Leaves, & Flowers.								
Barks of lemon and orange trees, and their varieties 100 kils.	17 0	18 70	0 25	0 13 7½	0 14 11½	0 0 2½		
— quinquina, from places west of Cape Horn..... do.	25 0	100 0		1 0 0	1 0 0			
— ditto, from all other places. do.	50 0			2 0 0	2 2 3			
— all other kinds..... do.	48 0	52 80		1 18 4½	1 14 1			
Bulrushes, odoriferous do.	41 0	45 10		1 12 9½				
Flowers for medicinal purposes, as lavender & orange flowers do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½			
— other do.	40 0	41 0		1 12 0	1 15 2½			
Fruits, husks of, unprepared.... do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0			
— from Bourbon..... do.	49 0	prohibited		1 19 2½	prohibited			
— preserved as confits, from French West Indies do.	58 0			2 6 4½				
— do. from India..... do.	55 0			2 4 0				
— do. " other places out of Europe do.	60 0	95 0		2 8 0	3 16 0			
— do. " entrepôts in Europe. do.	70 0			2 16 0	1 15 2½			
— tamarinds, husk or pulp ... do.	40 0	44 0		1 12 0	2 14 1			
— ditto, preserved, ditto do.	62 0	67 00	2 9 7½	2 12 4½				
— anise do.	60 0	65 50	2 8 0	2 12 4½				
— mustard seed do.	5 0	5 50	0 4 0	0 4 4½				
— worm seed..... do.	60 0	55 50	2 8 0	2 12 4½				
— senna seed, from French Se- negal do.	20 0	prohibited	0 16 0	prohibited				
— ditto, from elsewhere out of Europe do.	50 0	100 0	2 0 0	4 0 0				
— do. from entrepôts in Europe do.	75 0		3 0 0	1 20 9½				
— all other medicinal fruits ... do.	35 0	38 50	0 0 9½	0 0 10½				
Herbs, oak, mistletoe do.	1 0	1 10	0 4 0	0 4 4½				
— mint, or abrinthe do.	5 0	5 50	1 4 0	1 6 4½				
— all other kinds do.	30 0	33 0	0 0 9½	0 0 10½				
Leaves, orange and ivy do.	1 0	1 10	1 12 9½	1 16 1				
— betel and cloves do.	41 0	45 10	0 16 0	prohibited				
— senna, from French Senegal. do.	20 0	prohibited						
— ditto, from elsewhere out of Europe do.	50 0	100 0	2 0 0	4 0 0				
— ditto, from entrepôts in Eu- rope..... do.	75 0		3 0 0	1 6 4½				
— all other medicinal leaves... do.	30 0	33 0	0 12 0	0 13 2½				
Lichens, except those for dyeing do.	15 16	16 50						
Roots, ipecacuanha, from coun- tries out of Europe..... do.	100 0	300 0	4 0 0	12 0 0				
— ditto, from elsewhere do.	200 0		8 0 0	7 0 0				
— rhubarb and michacan, from India do.	75 0	175 0	4 0 0	prohibited				
— ditto, from elsewhere out of Europe do.	100 0		6 0 0	5 0 0				
— ditto, from entrepôts in Eu- rope do.	150 0	prohibited	1 12 0					
— sarsaparilla, from Senegal.. do.	40 0		3 0 0	7 10 9				
— ditto, from elsewhere out of Europe do.	75 0	125 0	4 0 0	4 5 7				
— do. from entrepôts in Europe do.	100 0	195 70	2 8 0	2 12 4½				
— ginseng do.	184 0	107 50	0 12 0	0 13 2½				
— julap do.	100 0	65 50	0 16 0	0 17 7½				
— Florence flowers, or iris... do.	60 0	16 50						
— liquorice do.	15 0	22 0						
— all other kinds do.	20 0							

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS XI.						
VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. — Common Wood.						
Wood, common firewood, in sticks.....per stere	0 25	0 25	} prohibited	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	} prohibited
— ditto in fagots... 100 pcs	0 25	0 25		0 0 2½	0 0 2½	
— charcoal..... hectolitre	0 5	0 5		0 0 0½	0 0 0½	
— building wood for civil, military, or naval purposes, round or simply hewed..... stere	0 10	0 10	0 12	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1½
— pine and fir, sawed above 80 millimetres thick..... do.	0 15	0 15	0 12	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
— ditto above 31 and up to 80 millimetres thick..... 100 metres	1 0	1 0	0 50	0 0 9½	0 0 9½	0 0 4½
— ditto less than 31 mills. thick do.	1 0	1 0	0 15	0 0 9½	0 0 9½	0 0 1½
— other woods, hewed or round..... stere	0 10	0 10	0 24	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 2½
— ditto sawed more than 80 millimetres..... do.	0 15	0 15	0 24	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 2½
— ditto from 34 to 80 ditto 100 metres	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0 9½	0 0 9½	0 0 9½
— ditto less than 34 ditto..... do.	1 0	1 0	0 30	0 0 9½	0 0 9½	0 0 3
— walnut, sawed in boards... 100 kils.			0 50			0 0 4½
— in other forms, as building wood						
— masts of 40 centimetres diameter and upwards..... each	7 50	7 50	37 50	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 10 0
— spars of 25 inclusive to 40 exclusive..... do.	3 0	3 0	15 0	0 2 4½	0 2 4½	0 12 0
— ditto 25 ditto to 25 ditto..... do.	0 75	0 75	3 75	0 0 7½	0 0 7½	0 3 0
— ditto 11 ditto to 15 ditto..... do.	0 20	0 20	1 0	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 9½
— poles 6 ditto to 11 ditto..... do.	0 10	0 10	0 50	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 4½
— rods and mop handles &c... do.	0 2	0 2	0 10	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 1
— in small pieces or split... 1000 pcs	2 0	2 0	½ per cent.	0 1 7½	0 1 7½	½ per cent.
— hop poles, 2 metres long... do.	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
— ditto 2 ditto to 4 inclusive... do.	2 0	2 0	2 0	0 1 7½	0 1 7½	0 1 7½
— ditto 4 ditto and upwards... do.	10 0	10 0	10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
— staves of oak, 1 metre 200 millimetres and above in length..... do.	2 0	2 0	2 0	0 1 7½	0 1 7½	0 1 7½
— ditto 1 metre, 200 millims. to 974 inclusive..... do.	1 50	1 50	1 50	0 1 2½	0 1 2½	0 1 2½
— ditto under 974 millimetres do.	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0 9½	0 0 9½	0 0 2½
— ditto other than oak, same duty as oak staves..... do.			½ per cent.			½ per cent.
— osiers in bundles, unwrought, peeled or split..... 100 kils.	0 50	0 50	} 0 25	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	} 0 0 2½
— brush-brooms, unprepared... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9½	0 0 10½	
— ditto, prepared..... do.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9½	
— corkwood in sheets unprepared..... do.	6 0	6 60	} 0 25	0 4 9½	0 5 3½	} 0 0 2½
— ditto in small squares, ditto do.	12 0	13 20		0 0 7½	0 10 6½	
— ditto in sheets dressed... do.	0 0	9 90		0 7 2½	0 7 11	
— ditto in small squares, ditto do.	18 0	19 80		0 14 4½	0 15 10	
— ditto manufactured..... do.	54 0	59 20		2 3 2½	2 7 4½	
CLASS XII.						
VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. viz.—Exotic, Furniture, & Dyewoods						
Boxwood, for cabinet work in billets, or sawed, and more than 3 decimetres thick, from all places..... 100 kils	5 0	5 0	} 0 25	0 4 0	0 4 0	} 0 0 2½
— sawed to 3 decimetres or less, if imported from other than countries of production do.	30 0	61 50		1 4 0	2 11 7½	
Cedar, for cabinet work, in billets or sawed, and more than 3 decimetres thick, from countries out of Europe... do.	2 50	8 0		2 2 0	0 6 4½	
— from entrepôts in Europe... do.	5 0	8 0	} 0 25	0 4 0	0 6 4½	} 0 0 2½
— sawed to 3 decimetres or less from countries of production do.	2 50	8 0		0 2 0	0 6 4½	
— ditto from elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	7 50	24 0		0 6 0	0 19 2½	
— do. from entrepôts in Europe do.	15 0			0 12 0		
Ebony, for cabinet work, in billets or sawed, and more than decimetres thick, from out of Europe..... do.	4 0		} 10 50	0 3 2½	0 8 4½	} 0 0 2½
— from entrepôts in Europe... do.	7 50			0 6 0		

(continued.)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS XII. continued.						
Ebony, sawed to 3 decims., or less, from countries of production 100 kils.	4 0	10 50	}	0 3 2½	0 8 4½	}
— „ elsewhere, out of Europe do.	12 0	31 50		0 9 7½	1 13 2½	
— „ entrepôts in Europe..... do.	22 50			0 18 0		
Guyacum, or lignum vite, for cabinet work, in billets or sawed, and more than 3 decimetres thick—						
— from countries out of Europe..... do.	2 0	} 7 0	}	0 1 7½	0 5 7½	}
— from entrepôts in Europe..... do.	4 0			0 3 2½		
— „ French Guiana and Senegal, without distinction as to thickness..... do.	1 0	prohibited		0 0 9½	prohibited	
Mahogany, and all other furniture woods not enumerated, sawed, or in billets, and more than 3 decimetres thick—						
— from India..... do.	10 0	11 0	}	0 8 0	0 8 9½	}
— „ other places out of Europe..... do.	15 0	21 50		0 12 0	0 17 2½	
— from entrepôts in Europe..... do.	18 50			0 14 11½		
— sawed to 3 decims. or less—						
— from places of production in India..... do.	10 0	21 50	} 0 25	0 8 0	0 17 2½	} 0 0 2½
— from other places in India..... do.	30 0	64 50		1 4 0	2 11 7½	
— „ elsewhere, out of Europe, from places of production..... do.	15 0	21 50		0 12 0	0 17 2½	
— do. not places of production do.	45 0	} 64 50	}	1 16 0	2 11 7½	}
— from entrepôts in Europe..... do.	55 50			2 4 4½		
Dye-woods, viz.:—						
— Nicaragua and Sapan wood from countries west of Cape Horn..... do.	0 75	} 6 0	}	0 0 7½	0 4 9½	}
— from elsewhere out of Europe do.	1 50			0 1 2½		
— „ entrepôts in do..... do.	3 0			0 2 4½		
— Brazil and Pernambuco dye-woods, from countries out of Europe..... do.	5 0	} 12 0	}	0 4 0	0 9 7½	}
— from entrepôts in do..... do.	8 0			0 6 4½		
— all other dye-woods, from French colonies..... do.	0 80	prohibited		0 0 7½	prohibited	
— from other countries out of Europe..... do.	1 50	6 0	}	0 1 2½	0 4 9½	}
— from entrepôts in Europe..... do.	3 0			0 2 4½		
— of all kinds, ground..... do.	20 0	22 0		0 16 0	0 17 7½	
CLASS XIII.						
VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.—Filaments to be manufactured.						
Bamboos & rushes from India 100 kils.	80 0	200 0	}	3 4 0	8 0 0	}
— from elsewhere..... do.	100 0	200 0		6 8 0	8 0 0	
Calibashes, empty..... do.	13 0	14 30		0 10 4½	0 11 5½	
Cocoa-nut shells..... do.	3 0	3 30	}	0 2 4½	0 2 7½	}
Cotton in wool, from India..... do.	10 0	35 0		0 8 0	1 8 0	
— elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	20 0	35 0		0 16 0	1 8 0	
— from entrepôts in ditto..... do.	30 0	35 0	}	1 4 0	1 8 0	}
— „ French colonies..... do.	5 0	prohibited		0 4 0	prohibited	
— „ Algiers..... do.	15 0	25 0		0 12 0	1 0 0	
— „ Turkey..... do.	15 0	25 0	}	0 12 0	1 0 0	}
— carded and gummed..... do.	100 0	107 0		4 0 0	4 5 7½	
Filaments of linden tree or bark for cordage..... do.	0 10	0 10	}	0 0 1	0 0 1	}
Flax, in stalks, raw, green..... do.	0 50	0 50		0 0 4½	0 0 4½	
— „ dry..... do.	0 60	0 60		0 0 5½	0 0 5½	
— „ steeped..... do.	0 75	0 80	}	0 0 7½	0 0 7½	} 0 0 2½
— heckled, and tow of..... do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½	
— combed..... do.	15 0	10 50		0 12 0	0 13 2½	
Hemp, in stalks, raw, green, dried, or steeped..... do.	0 40	0 40	}	0 0 4	0 0 4	}
— heckled and tow of..... do.	8 0	8 80		0 6 4½	0 7 0½	
— combed..... do.	15 0	16 50		0 12 0	0 13 2½	
Kernels, hard and unprepared.. do.	12 0	13 20	}	0 9 7½	0 10 6½	}
Reeds of small calibre from India do.	15 0	30 0		0 12 0	1 4 0	
— from elsewhere..... do.	25 0			1 0 0		
Rushes and reeds, the growth of Europe, of entire stalks..... do.	8 0	8 80	}	0 6 4½	0 7 0½	}
— in tubes, without joints..... do.	11 0	12 10		0 8 9½	0 10 0	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.					Duty in English Monies.						
	Import duties.			Export duties.		Import duties.			Export duties.			
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.				By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.					
CLASS XIII. <i>continued</i> .												
Rushes split for weaving-combs 100kils.	18 0	19 80	{ 0 25 }			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			
— all others..... do.	1 0	1 10				0 0 9½	0 0 10½		0 0 2½			
All other vegetable filaments, the same duty as hemp, and ascending to the degree of												
CLASS XIV.												
DYEING AND TANNING STUFFS.												
Acacia, husks of, from Senegal and Guiana..... per 100 kils.	0 25	prohibited	{ prohibited }			0 0 2½	prohibited		{ prohibited }			
— ditto, from India..... do.	2 0	7 0				0 1 7½	0 5 7½					
— do. elsewhere out of Europe do.	3 0	7 0				0 2 4½	0 5 7½					
— do. entrepôts in ditto..... do.	5 0	7 0				0 4 0	0 5 7½					
Bark, fine, not ground..... do.	0 10	0 10				0 0 1	0 0 1					
— do. ground..... do.	1 0	1 10				0 0 9½	0 0 10½					
— fir, not ground..... do.	0 10	0 10				0 0 1	0 0 1					
— ground or tan..... do.	0 50	0 50				0 0 4½	0 0 4½					
— other kinds of bark for dyeing or tanning, not ground..... do.	0 10	0 10				0 0 1	0 0 1					
— ditto ground..... do.	0 50	0 50				0 0 4½	0 0 4½					
— pomegranate and black alder bark..... do.	1 0	1 10				0 0 9½	0 0 10½					
Broom, holly, walnut tops, leaves of, and similar vegetable dye stuffs..... do.	1 0	1 10	{ 0 25 }			0 4 0	0 0 10½		{ 0 0 2½ }			
Buckthornberries..... do.	5 0	7 50				0 4 0	0 0 0					
Carthame, flower of the carthamus tinctoria..... do.	15 0	16 50				0 12 0	0 13 2½					
Galls, nuts, heavy, from countries out of Europe..... do.	5 0	12 0				0 4 0½	0 9 7½					
— from entrepôts in do..... do.	7 0	12 0				0 5 7½	0 9 7½					
— light..... do.	0 50	0 50				0 0 4½	0 0 4½					
Laurel root..... do.	1 0	1 10				0 0 9½	0 0 10½					
Lichens tinctorius..... do.	1 0	1 10				0 0 9½	0 0 10½					
Madder, green, roots of..... do.	5 0	5 50		1 0		0 4 0	0 4 1½			0 0 9½		
— dry, or alisari..... do.	12 0	13 20		1 0		0 9 7½	0 10 0			0 0 9½		
— ground, or in fibre..... do.	30 0	33 0		0 50		1 4 0	1 6 4½			0 0 4½		
Oreanett, red root..... do.	5 0	7 50				0 4 0	0 6 0					
Quercitron, from countries out of Europe..... do.	4 0	9 0	{ 0 25 }			0 3 2½	0 7 2½		{ 0 0 2½ }			
— from entrepôts in do..... do.	7 0	9 0				0 5 7½	0 7 2½					
Saffron, stigma of the crocus flower..... do.	5 0	5 5				0 4 0	0 1 0½					
Sawwort, scirvictula tinctoria..... do.	5 0	5 60				0 4 0	0 1 5½					
Sumac, bark, leaves, &c..... do.	1 0	1 10				0 0 9½	0 0 10½					
— ground..... do.	15 0	16 50				0 12 0	0 13 2½					
Turneric, in roots from India..... do.	15 0	50 0				0 12 0	2 0 0			0 0 2½		
— elsewhere out of Europe..... do.	22 0	50 0				0 17 7½	2 0 0					
— from entrepôts..... do.	36 0	50 0				1 8 9½	2 0 0					
— in powder, prohibited.												
Woad and weld, walnut shells, pastel roots and leaves, &c..... do.	1 0	1 10				0 0 9½	0 0 10½					
CLASS XV.												
SUNDRY VEGETABLES, AND THEIR PRODUCTS.												
Agaric, material for tinder, raw..... per 100 kils.	1 0	1 10	{ 0 25 }			0 0 9½	0 0 10½		{ 0 0 2½ }			
— do. prepared do.	13 0	14 30				0 10 4½	0 11 5½					
— do. of larch do.	17 0	18 70				0 13 7½	0 14 11½					
Alkali plants (fucus)..... do.	0 10	0 10				0 0 1	0 0 1					
Bulbous roots..... do.	5 0	5 50				0 4 0	0 4 4½					
Karts, lamps of, for burning..... 100 pieces	0 15	0 15				0 0 1½	0 0 1½					
Forage, hay, straw, grass, &c. 100 kils.	0 10	0 10				0 0 1	0 0 1					
— bran of all sorts of grain..... do.	0 50	0 50				0 0 4½	0 0 4½					
Hops..... do.	60 0	65 60				2 8 0	2 12 5½					
Mushrooms, fresh..... do.	15 0	16 50				0 12 0	0 13 2½					
— dried, or salted..... do.	50 0	55 0	{ prohibited }			2 0 0	2 4 0		{ prohibited }			
Plants, of trees..... do.	0 50	0 50				0 0 4½	0 0 4½					
Rags, old..... do.	0 10	0 10				0 0 1	0 0 1					
Truffles, fresh and salted..... do.	74 0	80 20				2 10 2½	3 4 2					
— dry..... do.	41 0	45 10				1 12 9½	1 16 1					
Turf..... do.	free	0 10				free	0 0 1					
Vegetables, green..... do.	0 50	0 50				0 0 4½	0 0 4½			0 0 2½		
— salted or preserved..... do.	9 0	9 90				0 7 2½	0 7 11					
— dried, and flour of..... do.	10 0	11 0				0 8 0	0 8 9½					

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS XVI.						
STONES, EARTHS, AND OTHER FOSSILS.						
Agates, unwrought per 100 kils.	15 0	16 50	}	0 12 0	0 13 2½	}
— polished, not mounted do.	20 0	22 0		0 16 0	0 17 7½	
— others, not mounted 1 kil.	2 0	2 20		0 1 7½	0 1 9½	
Alana, yellow argill, coloured by iron oxide 100 kils.	5 0	5 50	}	0 4 0	0 4 4½	}
Argiles, or ochres, charged with oxide, red, yellow, or green, and all others do.	2 0	2 20		0 1 7½	0 1 9½	
Bitumen, solid, viz.:						
— sea coal, by sea, from the frontier of Spain to the Sables D'Olonne and by the coasts of the Mediterranean do.	0 30	0 80	}	0 0 3	0 0 7½	}
— from the Sables D'Olonne to Dunkirk, inclusive do.	0 50	1 0		0 0 4½	0 0 9½	
— by land from the sea to Hainaut, exclusive do.	0 50	0 50		0 0 4½	0 0 4½	
— by the river Meuse do.	0 10	0 10	}	0 0 1	0 0 1	}
— by the frontier of the Department of the Moselle do.	0 15	0 15		0 0 14	0 0 14	
— by all other frontiers do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9½	0 0 10½	
— coke or carbonized coal do.			}			}
— other bitumens, solid; jet, asphalt, yellow or sea amber, do.	37 0	40 70		1 9 7½	1 12 6½	
— others from mineral bitumens do.	2 0	2 20		0 1 7½	0 1 9½	
— liquid coal tar do.	0 10	0 10	}	0 0 1	0 0 1	}
— petroleum, naphtha, &c. do.	7 0	7 70		0 5 7½	0 6 2	
Blackashes do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
Chalk do.	0 5	0 50	}	0 0 0½	0 0 4½	}
— calcined do.	0 20	0 50		0 0 2	0 0 4½	
Earth of Lemnos and Armenian bol do.	9 0	9 90		0 7 2½	0 7 11	
Emery, in stones do.	2 0	2 20	}	0 1 7½	0 1 9½	}
— in powder do.	8 0	8 80		0 6 4½	0 7 0½	
Ferruginous ores do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½	
Fire stones, other than agates do.	9 0	9 90	}	0 7 2½	0 7 11	}
Flint stone do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
Fullers earth and pipeclay do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
Gems, diamonds, unwrought per hect.	0 50	0 50	}	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	}
— cut do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 10½	0 0 10½	
— other, unwrought do.	0 25	0 25		0 0 2½	0 0 2½	
— cut 1 kil.	0 50	0 50	}	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	}
Glass, broken do.	15 0	16 50		0 12 0	0 13 2½	
Groison, or white leather tarring earth do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 1½	
Marble, white, other than statuary marble, blue, Turkey, flower'd, &c., viz.:			}			}
— unwrought, in blocks or sawed, above 16 centimetres in thickness 100 kils.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½	
— sawed in slabs only, and of the thickness of 3 centimetres to 16 do.	9 0	9 50		0 7 2½	0 7 6½	
— " " 3 do. or less do.	13 50	14 8	}	0 10 9½	0 11 3½	}
— white, statuary, Siena, serpentine, &c., viz.:						
— unwrought, in blocks, or sawed, above 16 centimetres in thickness do.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9½	
— sawed in slabs only, and of the thickness of 3 centimetres to 16 do.	15 0	16 50	}	0 12 0	0 13 2½	}
— " " 3 do. or less do.	22 0	21 20		0 7 7½	0 10 4½	
— Genoa green, and all other kinds, viz.:						
— unwrought, in blocks or sawed, above 16 centimetres in thickness do.	2 50	2 70	}	0 2 0	0 2 2	}
— sawed in slabs only, and of the thickness of 3 centimetres to 16 do.	3 40	3 70		0 2 8½	0 2 11½	
— of 3 do. or less do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 1½	
— sculptured, model'd, polished or otherwise worked, without distinction as to the kind of marble do.	40 0	41 0	}	1 12 0	1 15 2½	}
— fragments, without distinction of marble do.	15 0	16 50		0 12 0	0 13 2½	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
	In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels or by Land.		In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels or by Land.	
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS XVI. <i>continued.</i>						
Marble, antique marble, or sculptured by the French students at Rome per 100 kils.	1 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent
— alabaster, unwrought..... do.	4 0	4 40	0 5	0 3 2½	0 3 4½	0 0 0½
— „ sculptured, moulded or polished..... ad val.	15 per cent	15 per cent	0 0½	15 per cent	15 per cent	0 0 0½
Marl do.	0 10	0 10	0 2	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 0½
Materials for building, viz.:						
— plaster in lumps..... do.	0 10	0 15		0 0 1	0 0 1½	
— prepared, ground or calcined..... do.	0 50	0 15		0 0 4½	0 0 1½	
— slates for roofing, viz.:						
— by sea, and from sea to Baisieux, above 27 centimetres 1000 pieces	46 0	46 0		1 16 9½	1 16 9½	
— „ 22 ditto to 27..... do.	30 0	30 0		1 4 0	1 4 0	
— „ 19 „ 22..... do.	14 0	11 0		0 11 2½	0 11 2½	
— from all other frontiers, of all dimensions do.	7 50	7 50		0 6 0	0 6 0	
— 19 and under do.	2 0	2 0		0 1 7½	0 1 7½	
— ditto in slabs or tables, 100 pieces	30 0	30 0		1 4 0	1 4 0	
— bricks per 1000	4 0	4 0		0 3 2½	0 3 2½	
— tiles, flat..... do.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9½	
— „ arched..... do.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9½	
— tiles, ridged..... per 1000	25 0	25 0	0 25	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 2½
— do, square do.	10 0	10 0		0 8 0	0 8 0	
— sand, common for mortar, 100 kils.	0 1	0 1		0 0 0 ½-10	0 0 0 ½-10	
— lime in stone do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
— do, calcined do.	0 30	0 30		0 0 3	0 0 3	
— unhewn pieces and fragments of stone..... do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
— all other ditto..... do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
Porcelain earth or kaolin do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
— Fumee stone..... do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½	
— Sand for glass and earthenware do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
— Spathe and casiline do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9½	0 0 10½	
— Stone for lithography..... do.	2 0	2 20		0 1 7½	0 1 9½	
— Stones for paving, building-stones, hewn or sawed per 100 kils.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
— prepared for building..... ad val.	15 per cent	15 per cent	1 per cent	15 per cent	15 per cent	1 per cent
— cut in fragments 100 kils.	10 0	11 0	0 25	0 8 0	0 8 9½	0 0 2½
— millstones of more than 1919 millimetres diameter each	7 50	7 50	10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
— 1919 „ to 1290 inclusive do.	5 0	5 0	6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0½
— less than 1290..... do.	2 25	2 25	3 0	0 1 9½	0 1 9½	0 2 4½
— grindstones, of more than 1218 millimetres in diameter. do.	5 0	5 0		0 4 0	0 4 0	
— 1218 „ to 1083..... do.	2 50	2 50	2 50	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
— 1083 „ to 920..... do.	1 75	1 75	1 75	0 1 4½	0 1 4½	0 1 4½
— 920 „ to 677..... do.	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0 9½	0 0 9½	0 0 0½
— 677 „ to 511..... do.	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
— 511 „ to 406..... do.	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
— less than 406..... do.	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
Sulphur, mineral, of first extraction mixed with its earth..... do.	0 25	0 25		0 0 2½	0 0 2½	
— worked in masses, not purified do.	0 75	1 50		0 0 7½	0 1 2½	
— worked in rolls or otherwise purified do.	5 0	5 50	0 25	0 4 0	0 4 4½	0 0 2½
— sublimated in powder, or flour of sulphur do.	13 0	14 30		0 10 4½	0 11 7½	
Touchstone do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½	
Whetstones, rough..... do.	2 0	2 20		0 1 7½	0 1 9½	
— cut do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½	
CLASS XVII.						
METALS.						
Antimony, ore of..... 100 kils.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9½	0 0 10½	
— sulphuretted do.	11 0	12 10		0 8 9½	0 9 8½	
— metal of do.	26 0	28 60		1 0 9½	1 2 10½	
Arsenic, white..... do.	8 0	8 80		0 6 4½	0 7 0½	
— metallic do.	17 0	18 70		0 13 7½	0 14 11½	
Bismuth, raw, from India do.	0 50	4 0		0 0 4½	0 3 2½	
— „ elsewhere..... do.	2 0	4 0		0 1 7½	0 3 2½	
— hammered, or in plates do.	60 0	65 50	0 25	2 8 0	2 12 4½	0 0 2½
Brass, first fusion of copper and zinc, in blocks, plates, and bars, viz.:						
— from countries beyond Europe do.	1 0	3 0		0 0 9½	2 4 4½	

(continued.)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duty.		Export duties.	Import duty.		Export duties.
	In French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		In French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS XVII. continued.						
Brass from entrepôts in Europe per 100 kils.	2 0	3 0		0 1 7½	0 2 4½	
— rolled, drawn, or in spikes, for ships' fastenings..... do.	50 0	55 0		2 0 0	2 4 0	
— hammered..... do.	80 0	86 50		3 4 0	3 0 2½	
— wire, polished..... do	prohibited.	prohibited.		prohibited.	prohibited.	
— polished, or not polished, for chords for musical instruments..... do.	100 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 6 0	
— wire to be used in embroidery..... do.	286 0	302 80	0 25	11 8 9½	12 2 2½	0 0 2½
Cobalt, ore of..... do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½	
— metal of..... do.	17 0	18 70		0 13 7½	0 14 11½	
— roasted safre, (or oxide of cobalt)..... do.	0 50	0 50		0 0 4½	0 0 4½	
— vitrified in mass-ceramic..... do.	2 0	3 0		0 1 7½	0 2 4½	
— in powder, azure, (pulverized smalt)..... do.	30 0	33 0		1 4 0	1 6 4½	
Copper, mineral, ore of..... 100 kils.	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
— pure, or in state after first fusion, in blocks, plates, bars, &c. from countries beyond Europe..... do.	1 0	3 0		0 0 9½	0 2 4½	
— from entrepôts in Europe..... do.	2 0	3 0		0 1 7½	0 2 4½	
— rolled, drawn, or spikes, for ships' fastenings..... do.	50 0	55 0		2 0 0	2 4 0	
— hammered..... do.	80 0	86 50		3 4 0	3 0 2½	
— wire, gilded to imitate gold..... do.	286 0	302 80		11 8 9½	12 2 2½	
— not gilded or coloured to imitate gold..... do.	160 0	107 50	0 25	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 2½
— coin..... do.	0 20	0 20		0 0 2	0 0 2	
Gold, mineral, or ore containing gold..... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9½	0 0 10½	
— unwrought, in ingots, bars, dust, broken ornaments, &c., 1 hect.	0 25	0 25		0 0 2½	0 0 2½	
— in leaf..... do.	30 0	33 0	0 4	1 4 0	1 6 4½	0 0 0½
— wire, drawn or hammered..... do.	10 0	11 0	0 4	0 8 0	0 8 0½	0 0 0½
— wire, on silk..... do.	10 0	11 0	0 4	0 8 0	0 8 0½	0 0 0½
— coins..... do.	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0 0.1-10	0 0 0.1-10	0 0 0.1-10
Iron, ore, and chromate of, per 100 kils.	0 10	0 10	prohibited	0 0 1	0 0 1	prohibited
— cast in pigs, weighing not less than 25 kils..... do.	7 0	7 10	do.	0 5 7½	0 5 8½	
— ditto by land frontiers from the sea to Blanc Messourau, exclusive..... do.		7 0			0 5 7½	
— ditto by land from Blanc Messourau to Sapogne, inclusive..... do.		4 0	0 25		0 3 2½	0 0 2½
— ditto, by other frontiers..... do.		6 0			0 4 0½	
— purified cast iron (or Mazze)..... do.	12 0	13 20		0 9 7½	0 10 0½	
— cast or moulded into projectiles of war..... do.	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
— moulded in any other form..... do.	do.	do.		do.	do.	
— forged in blocks or prisms..... do.						
— drawn, or rolled with mineral coal, in plates, bars or rods, viz.:						
— plates, of 458 millimetres in breadth, multiplied by the thickness..... do.	18 75	20 60		0 15 0	0 16 5½	
— ditto of 21 to 458 millimetres exclusive..... do.	27 0	29 70	0 25	1 1 7½	1 3 0½	0 0 2½
— do. of less than 21 millims..... do.	37 50	41 20		1 10 0	1 12 11½	
— bars, 22 millimetres or more on each square..... do.	18 75	20 60		0 15 0	0 16 5½	
— ditto of 15 millimetres to 22 exclusive..... do.	27 0	29 70		1 1 7½	1 3 0½	
— under 15 millimetres..... do.	37 50	41 20		1 10 0	1 12 11½	
— rods, 15 millimetres and above in diameter..... do.	27 0	29 70		1 1 7½	1 3 0½	
— ditto under 15 millimetres..... do.	37 50	41 20		1 10 0	1 12 11½	
— in plates, bars, and rods, imported by land, pays the same duty as if imported by sea in French vessels.						
— forged with charcoal and hammered, viz.:						
— plates, of 458 millimetres and above..... per 100 kils.	15 0	16 50	0 25	0 12 0	0 13 2½	0 0 2½

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.				
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.		
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
CLASS XVII. continued.								
Iron plates of 213 millimetres to 438 exclusive..... per 100 kils.	25 0	27 50	0 25	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 0 2½		
— ditto of 213 do. and under... do.	40 0	41 0		1 12 0	1 15 2½			
— bars, of 22 millimetres and above on each square... do.	15 0	16 50		0 12 0	0 13 2½			
— ditto 15 millimetres inclusive to 22 exclusive... do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0			
— under 15 millimetres... do.	40 0	44 0		1 12 0	1 15 2½			
— rods, of 15 millimetres or more in diameter... do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0			
— ditto under 15 millimetres... do.	40 0	41 0		1 12 0	1 15 2½			
— sheet iron, also plates of... do.	40 0	44 0		2 16 0	3 0 9½			
— ditto tinned... do.	70 0	76 0		2 8 0	2 12 4½			
— wire, tinned or not... do.	60 0	65 50						
Lead, mineral of lead, of every denomination... do.	3 50	3 80	0 25	0 2 9½	0 3 0½	0 0 2½		
— mixed with antimony... do.	26 0	28 60		1 0 9½	1 2 10½			
— unwrought, or cast... do.	5 0	7 0		0 4 0	0 5 7½			
— balls, or shot for guns and pistols... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited			
— hammered, or in sheets... do.	24 0	26 40		0 19 2½	1 1 14			
— black lead... do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½			
Manganese... do.	1 0	1 42		0 0 9½	0 0 10½			
Mercury, or quicksilver... do.	37 50	42 50		1 10 0	1 14 0			
Nickle metallic, unwrought, raw... do.	5 0	5 10		0 4 0	0 4 4½			
— unwrought, but fused with zinc, lead, or copper... do.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9½			
— drawn, flattened, and fused with zinc, lead, or copper... do.	50 0	55 0		2 0 0	2 4 0			
Silver, unwrought, in masses, ingots, broken works, &c.... 1 kil.	0 5	0 5	0 25	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 2½		
— beaten, drawn, hammered, or spun... do.	30 0	33 0		1 1 0	1 6 4½			
— coin... do.	0 1	0 1		0 0 0.1.10	0 0 0.1.10			
— scrapings, or waste parts of jewellery... do.	0 5	0 5		0 0 0½	0 0 0½			
Steel, or carbonated iron hammered in bars or plates... do.	60 0	65 50		2 8 0	2 12 4½			
— drawn or wire... do.	70 0	76 0		2 16 0	3 0 9½			
— cast in bars... do.	120 0	128 50		4 16 0	5 2 9½			
— ditto in plates or drawn... do.	140 0	149 50		5 12 0	5 19 7½			
— scraps and filings of iron... do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1			
— old iron and broken manufactures of iron... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited			
— discs of iron or steel... do.	1 40	1 54	0 25	0 1 1½	0 1 2½	0 0 2½		
Tin or White Iron, not wrought or hammered, or in plates... do.	70 0	76 0		2 16 0	3 0 9½			
Zinc, calamine, stones... do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1			
— ditto, ground... do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1			
— fused into masses, or ingots, sheets, or bars... do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1			
— drawn and laminated... do.	50 0	55 0		2 0 0	2 4 0			
CLASS XVIII.								
MANUFACTURES. — Chemical Products, viz.:								
Acids, sulphuric (oil of vitriol) 100 kils.	41 0	45 10	0 25	1 12 9½	1 16 1	0 0 2½		
— nitric (aqua fortis) do.	90 60	98 60		3 12 9½	3 18 10½			
— nitro-muriatic, phosphoric, and muriatic do.	62 0	67 60		2 9 7½	2 14 1			
— arsenious, white arsenic do.	8 0	8 80		0 0 4½	0 7 0½			
— benzoic, flower of benzoin do.	120 0	124 50		4 16 0	5 2 9½			
— tartaric, oxalic do.	70 0	76 0		2 16 0	3 0 9½			
— citron juice, concentrated from 30 to 35 degrees 1 kil.	0 8	0 8		0 0 0½	0 0 0½			
— citric, crystallized, or concentrated above 35 degrees do.	1 50	1 60		0 1 2½	0 1 3½			
— ditto, under 30 degrees do.	0 1	0 1		0 0 0.1.10	0 0 0.1.10			
— boric do.	0 25	0 25		0 0 2½	0 0 2½			
— all others not enumerated do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited			
Acetates of potash and soda... 100 kils.	70 0	76 0	0 25	2 16 0	3 0 9½	0 0 2½		
— of iron do.	40 0	44 0		1 12 0	1 15 2½			
— of lead do.	70 0	76 0		2 16 0	3 0 9½			
— of copper, not crystallized, humid do.	13 0	14 30		0 10 4½	0 11 5½			
— ditto, verdigris, dry do.	31 0	34 10		1 4 9½	1 7 3½			
— ditto, ditto, crystallized do.	10 0	15 10		1 12 9½	1 16 1			

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
	In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels or by Land.		In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels or by Land.	
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS XVIII. <i>continued.</i>						
Arsenate of potash per 100 kils.	70 0	70 0		2 16 0	3 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Alkalies, potashes, from ports out of Europe 1 kil.	15 0	21 0		0 12 0	0 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— ditto, from the entrepôts in Europe do.	18 0			0 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— soda of all sorts and salts of soda do.	11 50	12 60		0 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 1	
— ashes of Sicily do.	6 50	7 10		0 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— ditto of live wood do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— lees of ashes do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
Borax, raw, from India 100 kils.	50 0	125 0		2 0 0	5 0 0	
— ditto, from other places do.	100 0			4 0 0		
— half refined, from India do.	65 0	162 50		2 12 0	6 10 0	
— ditto, from other places do.	130 0			5 4 0		
— refined do.	180 0	191 50		7 4 0	7 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chromate of lead or iron do.	75 0	81 20		3 0 0	3 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of potash do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
Carbonate of potasses.—(<i>Same as Potashes.</i>)						
— of magnesia do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
— of native baryte do.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of lead, pure or mixed do.	20 0	22 0		0 16 0	0 17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of white lead, pure do.	30 0	33 0		1 4 0	1 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— ditto, very pure, (silver white) do.	35 0	38 50		1 8 0	1 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Oxides of iron and tin do.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of yellow lead (muscot) do.	37 0	40 70		1 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 12 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of red ditto (minium) do.	21 0	26 40		0 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of orange ditto do.	35 0	38 50		1 8 0	1 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of litharge do.	70 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of white zinc do.	13 0	14 50		0 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of grey ditto, or ash colour do.	0 10	0 10		0 0 1	0 0 1	
— of copper do.	7 0	7 70		0 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 2	
Salts, marine, of marshes or salines:	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
— gem, or fossil (rock salt) 1 kil.	40 0	44 0		1 12 0	1 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— ammoniac, raw do.	0 50	0 50		0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— ditto refined, in loaves do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— nitrate of potash, of soda, and of iron, rough or refined, from India and ports out of Europe 100 kils.	15 0	25 0		0 12 0	1 0 0	
— ditto, of every degree of purity, from elsewhere do.	20 0			0 16 0		
— muriate of potash do.	30 0	33 0		1 4 0	1 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sulphates of potash and soda.—(<i>Same duty as on Potash.</i>)						
— of magnesia (Epsom salts) do.	70 0	76 0		2 16 0	3 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of alumine, burnt or calcined do.	89 40	97 20		3 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of ditto, all other sorts do.	25 0	28 0		1 0 0	1 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of barites do.	1 50	1 60		0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of iron, or green copperas do.	6 0	6 60		0 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of copper, or blue vitriol do.	31 0	31 10		1 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of zinc, or white copperas do.				0 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 16 3	
— compound of iron and copper, called Siltzburg vitriol do.	18 50	20 30		2 16 0	3 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— oxalate acid of potash do.	70 0	76 0		0 12 0	0 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— tartrates, viz., acid of potash, very impure liquid do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— dried ditto, lees of wine, do.				0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— ditto impure tartar.—(<i>Same duty as Potash.</i>)						
— ditto, pure tartar do.	30 0	33 0		1 4 0	1 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— ditto, cry-tal of ditto do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0	
— acetate of potash, vegetable salt do.	70 0	76 0		2 16 0	3 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of soda and potash do.				0 12 0	0 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sulphurs of arsenic, yellow in masses do.	15 0	16 50		0 12 0	0 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of mercury in stone, natural or artificial (cinabon) do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
— ditto, pulverized (vermillion) do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
Chemical products not enumerated	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
CLASS XIX.						
MANUFACTURES.—Prepared Dyes.						
Cochineal, from countries out of Europe per 1 kil.	0 75	1 50		0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— „ elsewhere do.	1 0	1 50		0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
	In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels or by Land.		In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels or by Land.	
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS XIX. <i>continued.</i>						
Extracts from dye-woods prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
Indigo, from India, or from other countries of its growth out of Europe.....per 1 kil.	0 50	4 0		0 0 4½	0 3 2½	
— from elsewhere out of Europe.....do.	2 0			0 1 7½		
— from entrepôts in do.....do.	3 0			0 2 4½		
— preparations of indigo, as indigo or stone blue, &c....do.	duties the same as on indigo.		duties the same as on indigo			
Kermes, grains of.....100 kils.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9½	0 0 10½	
— in powder, from countries out of Europe.....1 kil.	4 0	6 0		0 3 2½	0 4 9½	
— from entrepôts in do.....do.	5 0	6 0		0 4 0	0 4 9½	
Lac, natural, or resin of lac from India.....100 kils.	1 40	5 70	0 25	0 1 1½	0 4 6½	0 0 2½
— from elsewhere.....do.	4 0	5 70		0 3 2½	0 4 6½	
— prepared, from India.....do.	50 0	100 0		2 0 0	4 0 0	
— from elsewhere.....do.	75 0	100 0		3 0 0	4 0 0	
Mauveles, rags impregnated with a blue colour.....do.	25 0	25 70		1 0 0	1 0 6½	
Orchela, natural, tinctorial lichens violet, or cudbear.....do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9½	0 0 10½	
— ashly blue, (or tournesol in paste).....do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
Paste, of wood.....do.	100 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 6 0	
Prussian blue, of all qualities...do.	same as indigo			same as indigo		
Prussiate of potash, crystallized do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
Rocou, from French Guiana.....do.	210 0	223 0		8 8 0	8 18 4½	
— „ elsewhere out of Europe.....do.	7 10	prohibited		0 5 8½	prohibited	
— from entrepôts.....do.	15 0	25 0		0 12 0	1 0 0	
— grains of Rocou.....do.	20 0	25 0		0 10 0	1 0 0	
	1 35	1 40		0 1 1	0 1 1½	
CLASS XX.						
MANUFACTURES.—Colours.						
Ablettes, shells of.....per 100 kils.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½	
Ashes, blue or green, (<i>vert d'Schœffert</i>).....do.	164 0	174 70		6 11 2½	6 19 0	
Black, shoe blacking.....do.	123 0	131 00		4 18 4½	5 5 3½	
— ivory black.....do.	62 0	67 60		2 9 7½	2 14 1	
— bone black, (<i>noir animal</i>) or charcoal of bones.....do.	7 0	7 70		0 5 7½	0 6 2	
— for printing engravings.....do.	7 0	7 70		0 5 7½	0 6 2	
— Spanish black, (<i>liege brute</i>).....do.	15 0	16 50		0 12 0	0 13 2½	
— lamp-black.....do.	12 0	13 20		0 9 7½	0 10 6½	
— natural mineral blacking.....do.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9½	
— ditto, or earth of Cologne, Cassel or Sienna black.....do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½	
Carmin, fine.....1 kil.	58 0	63 40		2 6 4½	2 10 8½	
— common.....100 kils.	33 0	36 50		1 6 4½	1 9 2½	
Crayons, common, of stone.....do.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9½	
— lead, in sheaths of white wood.....do.	100 0	107 50	0 25	4 0 0	4 6 0	0 0 2½
— ditto ditto of cedar.....do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
Ink, for drawing, in cakes.....1 kil.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9½	0 0 10½	
— for writing or printing, liquid.....100 kils.	60 0	65 50		2 8 0	2 12 4½	
Marine, ultra marine, of which Lapis Lazuli is the base.....1 kil.	62 0	67 60		2 9 7½	2 14 1	
Mountain green (carbonate of copper).....100 kils.	31 0	31 10		1 4 9½	1 7 0¾	
Still ditto green, yellow tinge of clay and rhannus.....do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0	
Varnish, of all kinds.....do.	82 0	88 60		3 5 7½	3 10 10½	
Vermilion, compound varnish...do.	41 0	45 10		1 12 9½	1 16 1	
All other colours, dry or liquid...do.	35 0	38 50		1 8 0	1 10 6½	
— ditto in paste or humid.....do.	17 50	19 25		0 14 0	0 15 4½	
CLASS XXI.						
VARIOUS COMPOSITIONS.						
Candles of spermaceti.....100 kils.	220 0	233 50		8 16 0	9 6 9½	
— of yellow wax.....do.	50 0	55 0		2 0 0	2 4 0	
— white pine wax.....do.	85 0	91 70		3 8 0	3 13 4½	
— tallow.....do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0	
Chicory, ground.....do.	prohibited	prohibited	0 25	prohibited	prohibited	0 0 2½

(continued)

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.				
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.		
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
CLASS XXI. continued.								
Chocolate and cocoa, not manu- factured, but simply crushed or bruised..... do.	150 0	160 0	0 25	6 0 0	6 8 0	0 0 2½		
Gunpowder..... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited			
Medicaments, compound, dis- tilled waters with alcohol.... do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0			
— do. do. without alcohol.... do.	100 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 6 0			
Perfumery, scented waters, al- coholic..... do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0			
— do. do. without alcohol.... do.	100 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 6 0			
— vinegars, perfumed and pre- pared..... do.								
— pastes, liquid, oil in cakes, of almond or pineapples.... do.				1 0 0	1 2 0			
— soaps, liquid, in powder, cakes or balls..... do.	25 0	27 50		6 11 2½	6 19 0			
— hair powder..... do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0			
— scented or Cypris powders 1 kil.	9 0	9 90	0 7 2½	0 7 11				
— all other perfumed powders 100 kils.	184 0	195 70	7 7 2½	7 16 0½				
— pomatums of all sorts..... do.	123 0	131 60	4 18 4½	5 5 3½				
— paints for the face or skin, white..... do.	98 0	105 40	3 18 4½	4 4 3½				
— do. do. (rouge) red..... 1 kil.	17 0	18 70	0 13 7½	0 15 11½				
Pastilles, odoriferous, for burning, viz. — from India..... 100 kils.	50 0	125 0	2 0 0	5 0 0				
— „ elsewhere out of Europe.... do.	90 0		3 12 0					
— „ entrepôts in do..... do.	100 0		4 0 0					
Quinquina, extract or powder of, and all other powders not enumerated.	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited				
Soaps, white, red, marbled or black do.	25 0	50 0		1 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 2½		
Spices prepared, mustard in flour, or prepared..... do.				0 1 7½	0 1 9½			
— all other prepared spices... 1 kil.				0 16 9½	0 18 5½			
Starch..... 100 kils.	21 0	23 10	0 10	0 0 0½	0 0 10½	0 0 1		
Sugar, refined in loaves, or crushed or candied..... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited			
Tobacco, manufactured or prepared....	1 0	1 10		0 0 0½	0 0 10½			
— juice of, or Pralins..... 100 kils.	8 0	15 0		0 6 4½	0 12 0			
Wax, yellow, from countries out of Europe..... do.	10 0			0 8 0	2 12 4½			
— do. from entrepôts in do..... do.	60 0			2 8 0	2 12 4½			
— white..... do.	60 0	65 50		2 8 0	2 12 4½			
Whalebone, or whale fins pre- pared and dressed..... do.	60 0	65 50		2 8 0	2 12 4½			
CLASS XXII.								
MANUFACTURES — Drinks.								
Distilled spirits from wine, even anhydrous (pure alcohol).... 1 hectolitre	50 0	50 0	0 10	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0.10		
— from cherries (Kirschwasser) do.	200 0	200 0		8 0 0	8 0 0			
— „ molasses, as rum, tafia, &c. from French colonies..... do.	20 0	20 0		0 16 0	0 16 0			
— „ do. do. elsewhere..... do.	200 0	200 0		8 0 0	8 0 0			
— „ rice or arrack..... do.				8 0 0	8 0 0			
— „ grain, potatoes, gen- tiana, &c..... do.				prohibited	prohibited			
— cordials from Martinique.... do.	100 0	100 0		4 0 0	4 0 0			
— do. from elsewhere..... do.	150 0	150 0		6 0 0	6 0 0			
Fermented wines, viz.								
— ordinary in casks, by land.... do.		15 0		0 1 8 0	0 12 0		0 0 0.1-10	
— „ „ by sea..... do.	35 0	35 0	1 8 0	1 8 0				
— „ in bottles by land.... do.		15 0	0 3 1 8 0	0 12 0				
— „ „ by sea..... do.	35 0	35 0	0 5 1 8 0	1 8 0				
— liqueurs, in casks..... do.	100 0	100 0		4 0 0	4 0 0			
— „ in bottles..... do.				0 5 1 8 0	0 0 0.1-10			
— vinegar of wine, in casks.... do.				0 5 1 8 0	0 0 0.1-10			
— „ in bottles..... do.	10 0	10 0	0 5 1 8 0	0 8 0	0 0 0.1-10			
— of beer, cider, pears, and potatoes..... do.	2 0	2 0	0 15 1 8 0	0 1 7½	0 0 1½			
— cider, perry, and verjuice.... do.	0 0	6 0	0 10 1 8 0	0 4 9½	0 0 1			
— beer..... do.	6 0	6 0	0 15 1 8 0	1 0 0	0 0 1½			
— mead, or hydromel..... do.	25 0	25 0	1 0 0	1 0 0				
— orange juice..... do.								
Mineral waters, (gazeuse) in earthen jugs..... 100 kils.	1 0	1 10	0 25	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 0 2½		
— do. other..... do.	0 50	0 50		0 0 4½	0 0 4½			

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels, or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels, or by Land.	
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS XXIII.						
MANUFACTURES.—Glasses, Pottery, &c.						
Glasses and Crystals, viz.:						
—mirrors, of more than 3 mil-						
—metres thick..... <i>ad val.</i>	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	½ per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	½ per cent.
—ditto of 3 millimetres or less (1) do.						
—ditto small, without regard						
—to thickness..... per 100 kils.	130 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 0 0	
—for watches, spectacles, and						
—clocks, cut and polished ... do.	200 0	212 0	0 25	8 0 0	8 0 7½	0 0 2½
—for ditto, rough..... do.	10 0	11 50		0 8 0	0 9 2½	
—bottles, full, besides the						
—duty on liquid contained ... per litre	0 15	0 15		0 0 1½	0 0 1½	
—ditto empty.....	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
—glass ware of all other kinds						
—vitrification, in masses or						
—tubes, not cut..... 1 kil.	3 0	3 30	0 1	0 2 4½	0 2 7½	0 0 1-10
—do. cut in stones for jewellery do.	6 0	6 60	0 2	0 4 9½	0 5 3½	0 0 0½
—do. in grains or hollow beads do.	1 0	1 10	0 1	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 0 1-10
—do. do. for embroidery, &c. do.	2 0	2 20	0 25	0 1 7½	0 1 9½	0 0 2½
—ditto enamel..... do.	2 0	2 20	per 100 kils.	0 1 7½	0 1 9½	pr 100 kils.
Pottery, common, as jars of com-						
—mon clay..... 100 kils.	6 0	6 60	0 25	0 4 9½	0 5 3½	0 0 2½
—earthenware, or <i>fajence</i> do.	49 0	53 90	0 50	1 19 2½	2 3 1½	0 0 4½
—stone ware, <i>grès</i> , common,						
—rude utensils of..... do.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9½	
—do. as table and kitchen ware do.	15 0	16 50	0 25	12 0 0	0 13 2½	0 0 2½
—fine stone ware..... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
—porcelain, common..... do.	164 0	174 70	1 0	6 11 2½	6 19 0	0 0 0½
—ditto fine..... do.	327 0	344 50	1 0	13 1 7½	13 15 7½	0 0 9½
CLASS XXIV.						
THREADS, &c.						
Thread, of cotton twist, unbleach-						
—ed, of No. 143 and under..... 1 kil.	7 0	7 70		0 5 7½	0 6 2	
—ditto, ditto twisted..... do.	8 0	8 80		0 6 4½	0 7 0½	
—all other cotton threads..... do.	prohibited	prohibited	0 25	prohibited	prohibited	0 0 2½
—of cow's hair and others..... 100 kils.	9 0	9 90		0 7 2½	0 7 11	
—of goat's ditto..... do.	20 0	22 0		0 16 0	0 17 7½	
—of dog's ditto..... do.	1 0	1 10		0 0 9½	0 0 10½	
Woolen Yarn (2) merely diverged						
—of grease, combed, or twist-						
—ed into one or more threads. 1 kil.	7 0	7 50		0 5 7½	0 6 0	
—white, bleached.....	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
—dyed.....	do.	do.	0 25	do.	do.	0 0 2½
—threads and yarns of all						
—other wools or hair.....	do.	do.		do.	do.	
Wicks of tow..... 100 kils.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9½	
Werks of hair, other than &c						
—tissues..... 1 kil.	2 0	2 20		0 1 7½	0 1 9½	
Yarn of flax or hemp, (3) without						
—distinction, and including tow						
—yarns, viz.:						
—single, not twisted:						
—ditto 1st. Class, 6000 metres						
—to the kilograme or less, not						
—bleached..... 1 kil.	16 0	17 60		0 12 9½	0 14 1	
—ditto bleached in any de-						
—gree..... do.	20 0	28 60		1 0 9½	1 2 10½	
—ditto dyed in any degree do.	36 0	39 00		1 8 9½	1 11 8½	
—ditto 2nd. Class, above 6000						
—metres and not above 12,000						
—to the kil. not bleached..... do.	24 0	23 40		0 19 2½	0 1 1½	
—ditto bleached in any de-						
—gree..... do.	36 0	39 60	0 25	1 8 9½	1 11 8½	0 0 2½
—ditto dyed in any degree do.	46 0	48 60		1 16 9½	1 18 10½	
—ditto 3rd Class, above 12,000						
—metres and not exceeding						
—24,000, not bleached..... do.	40 0	43 0		1 12 0	1 15 2½	
—ditto bleached in any de-						
—gree..... do.	56 0	60 60		2 4 9½	2 8 5½	
—ditto dyed in any degree do.	66 0	72 60		2 12 9½	2 18 1	
—ditto 4th Class, above 24,000						
—metres, not bleached..... do.	70 0	77 0		2 16 0	3 1 7½	

(continued)

NOTE (1) See note on Glass at the end of the Tariff.

(2) The common worsted yarn, though not prohibited, can only be imported by the ports of Calais and Boulogne, in order to be forwarded under lead (*sous plomb*) and under *acquit à caution* to the Custom-house at Paris, in order to be there verified, marked, and the duty paid. By all other frontiers this kind of yarn continues to be prohibited.

(3) See the Customs Regulations hereafter, as to the mode and conditions of importing linen yarns and linens into France.

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS XXIV. continued.						
Yarn, linen, single-bleached in any degree (4th Class) per 100 kils.	95 0	105 0	} 0 25	3 16 0	4 4 0	} 0 0 2½
— ditto dyed in any degree do.	105 0	115 50		4 4 0	4 12 4½	
— doubled and twisted :						
— 1st Class 6000 metres or less to the kil. not bleached.. do.	22 0	24 50		0 17 7½	0 19 7½	
— ditto bleached in any degree..... do.	38 0	41 80		1 10 4½	1 13 5	
— ditto dyed in any degree do.	48 0	52 80		1 18 4½	2 02 2½	
— 2nd Class, above 6000 and not above 12,600 to the kil. not bleached..... do.	36 0	39 60		1 8 9½	1 11 8½	
— ditto bleached in any degree..... do.	52 0	57 20		2 1 7½	2 5 9½	
— ditto dyed in any degree do.	62 0	67 60		2 9 7½	2 14 1	
— 3rd Class, above 12,000 and not above 21,000 metres not bleached..... do.	64 0	70 40		2 11 2½	2 16 3½	
— ditto bleached in any degree..... do.	84 0	92 40		3 7 2½	3 13 11	
— ditto dyed in any degree..... do.	94 0	103 40		3 15 2½	4 2 8½	
— 4th Class, above 21,000 metres, viz. : not bleached.. do.	112 0	122 20		4 0 7½	4 17 9½	
— ditto bleached in any degree do.	130 0	139 50		5 12 0	5 19 7½	
— ditto dyed in any degree do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
CLASS XXV. MANUFACTURES.						
Bark, tissues or bast filaments, the square metre.	0 45	0 45	} 0 25	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	} 0 0 2½
— do. worked or ornamented with glass beads..... per 100 kils.	200 0	217 50		8 0 0	8 14 0	
Cotton manufactures, viz. :						
— all woven, knit or worked cottons, with the following exceptions:.....	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
— manufcens imported direct from India..... do.	500 0	prohibited		20 0 0	prohibited	
— ditto from elsewhere..... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
— lace worked by hand and with spindles, and applications of cotton thread worked on tulle or network..... ad val	5 per cent.	5 per cent.		5 per cent.	5 per cent.	
Felt manufactures, viz. :						
— hats, fine and common and even silk..... each	1 50	1 50		0 1 2½	0 1 2½	} 1 per cent
— schakos not lined or mounted..... do.	3 0	3 0		0 2 0½	0 2 4½	
— do. lined and mounted with leather..... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
— felts for sheathing vessels 100 kils	100 0	107 0		1 0 0	1 5 7½	
— of common vegetable substances..... do.	15 0	16 50		0 12 0	0 13 2½	
— other works of felt, as felts for filtering, soles, &c..... do.	400 0	417 50		16 0 0	16 11 0	
Hair, tissues or cloths of hair, viz. :						
— cashmere shawls and stuffs. do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
— cashmere shawls made out of Europe, 180 metres square and above..... each	100 0	100 0		4 0 0	4 0 0	
— ditto ditto under 180 metres each	50 0	50 0		2 0 0	2 0 0	
— coverlets or carpets of hair 100 kils.	50 0	55 0	} 0 25	2 0 0	2 4 0	
— hometerie, or hosiery of castor or beaver hair..... do.	400 0	417 50		16 0 0	16 11 0	} 0 0 2½
— do. of other hair..... do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
— all others without exception	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
Horsehair, tissues of, viz. :						
— sieve cloth..... do.	41 0	45 10		1 12 9½	1 16 1	
— lace work..... do.	150 50	160 0		6 0 4½	6 8 0	
— hats and caps..... each	0 25	0 25		0 0 2½	0 0 2½	
— all other hair tissues without exception.....	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
Linen manufactures, viz. :						
— plain and unbleached linen cloth of less than 8 threads 100kils.	30 0	30 0		1 4 0	1 4 0	
— „ of 8 threads..... do.	36 0	36 0		1 8 9½	1 8 9½	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS XXV. <i>continued.</i>						
from 8 to 12 exclusive pr. 100 kils.	65 0	Same by French vessels.	0 25	2 12 0	Same by French vessels.	0 0 2½
of 12 threads do.	75 0			3 0 0		
from 12 to 16 exclusive. do.	105 0			4 4 0		
of 16 threads do.	150 0			6 0 0		
of 17 threads do.	170 0			6 16 0		
of 18 and 19 threads .. do.	180 0			7 4 0		
of 20 threads do.	225 0			0 0 0		
of all above 20 threads. do.	350 0			14 0 0		
bleached or half bleached, or printed, viz.:						
of less than 8 threads do.	60 0	Same by foreign vessels and by land as by French vessels.	0 25	2 8 0	Same by foreign vessels and by land as by French vessels.	0 0 2½
of 8 threads do.	72 0			2 17 7½		
of 8 to 12 exclusive. do.	130 0			5 4 0		
of 12 threads do.	150 0			0 0 0		
of 12 to 16 exclusive. do.	210 0			8 8 0		
of 16 threads do.	300 0			12 0 0		
of 17 threads do.	340 0			13 12 0		
of 18 and 19 threads .. do.	360 0			14 8 0		
of 20 threads do.	450 0			18 0 0		
of all above 20 threads. do.	700 0			28 0 0		
dye of less than 8 threads. do.	60 0	Same by foreign vessels and by land as by French vessels.	0 25	2 8 0	Same by foreign vessels and by land as by French vessels.	0 0 2½
of 8 threads do.	72 0			2 17 7½		
of 8 to 12 exclusive. do.	85 0			3 8 0		
of 12 threads do.	98 0			3 18 4½		
of 12 to 16 exclusive. do.	120 0			4 16 0		
of 16 threads do.	171 40			6 16 9½		
of 17 threads do.	200 0			8 0 0		
of 18 and 19 threads .. do.	211 75			8 4 9½		
of 20 threads do.	262 50			10 9 7½		
of all above 20 threads. do.	420 0			16 16 0		
for mattresses, or bed tick without distinction of threads do.	130 0	130 0		5 4 0	5 11 2½	
waxed oil-cloth of, viz.:						
of less than 8 threads do.	70 0	Same as by French vessels.	0 25	2 16 0	Same as by French vessels.	0 0 2½
of 8 inclusive to 13 exclusive do.	120 0			4 16 0		
13 to 20 exclusive. do.	170 0			6 16 0		
20 to all above. do.	220 0			8 16 0		
coloured or coloured for furniture hangings, without distinction do.	184 0	195 70		7 7 2½	7 16 0½	
twilled ticking, striped, for furniture or bedding. do.	140 0	149 50		5 12 0	5 19 7½	
ditto drills, for apparel .. do.	250 0	265 0		10 0 0	10 12 0	
handkerchiefs, the same duty as linens of like quality do.						
table linen, in pieces, damasked, or unbleached. do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
ditto bleached. do.	300 0	317 50		12 0 0	12 14 0	
cambric and lawn 1 kil.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0	
bonneterie, or linen hosiery 100 kils	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
lace. <i>ad val.</i>	5 per cent prohibited	5 per cent prohibited		5 per cent prohibited	5 per cent prohibited	
tulle, or silk net						
<i>rubans au jour</i> , open, or linen network do.	500 0	517 50		20 0 0	20 14 0	
tissues, thick for foot-carpets, dyed, of less than 8 threads to 5 millimetres. do.	45 0	49 50		1 16 0	1 10 7½	
passementerie, as tapes, &c., of linen, unbleached. do.	80 0	86 50		3 4 0	3 4 2½	
ditto bleached or half bleached do.	120 0	128 50		4 16 0	5 2 9½	
ditto dyed do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
Silk— <i>tissus of spun silk, tissus de soie</i> , viz.:						
plain cloth of. 1 kil.	7 0	7 70		0 5 7½	0 6 2	
ditto mixed with gold or silver, fine. do.	10 0	11 10		0 8 0	0 8 10½	
imitation of, or of cashmere	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
blankets of. 100 kils.	204 0	216 70		8 0 2½	8 13 4½	
carpets of, with thread, and without any other material do.	306 0	323 0		12 4 9½	12 18 4½	
hosiery of. do.	600 0	600 0		24 0 0	26 8 0	
small wares of, and ribbons do.	800 0	817 50		32 0 0	32 14 0	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.				
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.		
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels, or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.			
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
CLASS XXV. continued.								
Silk—Tissues of pure silk, viz.:								
— Foulard's pocket handkerchiefs, not dyed or printed, viz.:								
— from India..... 1 kil.	6 0	8 0	0 25	0 4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— from elsewhere..... do.	7 0	8 0		0 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
— dyed or printed, from India do.	12 0	15 0		0 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 0			
— from elsewhere..... do.	15 0	15 0		0 12 0	0 12 0			
— cloths or tissues of pure silk, plain..... do.	16 0	17 60		0 12 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 14 1			
— ditto glazed, watered, damasked, or figured..... do.	19 0	20 90	0 25	0 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— ditto figured, or worked with pure gold or silver..... do.	31 0	31 10		1 4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
— do. do. with artificial do..... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited			
— coverlets of silk..... 100 kils.	201 0	216 70		8 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
— carpets, or tapestry, mixed with linen thread or not..... do.	306 0	323 50		12 4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 18 9 $\frac{3}{4}$			
— gauze of pure silk..... 1 kil.	31 0	34 18	0 25	1 4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 4	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— ditto mixed with thread..... do.	17 0	18 70		0 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
— ditto mixed with pure gold or silver..... do.	62 0	67 60		2 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 14 1			
— mixed with artificial gold or silver..... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited			
— crape..... do.	34 0	37 40		1 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 11			
— tulle..... do.	prohibited	prohibited	1 per cent	prohibited	prohibited	1 per cent		
— lace of silk, called blonde								
— ditto..... <i>ad val.</i>	15 per cent	15 per cent		15 per cent	15 per cent			
— ditto of fine gold..... 1 kil.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0			
— ditto of fine silver..... do.	100 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 6 0			
— ditto of artificial gold or silver do.	25 0	27 50	1 per cent	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 per cent		
— hosiery of..... 100 kils.	1200 0	1217 50		48 0 0	48 14 0			
— lacework and small wares, of gold or silver, fine..... 1 kil.	30 0	33 0		1 4 0	1 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
— ditto of artificial gold or silver..... do.	3 0	3 30		0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
— small wares of silk unmixed do.	16 0	17 60		0 12 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 14 1			
— ditto mixed with fine gold or silver..... do.	25 0	27 50	25	1 0 0	1, 2 0	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— ditto mixed with artificial ditto, or with other materials..... do.	8 0	8 80		0 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
— ribbons, of velvet or silk, 100 kils.	800 0	817 50		32 0 0	34 0 0			
Woolens, or tissues of wool, all kinds, except..... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited			
— blankets..... do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0			
— carpets, half wool and half linen..... do.	250 0	250 0	0 25	10 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— ditto knotted, one side presenting a face of linen, as Brussels carpets..... do.	300 0	317 50		12 0 0	12 14 0			
— all other carpets..... do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited			
— Zurich crape..... do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0			
— cloth made for and to be used in paper-mills..... do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0			
— hosiery of wool, all kinds..... do.	prohibited	prohibited	1 0	prohibited	prohibited	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— lace-work of pure wool, white..... do.	190 0	202 0		7 12 0	8 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
— ditto dyed..... do.	220 0	235 0		8 16 0	9 8 0			
— ditto mixed with thread, wool, and hair..... do.	250 0	265 0		10 0 0	10 12 0			
CLASS XXVI.								
MANUFACTURES.—Paper and its Applications.								
Books, in the dead or in foreign languages..... 100 kils	10 0	11 0		0 25	0 9 0		0 8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
— in French, scientific memoirs do.	50 0	55 0	2 0 0		2 4 0			
— ditto, other works, published abroad..... do.	100 0	107 50	4 0 0		4 6 0			
— ditto, reprinted from French editions..... do.	150 0	160 0	6 0 0		6 8 0			
— printed in France, and re-imported within 5 years..... do.	1 0	1 10	0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$		0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
French works pirated..... do.	prohibited	prohibited	1 0	prohibited	prohibited	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— Cards, playing..... do.	do.	do.		do.	do.			
— Charts, geographical..... do.	do.	do.		do.	do.			
— Engravings, lithographic, prints, &c..... do.	300 0	317 50		12 0 0	12 14 0			
— Engravings, lithographic, prints, &c..... do.	300 0	317 50		12 0 0	12 14 0			

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	
CLASS XXVI. continued.						
Engraved music.....100 kils.	300 0	317 50	frs. cts. 1 0	£ s. d. 12 0 0	£ s. d. 12 14 0	£ s. d. 0 0 9½
Paper, wrapping.....do.	80 0	86 50		3 4 0	3 9 2½	
— white or ruled for music, or for registers or lists.....do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
— coloured, in reams or quires, for binding, &c.....do.	90 0	97 0	} 0 25	3 12 0	3 17 7½	} 0 0 2½
— painted, in rolls, for hanging do.	125 0	133 70		5 0 0	5 6 11½	
— silk paper, in imitation of Chinese.....do.	100 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 6 0	
Pasteboard, to press cloth, in sheets.....do.	80 0	86 50	} 1 0	3 4 0	3 9 2½	} 0 0 9½
— in sheets, sized and pressed, & other pasteboards in sheets do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
— moulded, or <i>papier maché</i>.....do.	200 0	212 50	} 0 25	8 0 0	£ 10 0	} 0 0 2½
— cut and sewed together.....do.	100 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 6 0	
CLASS XXVII.						
MANUFACTURES, OF VARIOUS MATERIALS.						
Arms for the war service, viz. : — cannon, muskets, side arms, and all others, and all munitions of war.....do.	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
— for the chase or amusement, viz. : — side arms.....100 kils.	400 0	417 50	} 0 5	16 0 0	16 14 0	} 0 0 0½
— fire ditto.....do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
— pocket pistols.....do.	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	
Basket work, of whatever vegetable—rough.....do.	15 0	16 50	} 0 25	0 12 0	0 13 2½	} 0 0 2½
— peeled.....do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0	
— cut.....do.	35 0	38 50		1 8 0	1 10 0½	
Carriages with springs, ornamented and painted..... <i>ad valorem</i>	prohibited	prohibited	½ per cent	prohibited	prohibited	½ per cent
— waggons and carts, &c.....do.	15 per cent.	15 per cent	do.	15 per cent	15 per cent	do.
Cordage, of hemp.....100 kils.	25 0	27 50	} 0 25	1 0 0	1 2 0	} 0 0 2½
— of bark, sparte, cuir, or hair do.	5 0	5 50		0 1 0	0 4 4½	
— of other vegetable substances do.	2 0	2 20		0 1 7½	0 1 9½	
— yarns, prepared to be worked up, and fishing-nets.....do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0	
Coral, cut but not mounted.....1 kil.	10 0	11 0	0 1	0 8 0	0 8 9½	0 0 1-10
Cutlery.....do.	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
Clock and watch work, mounted — gold watches, ordinary make, each	3 10	3 10	} ½ per cent.	0 2 5½	0 2 5½	} ½ per cent.
— gold repeaters.....do.	4 40	4 40		0 3 3½	0 3 3½	
— all others.....do.	6 0	6 0		0 4 9½	0 4 9½	
— silver watches, ordinary movement.....do.	1 10	1 10		0 0 10½	0 0 10½	
— do, repeaters, and all others do.	1 80	1 80		0 1 5½	0 1 5½	
— movements of all sorts without cases..... <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	10 per cent		10 per cent	10 per cent	
— furnitures for clocks and watches.....1 kil.	5 0	5 50		0 1 0	0 4 4½	
— wooden clocks.....each	1 0	1 0		0 0 9½	0 0 9½	
Fancy wares (<i>ouvrages de modes</i>)..... <i>ad valorem</i>	12 per cent	12 per cent		12 per cent	12 per cent	
— of cotton or wool.....do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
Goldsmiths' work, in gold or vermilion.....1 hectolitre	10 0	11 0	} 0 25	0 8 0	0 8 9½	} 0 0 2½
— in silver.....do.	3 0	3 30		0 2 4½	0 2 7½	
— jewellery, in gold, ornamented with fine pearls or precious stones, and all other kinds set in gold.....do.	20 0	22 0		0 16 0	0 17 7½	
— ditto, in silver, ornamented with fine pearls and stones, and all other kinds set in silver.....do.	10 0	11 0		0 8 0	0 8 9½	
Hats, of straw, bark, &c., coarse . each	0 20	0 20	} 0 25	0 0 2	0 0 2	} 0 0 2½
— ditto, fine, plaits, sewed.....do.	1 0	1 0		0 0 9½	0 0 9½	
— ditto, fine, plaited, entire...do.	1 25	1 25		0 1 0	0 1 0	
— of Palmetta fibre, coarse.....do.	0 25	0 25		0 0 2½	0 0 2½	
— ditto fine.....do.	0 75	0 75		0 0 7½	0 0 7½	
— plaiting, or tresses of straw, bark, and sparte, and more than three plaits, coarse...100kils.	2 0	2 20		0 1 7½	0 1 9½	
— ditto, fine.....1 kil.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½	
— ditto, of white chip wood of more than 7 millimetres...100 kils.	70 0	76 0		2 16 0	3 0 9½	
— ditto of 7 do. or less.....do.	190 0	220 0		7 12 0	8 16 0	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duties.		Export duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS XXVII. continued.						
— Plaiting course of straw, bark, &c., of 3 plaits, or fit for cordage. do.	2 0	2 20		0 1 7½	0 1 9½	
— tissues in sheets of straw, bark, &c.....per square metre	0 45	0 45		0 0 4½	0 0 4½	
Household wares, in use, viz.: — table-linen, damasked or otherwise, the same duty as on cloths of which the same are made, with 10 per cent. in addition.						
— clothing, &c., for the use of travellers if new.....	30 per cent.	30 per cent.		30 per cent.	30 per cent.	
— household wares, &c., having been used .....100 kils.	51 0	56 0		2 0 9½	2 4 9½	
Instruments of agriculture and tools, &c., viz.:						
— scythes..... do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
— sickles, and all other agricultural tools..... do.	80 0	86 50	0 25	3 4 0	3 9 2½	0 0 2½
— files and rasps coarse cut, called common..... do.	80 0	86 50		3 4 0	3 9 2½	
— ditto to polish, called fine, of 17 centimetres long and over do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
— ditto, having less than 17 centimetres do.	250 0	265 0		10 0 0	10 12 0	
— saws of 146 centimetres or more in length, and circular saws do.	140 0	149 50		5 12 0	5 19 7½	
— of less than 146 centimetres in length do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
— tools of iron..... do.	50 0	55 0		2 0 0	2 4 0	
— ditto of iron and steel..... do.	140 0	149 50		5 12 0	5 19 7½	
— ditto of pure steel do.	200 0	212 50		8 0 0	8 10 0	
— ditto of copper or brass do.	150 0	160 0		6 0 0	6 8 0	
— optical, for calculation and observation <i>ad valorem</i>	30 per cent.	30 per cent.		30 per cent.	30 per cent.	
— of surgery and chemistry... do.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.		10 per cent.	10 per cent.	
— musical, viz.:						
— flutes and flageolets..... each	0 63	0 63		0 0 6	0 0 6	
— flutes and triangles do.	0 75	0 75		0 0 7½	0 0 7½	
— sistres, mandolins, psalterions, tambourines, drums, and dulcimers do.	1 50	1 50		0 1 2½	0 1 2½	
— altos, viols, violins, bassoons, guitars, and lyres, horns, bird-organs, serpents, and trumpets do.	3 0	3 0		0 2 4½	0 2 4½	
— clarionets and hautboys do.	4 0	4 0		0 3 2½	0 3 2½	
— simple vielles do.	5 0	5 0		0 4 0	0 4 0	
— basses and contre-basses do.	7 50	7 50	¼ per cent.	0 6 0	0 6 0	¼ per cent.
— harmonica, spinnets, and portable organs do.	18 0	18 0		0 14 4½	0 14 4½	
— harps..... do.	38 0	38 0		1 10 4½	1 10 4½	
— pianofortes, square do.	300 0	300 0		12 0 0	12 0 0	
— ditto long or organ shape... do.	400 0	400 0		16 0 0	16 0 0	
— church organs..... do.						
— other instruments pay the same duty as the article they resemble.						
— wool, cotton, or flax cloths, hackles, weaving shuttles, and materials for making the same..... <i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent.	15 per cent.		15 per cent.	15 per cent.	
— steam engines..... do.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.		30 per cent.	30 per cent.	
— all others, including locomotives for railways do.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.		15 per cent.	15 per cent.	
Money, or coin, viz.:						
— gold.... per 1 hect.	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0 0.1-10	0 0 0.1-10	0 0 0.1-10
— silver..... 1 kil.	0 20	0 20		0 0 2	0 0 2	
— pure copper 100 kils of copper and						
— silver mixed..... do.	1 0	1 10	0 25	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 0 2½
Mercuric, haberdashery, common do.	30 0	42 50		1 4 0	1 14 0	
— ditto fine.... do.	32 50			1 6 0		
— of cotton and wool prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	¼ per cent.	prohibited	prohibited	¼ per cent.
Feltries, worked or prepared <i>ad val.</i>	15 per cent.	15 per cent.		15 per cent.	15 per cent.	
Plated works in common metals, varnished, gilt, or plated.. 100 kils.	prohibited.	prohibited.	0 25	prohibited.	prohibited.	0 0 2½

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Duty in French Monies.			Duty in English Monies.		
	Import duty.		Export duties.	Import duty.		Export duties.
	By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels, or by Land.		By French Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels or by Land.	
	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS XXVII. <i>continued.</i>						
Printing types, new, in the French character per 100 kils.	200 0	212 50	0 25	8 0 0	8 10 0	0 0 2½
— ditto in the German character do.	50 0	55 0		2 0 0	2 4 0	
— ditto in all other characters do.	100 0	107 50		4 0 0	4 6 0	
— old, unfit for use do.	26 0	28 60		1 0 9½	1 2 10½	
Saddlery, coarse pack saddles ... each	0 50	0 50	0 5	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 0½
— covered with leather, and all others <i>ad valorem</i>	prohibited.	prohibited.	½ per cent.	prohibited.	prohibited.	½ per cent.
Ships, vessels, or boats, for sea service per ton	prohibited.	prohibited.	2 0	prohibited.	prohibited.	0 1 7½
— river boats do.	20 0	20 0	2 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 1 7½
— materials of vessels, except the following <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	5 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	5 per cent.
— sails do.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	½ per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	½ per cent.
— iron cables for mooring ships 100 kils	37 50	55 0	0 25	1 10 0	2 4 0	0 0 2½
— anchors of 250 kilogrammes and under do.	15 0	16 50		0 12 0	0 13 2½	
— anchors above 250 kilogrammes do.	10 0	11 0		0, 8 0	0 8 9½	
— anchors and cables dragged up from the sea do.	1 0	1 0		0 0 9½	0 0 9½	
Skins, prepared or worked, all except the following:	prohibited	prohibited	½ per cent.	prohibited	prohibited	½ per cent.
— lamb and goat skins, prepared in hair 100 skins	2 50	2 50		0 2 0	0 2 0	
— Do. do. tanned do.	3 0	3 0		0 2 4½	0 2 4½	
— Russia calf, tanned and odoriferous, for bookbinders.... each	5 0	5 0		0 4 0	0 4 0	
— parchment and vellum, undressed 100 kils.	1 0	1 10	0 25	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 0 2½
— ditto ditto, dressed do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0	
— swan, goose, or lamb, dressed do.	612 0	629 50		21 9 7½	25 3 7½	
— large thick hides tanned for sole leather only do.	75 0	81 20		3 0 0	3 4 11½	
Tableterie, viz.:			0 25			0 0 2½
— billiard balls, of ivory, per 1 kil.	4 1	4 40		0 3 2½	0 3 6½	
— combs of ivory do.	4 0	4 40		0 3 2½	0 3 6½	
— ditto of shell do.	5 0	5 50		0 4 0	0 4 4½	
— all other works in ivory, shells, horn, mother-of-pearl, or nacre 100 kils.	prohibited	prohibited	½ per cent.	prohibited.	prohibited	½ per cent.
Toys, children's wood or bone toys, or Nuremberg toys do.	80 0	86 50		3 4 0	3 9 2½	
Umbrellas and parasols, of silk cloth each	2 0	2 0		0 1 7½	0 1 7½	
— linen, waxed do.	0 75	0 75		0 0 7½	0 0 7½	
— with cotton covers do.	prohibited	prohibited	0 25	prohibited	prohibited	0 0 2½
Wrought Articles, viz.:						
— of cast metal per 100 kils.	do.	do.		do.	do.	
— as iron plates, tin and steel do.	do.	do.		do.	do.	
— of copper, brass, and bronze do.	do.	do.		do.	do.	
— of lead do.	24 0	26 40	prohibited	0 19 2½	1 1 1½	0 0 2½
— of pewter do.	prohibited	prohibited		prohibited	prohibited	
— of zinc do.	do.	do.		do.	do.	
Wood work, viz.:						
— empty casks, wooden hoops. hect.	0 25	0 25	10 per cent.	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	10 per cent.
— ditto, iron hoops do.	2 20	2 20		0 1 0	0 1 9½	
— ditto, shooks <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	10 per cent.		10 per cent.	10 per cent.	
— brooms of birch, heath, &c. 100 in number	0 25	0 25		0 0 2½	0 0 2½	
— boxes of white wood, per 100 kils.	31 0	34 10	0 25	1 4 9½	1 7 3½	0 0 2½
— button moulds do.	13 0	14 30		0 10 4½	0 11 6½	
— cars and sweeps, rough, per metre in length	0 2	0 4		0 0 0½	0 0 0½	
— ditto dressed do.	0 5	0 6		0 0 0½	0 0 0½	
— wooden shoes, not lined with fur, common 100 kils.	12 0	13 20	0 25	0 9 7½	0 10 6½	0 0 2½
— painted or varnished do.	25 0	27 50		1 0 0	1 2 0	
— measures and dishes do.	4 0	4 40		0 3 2½	0 3 6½	
— household wares, and other wooden wares <i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent.	15 per cent.		15 per cent.	15 per cent.	
— articles not objects of trade, but of collection for museums, &c.	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	½ per cent.	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	½ per cent.

EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN TERMS IN THE FOREGOING TARIFF, VIZ.—

MERCERIE.—This term includes many articles which are, and others which are not included in the English term *Haberdashery*. *Mercerie* is divided into *Mercerie fine* and *Mercerie commune*. The importation of articles of *Mercerie* made of cotton, wool, and metals, not specially enumerated, is prohibited.—See Tariff.

Mercerie fine includes needles, pins, ribbons of all kinds, sewing threads and tapes, obbins of all kinds, necklaces of artificial stones and pearls, threads for embroidery, and almost every article usually required for the toilette; buttons of thread, strings for musical instruments, fans, masks, purses ornamented with beads, steel and copper pens; Spa ware, s ornamented boxes, &c., of wood, varnished and painted; portfolios, &c., of morocco leather and the like, dolls or waxwork figures, &c. &c.

Mercerie commune includes a countless variety of objects, most of whom are confounded with small wares, or *passenterie*, and with *tabletterie*, or articles of ivory, mother-of-pearl, &c.

The articles comprehended under the head of *Mercerie commune* are, buckles and spurs, knitting-needles of iron and common metals (not steel); all sorts of small wares, except the leather used for making saddles, harness, and bridles; iron, copper, brass, or tin candlesticks and snuffers; small rings of copper, brass, or lead; brooms and brushes, boxes of wood, varnished or painted; tea-caddies, fiddle or other musical cases, small wax-tapers, radding for guns, braces other than cotton or Indian rubber, small padlocks, clasps, knife-cases, birdcages; pasteboards, pressed or stamped to resemble Leghorns, plaits, or bonnets; shoemakers' and saddlers' tacks, malles and trunks covered with skins, wooden spoons, dice of wood or bone, common and coarse wood engravings for children, &c., writing-cards, &c., called *dominoterie*, including patterns for embroidery, &c.; inkstands of bone, horn, or wood; Meerscham pipes, horsewhips, powder-horns and flasks, sword-sheaths, eye-screens,ingles, and musical bells; tassels, elastic gaiters, small magic-lanterns, fishing-lines andackle, common spectacles and opera-glasses, common metal chains and rings for ornaments, &c.; handles for knives and tools of boxwood, bedchamber lamps (common), sun-dials, moulds for casting balls for fusils or pistols, small articles of boxwood, fancy wares of traw and the like materials, paper-cutters of bone or wood, wafers, pepper and coffee mills, works of bone, works of boxwood, combs of horn, artificial trinkets and gems, wooden abots ornamented with common fur, common hand fire-bellows, common cork-crews, &c.

Bimbeloterie (Toys), a term formed from the word *bimbelot*, an infant's plaything. This denomination includes all the playthings and articles of wood, tin, glass, hair, leather, small articles of porcelain usually found in the toy-shops of England, France, and Germany, they are called Nuremberg wares. The duty of 80 francs per 100 kilogrammes amounts nearly to a prohibition.

Modes, or fancy goods, includes chiefly fancy articles of ladies' dress, as ostrich and

other ornamental feathers, embroidery, &c. for export. The import of fancy works of cotton, wool, &c. being *prohibited*.—See Manufactures of cotton, wool, &c.

Passementerie, or small wares, includes fringes, galloons, garters, &c.; but many articles of *Passementerie* are confounded with those of *Mercerie*; and the importation is generally prohibited.

Quincaillerie (Hardwares). This denomination is not admitted in the French customs tariff, as a term for declaring or entering goods, although in constant use as descriptive of various hardwares; such as works of iron, steel, and copper, files, rasps, &c.; plated works, varnished metals, &c., and various articles which are enumerated as belonging to the class *Mercerie*. With the exception of the hardwares stated in the tariff, the importations of all other articles of *Quincaillerie* is *prohibited*.

Taillanderie, coarse knives of iron and steel, such as are whetted on common grind-stones, and common kitchen utensils. These articles are generally prohibited. See Tariff.

Tabletterie, includes generally articles of mother-of-pearl and ivory, as ivory billiard balls, and other ivory balls, umbrella frames, ivory spoons, ivory dice, checkers; ivory ink-stands, dressing-cases, &c., for travellers' use. In the Table of Imports all articles of *Tabletterie*, as well as all other manufactures not denominated, are prohibited.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF FRANCE.

THE metrical system, based upon the metre as a point of unity, was introduced by the National Assembly in 1791. The distance between the equator and the pole was divided into ten millions of equal parts, and one of these parts is the length of the metre. By simple decimal multiplication or division, all other measures are determined. Messrs. Delambre and Mechain ascertained, by measuring an arc of the meridian between the parallels of Dunkirk and Barcelona, that the distance from the equator to the pole was equal to 5,130,740 French toises. This distance, divided by ten millions, is the metre = 36.941,328 French inches = 37.308 English inches. The metre being the measure of length, the arc, or 100 square metres was adopted for the measurement of surfaces, and the litre as the measure of capacity or cubic measure: the litre being the cube of one-tenth of a metre. The *gramme* was adopted for weight, and made equal to the actual weight carefully ascertained of the 100th part of a cubic metre at the freezing point. This system is beautifully and arithmetically simple in all its proportions and calculations.

As multiplying terms, the word	Deca prefixed,	=	10 times.
	Hecto	=	100 times.
	Kilo	=	1000 times.
	Myria	=	10,000 times.
As divisors	Deci denotes the		10th part.
	Centi		100th part.
	Milli		1000th part.

The following proportions, to elucidate the comparison between English and French weights and measures, are taken from *L'Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes* :—

WEIGHTS.

ENGLISH TROY.		FRENCH.	
Grain is equal to	. . . . .	0.06477 of a gramme.	
Pennyweight is equal to	. . . . .	1.55456 of a gramme.	
Ounce is equal to	. . . . .	31.0913 grammes.	
Pound troy, imperial, is equal to	. . . . .	0.3730956 of a kilogramme.	
AVOIRDUPOIS.			
Dram equals	. . . . .	1.7712 gramme.	
Ounce	. . . . .	28.3384 grammes.	
Pound imperial	. . . . .	0.4534148 of a kilogramme.	
Hundred-weight	. . . . .	50.78246 kilogrammes.	
Ton	. . . . .	1015.649 kilogrammes.	
FRENCH.		ENGLISH.	
Gramme, equals	. . . . .	{	15.438 grains troy.
			0.643 of a pennyweight.
			0.03216 of an ounce troy.
Kilogramme	. . . . .	{	2.68027 pounds troy.
			2.20548 pounds avoirdupois.

LONG MEASURE.

ENGLISH.		FRENCH.	
Inch, equals	. . . . .	2.539954 centimètres.	
Foot	. . . . .	3.0479449 décimètres.	
Yard	. . . . .	0.91438348 of a mètre.	
Pole or perch	. . . . .	5.02911 mètres.	
Furlong	. . . . .	201.16437 mètres.	
Mile	. . . . .	1609.3149 mètres.	
FRENCH.		ENGLISH.	
Millimètre, equals	. . . . .	0.03937 of an inch.	
Centimètre	. . . . .	0.393708 of an inch.	
Décimètre	. . . . .	3.937079 inches.	
		39.37079 inches.	
Mètre	. . . . .	{	3.2808992 feet.
			1.093633 yard.
Myriamètre	. . . . .		6.2138 miles.

LIQUID AND DRY MEASURES.

ENGLISH.		FRENCH.	
Pint, equals	. . . . .	0.567932 of a litre.	
Quart	. . . . .	1.135864 litre.	
Gallon imperial	. . . . .	4.54345794 litres.	
Peck	. . . . .	9.0869159 litres.	
Bushel	. . . . .	36.347664 litres.	
Sack	. . . . .	1.09043 hectolitre.	
Quarter	. . . . .	2.907813 hectolitres.	
Chaldron	. . . . .	13.08516 hectolitres.	

306 REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF CORN.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
Litre, equals	{ 1.760773 pint.
Décalitre	{ 0.2200967 of a gallon.
Hectolitre	2.2009667 gallons.
	22.009667 gallons.

LAND MEASURE.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
Square yard, equals	0.836097 of a mètre carré.
Square rod or perch	25.291939 mètres carrés.
Rood	10.116775 acres.
Acre	0.404671 of an hectare.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
Mètre carré, equals	1.196033 square yard.
Acre	0.098845 of a rood.
Hectare	2.47361 acres.

REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF CORN.

1. CORN can only be imported into, or exported from France by the customs specially named hereafter, and the duties are regulated by the average monthly prices of wheat in the class of frontier by which corn is imported or exported.

Classes.	Sections.	Departments.	Markets which regulate the averages.
1	Unique.	Pyrénées-Orientales, Aude, Hérault, Gard, Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Corse	Toulouse, Gray, Lyon, Marseille.
2	1	Gironde, Landes, Basses-Pyrénées, Hautes-Pyrénées, Ariège et Haute-Garonne . .	Marans, Bordeaux, et Toulouse.
	2	Jura, Doubs, Ain, Isère, Basses-Alpes, Hautes-Alpes	Gray, Saint-Laurent près Mâcon, le Grand-Lemps. Mulhausen, Strasbourg.
3	1	Haut-Rhin, Bas Rhin	Bergues, Arras, Roye, Soissons, Paris, Rouen.
	2	Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Somme, Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Calvados	
	3	Loire-Inférieure, Vendée, Charente-Inférieure	Saumur, Nantes, Marans.
4	1	Moselle, Meuse Ardennes, Aisne	Metz, Verdun, Charleville, Soissons.
	2	Manche, Ille-et-Vilaine, Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, Morbihan	Saint-Lô, Paimpol, Quimper, Hennebon, Nantes.

The prices which shall regulate the averages for each class of the four, into which the frontier customs bureaux of all France are divided, are fixed by the

minister of commerce according to the average prices of the regulating markets for each class. These prices and the corresponding duties shall be published on the first day of each month in the bulletin of laws, and those duties shall be levied until the first day of the succeeding month.

LIST of the Customs Directions, and the Bureaux by which Corn may be imported and exported.

DIRECTIONS. DEPARTMENTS.	BUREAUX.	DIRECTIONS. DEPARTMENTS.	BUREAUX.
DUNKERQUE. Nord . . .	Gravelines	Ardennes . .	Signy-le-Petit
	Dunkerque		Regnowez
	Zuydcoote		Rocroy
	La Brouckstraete		Gué-d'Hossus
	Oost-Cappel		Fumay
	Stonwoorde, <i>par l'Abdèle</i>		Givét
	Lacdorne		Gespunsart
	Lille		Saint-Menges
	Armentières		Givonne, <i>substitué à la</i>
	Pont-de-Niepe		<i>Chapelle</i>
	Pont-Rouge		Messincourt
	Commines		Le Tremblois
	Werwich	Metz. Meuse . . .	Velosnes
	Halluin		
	Riscontout		
	Wattrelos		
VALENCIENNE. Nord . . .	Leers	Moselle . . .	La Malmaison
	Baisieux		Mont-Saint-Martin
	Mouchin		Evrange
	Maulde		Apach
	Condé, <i>par Bonsecours</i>		Sierck, <i>par la Moselle</i>
	Blanc-Misseron		Waldfwiese
	Bellignies		Bouzonville
	Honhergies		Les Trois-Maisons
	Malplaquet		Creutzwald
	Bettignies		Forbach
	Vieux-Benoît		Grosbliederstroff
	Jeumont		Frauenberg
	Coursolre		Wolmunster
	Solre-le-Château		Haspelschiedt
	Trélon		Sturzelbronn
	Anor	STRASBOURG. Bas Rhin. . .	Lembach
	Matubège		Wissembourg
CHARLEVILLE. Aisne . . .	Hirson		Lauterbourg
	Saint-Michel		Münchhausen
			Seltz
			Beinheim
			Fort-Louis
			Drusenheim

DIRECTIONS. DEPARTMENTS.	BUREAUX.	DIRECTIONS. DEPARTMENTS.	BUREAUX.
H.-Pyénées	Arreau, <i>par Vielle</i> Argelès, <i>par Gèdre</i>	NANTES.	La Barredemont
		Vendée . . .	Beauvoir Boin Noirmoutiers
BAYONNE.	Bedous, <i>par Urlos</i>		Bourgneuf
B -Pyénées	Saint Jean-Pied-de-Port <i>par Arnéguy</i>		Pornic
	Ainhoa		Saint-Nazaire
	Béhobie		Paimbœuf .
	Saint-Jean-de-Luz		Nantes, <i>et les deux de char-</i> <i>gement situés au-dessous</i> <i>jusqu'à Paimbœuf</i>
	Bayonne	Loire-Infer.	Le Poulguen
BORDEAUX.	La Teste de Busch		Le Croisic
Gironde .	Pauillac		Mesquer
	Bordeaux	LORIENT.	
	Libourne	Ille-et-Vilaine	Redon
	Blaye		La Roche-Bernard
Charente-Inf.	Royan		Penerf
	Mortagne		Sarzeau
LA ROCHELLE.	La Tremblade	Morbihan . .	Vannes
Charente-Inf.	Marennes		Auray
	Charente		Hennebon
	Rochefort		Loirent
	La Rochelle		
CHERBOURG.	Carteret		Quimperlé
Manche.	Diclette		Pontaven.
(suite).	Omonville		Pont-l'Abbé
	Cherbourg		Quimper
	Barfleur		Audierne
	Carentan	BREST.	Camaret
Calvados.	Isigny	Finistère . .	Port-Launay
	Caen, <i>par Ouistreham</i>		Landerneau
ROUEN.			Brest
Calvados . .	Honfleur		Abrevrath
			Roscoff
			Morlaix
			Paimpoul
Seine-Infér.	Rouen		Toulanhery
	Le Havre		Lannion
	Harfleur		Perros
	Caudebec		Tréguier
	Fécamp		Lézardieux
LA ROCHELLE	Saint-Martin (Ile de Ré)	SAINT-MALO.	Pontrieux
Charente-Inf.	Marans	Côtes-du-Nord	Paimpol
(suite)			Portrieux
	Lugon		Le Légué
	Saint-Michel		Dahouet
Vendée .	Moricq, <i>par l'Aiguillon</i>		Port-à-la-Duc
	Les Sables		Dinan
	Saint-Gilles		Binic
	Croix-de Vic	Ille-et-Vilaine.	Saint-Servan
			Saint-Malo

DIRECTIONS. DEPARTMENTS.	BUREAUX.	DIRECTIONS. DEPARTMENTS.	BUREAUX.
CHERBOURG. Manche . . .	Granville Régneville Saint-Germain-sur-Ay Porbail	BOULOGNE. Pas-de-Calais .	Étaples Boulogne Calais
ABBEVILLE. Seine-Infér .	Saint-Valery-en-Caux Dieppe Tréport	BASTIA. Corse . . .	Macinaggio Bastia Cervione Bonifacio Ajaccio Calvi Île-Rousse
Somme . . .	Saint-Valery-sur-Somme		

All the foregoing bureaux are open for the importation as well as the exportation of corn.

The bureaux of Walschbrunn is open for imports not for exportation; and the bureaux of Hondschoote, Houtkerke, Labeele, Boeschépe, Secau, Nieppe, Pont de Warneton, Lille, Pont de Nieppe, Sedan, Watigny, Vicux St. Martin, Haute Butté, Les Rivieres, Genelle, Bosseval, Puilly, Margut, Carri, Narbonne, Bagnols, La Roque, Ceret, Arles, Prats de Mollo, Argeles, Les Aldudes, Sarc Olhette, Quilleboef, Le Crottoy, Abbeville, Saint Florent, Vinsolasca, Propriano, Monbeliard, Les Sarrasins, Les Fourgs, Ferens, and Maurin, are open only for the exportation of corn.

In the following Tables of Corn Duties, it will be observed, that the prices which regulate the averages, are the prices of Wheat in each of the columns for the respective classes of the four *zones*, or *frontier* divisions of Customs.

Wheat, Spelt, and Maslin, pay the same duties. *Spelt* is a kind of Red Wheat, and *Muslin* consists of Wheat and other grain mixed together.

A TABLE of French Corn Duties, exhibiting the Prices and Rates of Duties upon each description as regulated by the Prices of Wheat.

Regulating Prices per hectolitre of 2.75 Imperial bushels of Wheat in each of the four classes of Customs Frontier.				WHEAT, SPELT, and MASLIN.					
				Import Duties.				Export Duties.	
				Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.		Grain.	Flour.
				French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.		
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Per hect. of. 25c.	Per hect. of. 25c.	100 kils. of. 50c.	100 kils. of. 50c.	Per hect. A	100 kils. A
Price above 28f.	Price above 26f.	Price above 24f.	Price above 22f.						
28 to 27f.01c	26 to 25f.01c	24 to 23f.01c	22 to 21f.01c	0 25	1 50	0 50	2 16	6f. 0c.	12f. 0c.
27..26 01	25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	0 25	1 50	0 50	2 16	4 0	0 0
26..25 01	24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	1 25	2 50	3 50	5 16	2 0	4 0
25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	2 25	3 50	6 50	8 16	0 25	0 50
24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	18..17 01	3 25	4 50	9 50	11 16	0 25	0 50
23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	17..16 01	4 75	6 0	14 0	15 66	0 25	0 50
Price under 22f. 01c.	Price under 20f. 01c.	Price under 18f. 01c.	Price under 16f. 01c.	Plus 1 50	Plus 1 50	Plus 4 50	Plus 4 50	0 25	0 50
				for each franc of lower price					
Regulating Prices per hectolitre of 2.75 Imperial Bushels of Wheat in each of the four classes of Customs Frontier.				RYE.					
				Import Duties.				Export Duties.	
				Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.		Grain.	Flour.
				French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.		
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Per hect. of. 15c.	Per hect. of. 15c.	100 kils. of. 32½c.	100 kils. of. 32½c.	Per hect. B.	100 kils. B.
Price above 28 f.	Price above 26f.	Price above 24f.	Price above 22f.						
28 to 27f.01c	26 to 25f.01c	24 to 23f.01c	22 to 21f.01c	0 15	1 40	0 32½	1 98½	3f. 60c.	7f. 80c.
27..26 01	25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	0 15	1 40	0 32½	1 98½	2 40	5 20
26..25 01	24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	0 75	2 0	2 27½	3 93½	1 20	2 60
25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	1 35	2 60	4 22½	5 88½	0 15	0 32½
24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	18..17 01	1 95	3 20	6 17½	7 83½	0 15	0 32½
23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	17..16 01	2 85	4 10	9 16	19 76	0 15	0 32½
Price under 22f. 01c.	Price under 20f. 01c.	Price under 18f. 01c.	Price under 16f. 01c.	Plus 0 90	Plus 0 90	Plus 2 92	Plus 2 92	0 15	0 32½
				for each franc of lower price.					
Regulating Prices per hectolitre of 2.75 Imperial bushels of Wheat in each of the four classes of Customs Frontier.				MAIZE.					
				Import Duties.				Export Duties.	
				Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.		Grain.	Flour.
				French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.		
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Per hect. of. 13½c.	Per hect. of. 13½c.	100 kils. of. 30c.	100 kils. of. 30c.	Per hect. C	100 kils. C
Price above 28f.	Price above 26f.	Price above 24f.	Price above 22f.						
28 to 27f.01c	26 to 25f.01c	24 to 23f.01c	22 to 21f.01c	0 13½	1 38½	0 30	1 96	3f. 30c.	7f. 20c.
27..26 01	25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	0 13½	1 38½	0 30	1 96	2 20	4 60
26..25 01	24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	0 08½	1 93½	2 10	3 76	1 10	2 40
25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	1 23½	2 48½	3 90	5 56	0 13½	0 30
24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	18..17 01	1 78½	3 03½	5 70	7 36	0 13½	0 30
23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	17..16 01	2 01½	3 86½	8 40	10 00	0 13½	0 30
Price under 22f. 01c.	Price under 20f. 01c.	Price under 18f. 01c.	Price under 16f. 01c.	Plus 0 82½	Plus 0 82½	Plus 2 20	Plus 2 20	0 13½	0 30
				for each franc of lower price.					

(continued)

Regulating Prices per hectolitre of 2.75 Imperial bushels of Wheat in each of the four classes of Customs Frontier.				BARLEY.					
				Import Duties.				Export Duties.	
Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.							
French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	Grain.	Flour.	Grain.	Flour.	Grain.	Flour.
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Per hect.	Per hect.	100 kils.	100 kils.	Per hect.	100 kils.
Price above 28f.	Price above 26f.	Price above 24f.	Price above 22f.	Of. 12½c.	Of. 12½c.	Of. 30c.	Of. 30c.	Per hect.	100 kils.
28 to 27f. 01c.	26 to 25f. 01c.	24 to 23f. 01c.	22 to 21f. 01c.	0 12½	1 37½	0 30	11 90	3f. 0c.	D. 7f. 20c.
27..26 01	25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	0 12½	1 37½	0 30	1 90	2 0	4 80
26..25 01	24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	0 02½	1 87½	2 10	3 70	1 0	2 40
25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	1 12½	2 37½	3 90	5 56	0 12½	0 30
24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	18..17 01	1 62½	2 87½	5 70	7 36	0 12½	0 30
23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	17..16 01	2 37½	2 62½	8 40	10 16	0 12½	0 30
Price under 22f. 01c.	Price under 20f. 01c.	Price under 18f. 01c.	Price under 16f. 01c.	Plus 0 75	Plus 0 75	Plus 2 70	Plus 2 70	0 12½	0 30
				for each franc of lower price.					

Regulating Prices per hectolitre of 2.75 Imperial bushels of Wheat in each of the four classes of Customs Frontier.				BUCKWHEAT.					
				Import Duties.				Export Duties.	
Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.							
French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	Grain.	Flour.	Grain.	Flour.	Grain.	Flour.
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Per hect.	Per hect.	100 kils.	100 kils.	Per hect.	100 kils.
Price above 28f.	Price above 26f.	Price above 24f.	Price above 22f.	Of. 10c.	Of. 10c.	Of. 25c.	Of. 25c.	Per hect.	100 kils.
28 to 27f. 01c.	26 to 25f. 01c.	24 to 23f. 01c.	22 to 21f. 01c.	0 10	1 35	0 25	1 91	2f. 40c.	6f. 0c.
27..26 01	25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	0 10	1 35	0 25	1 91	1 60	4 00
26..25 01	24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	0 50	1 75	1 75	3 41	0 80	2 0
25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	0 90	2 15	3 25	4 91	0 10	0 25
24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	18..17 01	1 30	2 55	4 75	6 41	0 10	0 25
23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	17..16 01	1 90	3 15	7 0	8 66	0 10	0 25
Price under 22f. 01c.	Price under 20f. 01c.	Price under 18f. 01c.	Price under 16f. 01c.	Plus 0 60	Plus 0 60	Plus 2 25	Plus 2 25	0 10	0 25
				for each franc of lower price.					

Regulating Prices per hectolitre of 2.75 Imperial bushels of Wheat in each of the four classes of Customs Frontier.				OATS.					
				Import Duties.				Export Duties.	
Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.							
French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	Grain.	Flour.	Grain.	Flour.	Grain.	Flour.
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Per hect.	Per hect.	100 kils.	100 kils.	Per hect.	100 kils.
Price above 28f.	Price above 26f.	Price above 24f.	Price above 22f.	Of. 63½c.	Of. 63½c.	Of. 27½c.	Of. 27½c.	Per hect.	100 kils.
28 to 27f. 01c.	26 to 25f. 01c.	24 to 23f. 01c.	22 to 21f. 01c.	0 08½	1 33½	0 27½	1 93½	2f. 10c.	6f. 00c.
27..26 01	25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	0 08½	1 33½	0 27½	1 93½	1 40	4 40
26..25 01	24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	0 43½	1 08½	1 92½	3 58½	0 70	2 20
25..24 01	23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	0 78½	2 03½	3 57½	5 23½	0 08½	0 27½
24..23 01	22..21 01	20..19 01	18..17 01	1 13½	2 38½	5 22½	6 88½	0 08½	0 27½
23..22 01	21..20 01	19..18 01	17 16 01	1 66½	2 91½	7 70	9 36	0 08½	0 27½
Price under 22f. 01c.	Price under 20f. 01c.	Price under 18f. 01c.	Price under 16f. 01c.	Plus 0 52½	Plus 0 52½	Plus 2 47½	Plus 2 47½	0 08½	0 27½
				for each franc of lower price.					

A COMPARATIVE TABLE exhibiting the preceding French Prices of Corn and Rates of Duty, according to their relative values in English currency and measures.

Prices calculated by the Imperial quarter in each of the four undermentioned classes of Customs Frontier.				WHEAT, SPELT, AND MASLIN.							
				Import Duties.				Export Duties.			
Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.						Grain.		Flour.	
French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.								
per qr.	per qr.	per 220lbs.	avrdpsc.	per qr.	220lbs. av.						
0s. 6d.	0s. 6d.	0s. 4½d.	0s. 4½d.	A.	A.						
0 6	3 6	0 4½	1 9½	13s. 6½d.	9s. 9d.						
0 6	3 3½	0 4½	1 9½	8 10½	6 6						
2 9	5 0½	2 10	4 2½	4 5½	3 3						
4 11½	7 0½	5 3½	6 7½	0 6	0 4½						
7 2½	10 0	7 8½	9 1	0 6	0 4½						
9 6½	13 4½	11 4½	12 8	0 6	0 4½						
Plus 3s. 4½d. for each 2s. 3d. of lower price.				Plus 4s. 1d. for each 1s. of lower price.				0 6			
RYE.											
				Import Duties.				Export Duties.			
Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.						Grain.		Flour.	
French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.								
per qr.	per qr.	per 220lbs.	avrdps.	per qr.	220lbs. av.						
0s. 4d.	0s. 4d.	0s. 3½d.	0s. 3½d.	B	B						
0 4	1 1½	0 3½	1 7½	7s. 8½d.	7s. 11d.						
0 4	1 1½	0 3½	1 7½	5 3½	2 0½						
1 7½	4 5½	1 10	3 2½	2 7½	2 0						
2 10	5 8½	3 3½	4 7½	0 4	0 3½						
4 5½	7 1½	5 0	6 2½	0 4	0 3½						
6 2½	9 2	7 4½	8 9½	0 4	0 3½						
Plus 2s. 0½d. for each 2s. 3d. of lower price.				Plus 2s. 10d. for each 1s. of lower price.				0 4			
BARLEY.											
				Import Duties.				Export Duties.			
Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.						Grain.		Flour.	
French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.								
per qr.	per qr.	per 220lbs.	avrdps.	per qr.	220lbs. av.						
0s. 2½d.	0s. 2½d.	0s. 3d.	0s. 3d.	D	D						
0 2½	2 10	0 3	1 7½	6s 8½d.	5s 10d.						
0 2½	2 10	0 3	1 7½	4 5½	3 10						
1 3½	3 8½	1 8½	3 0½	2 2½	1 10½						
2 5	5 1½	3 0½	4 6	0 2½	0 3						
3 6½	5 1½	4 7½	5 1½	0 2½	0 3						
5 0½	7 7	6 9	8 2½	0 2½	0 3						
Plus 1s. 10d. for each 2s. 3d. of lower price.				Plus 2s. 7d. for each 1s. of lower price.				0 2½			
OATS.											
				Import Duties.				Export Duties.			
Upon Grain.		Upon Flour.						Grain.		Flour.	
French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels or by Land.	Foreign Vessels.								
per qr.	per qr.	per 220lbs.	avrdpsc.	per qr.	220lbs. av.						
0s. 0½d.	0s. 0½d.	0s. 2½d.	0s. 2½d.	E.	E.						
0 1½	2 1½	0 2½	1 4½	4s. 7½d.	5s. 4d.						
0 1½	2 1½	0 2½	1 4½	3 0½	3 6½						
1 0	3 7	1 6½	2 9½	1 5½	1 9½						
1 7½	4 7	2 9½	4 3	0 1½	0 2½						
2 5	5 2½	4 3	5 5½	0 1½	0 2½						
3 7½	6 6	6 3	7 7	0 1½	0 2½						
Plus 1s. 7d. for each 2s. 3d. of lower price.				Plus 2s. 4d. for each 1s. of lower price.				0 1½			

LAWS AND REGULATIONS, &c., OF THE FRENCH DOUANES, OR CUSTOMS.

VERIFICATION OF GOODS.

THE verification of goods and merchandize shall be made either at the Custom-houses, or at some other convenient place, named for the convenience of trade, or upon the various quays—but not in *private* warehouses.

The examination of goods shall take place in the presence of the parties declaring the nature, &c., of the goods. If the latter refuse to be present, the customs are authorized to warehouse the merchandize, and treat the same as goods abandoned by the proprietors.

All expenses of packing, repacking, weighing, &c. &c., are at the charge of the owners.

If the customs officers see fit they may dispense with the examination of goods, on being satisfied with the declaration of the consignee.

Those making declarations, found to be inaccurate or falsified, are subject, according to the circumstances of the case, to the penalties hereafter enumerated.

False declarations are only punishable when loss would arise to the treasury in consequence.

PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

The duties are paid on the actual quantities, &c., of merchandize: they shall be liquidated either in *ready* money, or upon undoubted securities (*effets de credit*), and in no other manner.

If paid in the first way, the party paying the same shall be entitled to a discount, calculated for four months, at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. But in order that the parties may be qualified to enjoy the above discount, it is requisite that the amount of payment should exceed 600 francs. In order however to make up the latter sum, it is allowable to add together the payments arising from several declarations, provided they are all made *on the same day*.

In the second instance the receiver of the customs has a right to deduct *one-third per cent* upon the amount for which he gives credit.

No credit can be given, except—

1. Unless the duties paid are the result of declarations made *on the same day*, and shall amount to upwards of 600 francs.
2. That persons seeking such credit, shall be duly accepted by the receiver of the customs, who shall be responsible to the treasury for their paying these duties.
3. That these securities be guaranteed to the satisfaction of the receiver.

4. That no one security (*effet de credit*) shall exceed 10,000 francs, and shall be on stamped paper, endorsed by one or more known solvent persons.

5. The duration of these credits are fixed for salt at six months, and for all other merchandize at four months.

Return of Duties improperly levied.

If any duty may have been irregularly or improperly levied, the Custom-house, to which a certificate of such improper payment should be transmitted, shall take care to endorse upon the same a fresh and exact account of the exact amount, and then forward it to the Director of the Administration of the Customs at Paris, to obtain authority for returning the sum over-entered.

IMPORTATIONS.

Merchandize not specially denominated.

MERCHANDIZE and goods not particularly enumerated in the Tariff, can only be imported at certain principal Custom-houses, at which the most analogous duty upon the various Articles is imposed upon the same.

Restrictions of Importation.

The Importation of Goods, the duty upon which is above 20 francs per 100 kilogrammes, or those enumerated by the 8th Article of the law of the 27th of March, is restricted to the following *Directions* and *Bureaux*, viz.:—

DIRECTIONS.

BUREAUX.

DUNKERQUE.....Dunkerque.—Dunkerque, *by Zuydcoote*.—Armentières, *by la Lys*.—Lille, *by Halluin and Baisieux for the trade by land, and Bousbeck for the transport by water*.

VALENCIENNES...Condé.—Blanchemisseron.—Valenciennes.—Maubeuge.

CHARLEVILLE....Rocroy.—Givet.—Charleville.—Sedan, *by St-Menges or by Givonne*.

METZLongwy.—Evrange.—Thionville, *by Sierck or by Evrange*.—Sierck.—Bouzonville.—Trois-Maisons.—Forbach.—Sarraguenimines, *by Grosbliederstroff and Frauenberg*.

STRASBOURGWissembourg.—Lauterbourg.—Strasbourg.—L'Île-de-Paille.—Saint Louis.—Delle.—Huningue.

BESANÇON.....Verrières-de-Joux.—Jougne.—Les Rousses.—Les Pargots.

BELLEY.....Bellegarde, Scyssel.—Pont-de-Beauvoisin.—Entre-deux-Guieurs.

GRENOBLE.....Chapareillan.—Mont-Genèvre.

DIRECTIONS.

BUREAUX.

DIGNE.....L'Arche.—Saint-Laurent-du-Var.—Antibes.—Cannes.

TOULON.....Saint-Raphaël.—Toulon.

MARSEILLE.....Marseille.—Arles.—Port-de-Bouc.

MONTPELIER.....Aigues-Mortes.—Cette.—Agde.

PERPIGNAN.....La Nouvelle.—Port Vendres.—Perpignan, *by Perthus*.—Bourg-Madame.

BAYONNE.....Bedous, *by Urdos*.—Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port.—Ainhoa.—Béhobie.—

“ Saint-Jean-de-Luz.—Bayonne.

BORDEAUX.....Bordeaux.

LA ROCHELLE....Charente.—Rochefort.—La Rochelle.—Saint-Martin (Ile-de-Ré).—
— Les Sables.

NANTES.....Nantes.

LORIENTVannes.—Lorient.

BREST.....Quimper.—Brest.—Roscoff.—Morlaix.

SAINT MALO.....Saint-Brieux.—Le Légué.—Saint-Servan.—Saint-Malo.

CHERBOURG.....Granville.—Cherbourg.—Caen.

ROUENHonfleur.—Rouen.—Le Havre.—Fécamp.

ABBEVILLE.....Dieppe.—Saint-Valery-sur-Somme.

BOULOGNE.....Boulogne.—Calais.

Goods and Merchandize specially named by the 8th Article of the law of the
27th March, 1817, viz. :—

Liquors, &c. (the importation of which is not particularly limited to the bonding ports)—hats—copper of all sorts, pure or mixed—lace wares—felt—cast-iron—iron in bars and wrought—glass—gums (European)—wooden clocks—common olive oil—instruments of all kinds—medicines—measures—machines, &c. for industrial purposes—modes—objects, viz., specimens, &c. for other than commercial uses—umbrellas and parasols—furs—engraved plates—potash—tartar ray—soda—natron—Sicilian ashes and all descriptions of salt—pottery of all kinds—silks—basket-makers' wares.

As an exception to the above, it is allowable to import at any of the custom-houses

25 kilogrammes of linen yarn and cloth, or of tow.

5 ditto of all other kinds of thread, and of all kinds of ribbons and small lace wares.

50 kilogrammes of iron—of iron tools, or of iron wares plated with steel.

TONNAGE RESTRICTIONS.

THE undermentioned merchandize, viz., Sugars, raw, and clayed; Coffee, Cocoa, Indigo, Tea, Pepper, Pimento, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cassea Lignea, Nutmegs, Mace, Cochenille, &c.

Woods, foreign, for dying, and cabinet-makers' use; Cotton-wool, Gums, and Resins, not European; Ivory, Mother-of-Pearl, Nankeens (Indian), and Colonial merchandize, which may be admissable at moderate rates of duty can only be entered by the following bureaux :

DIRECTIONS.	BUREAUX.	DIRECTIONS.	BUREAUX.
FOULON	Toulon.	SAINT-MALO . . .	LeLégué.—Saint-Brieux.—Saint-Malo.
MARSEILLE	Marseille.—Arles.	CHERBOURG	Granville.—Cherbourg.—Caen.
MONTPELIER	Cette.—Agde.	ROUEN	Honfleur.—Rouen.—Le Havre.—Fécamp.
PERPIGNAN	Port-Vendres.	ABBEVILLE	Dieppe.—Saint-Valery-sur-Somme.
BAYONNE	Bayonne.	BOULOGNE	Boulogne.—Calais.
BORDEAUX	Bordeaux.	DUNKERQUE	Dunkerque.
LA ROCHELLE	Rochfort.—La Rochelle.		
NANTES	Nantes.		
LORIENT	Vanues.—Lorient.		
BREST	Brest.—Morlaix.		

The above merchandize, if coming from the French colonies, must be imported in vessels of at least 60 tons burden; or if from foreign parts in vessels of at least such tonnage, when arriving from the ocean, or of 40 tons burden, if from the Mediterranean Sea.

There are, however, the two following exceptions, viz. :—

1. As regards the Port of Bayonne into which the above description of merchandize may be brought if imported in a vessel of upwards of 24 tons, and if arriving from ports situated on the coast of Spain and Portugal on this side of Cape Finisterre.
2. With regard to Mediterranean ports having *entrepôts*, which, agreeably to the 11th Article of the law of the 27th of March, 1817, may import from Spain, on board Spanish vessels of upwards of 24 tons burdens, the following description of merchandize, viz., *Sugar, Cocoa, Indigo, Cochenille, Dyewoods, and Cotton wool.*

The following articles are exempt from certificate of origin, viz. :—Coal, tallow (not prepared), sulphate of magnesia, and of potasse, zinc, litharge, soda, raw lead, chromate of potasse, cast-iron in pigs, linen or hemp yarn, and woven linen,—checked or striped linen, mill and grindstones, bar-iron and steel, iron cables and anchors, machines, sewing-needles, beer, bricks, tools of iron, steel, or brass. Gum, arrack, and tafia; whalebones, sulphuric, arsenic, citric, benzoic, oxalic and uric acids—shoe-blackening, printing-ink, lampblack, nature mineral called *grant*,

cotton-twist of No. 143 and upwards,—raw undyed foulards, raw silk, pipeclay, animal charcoal, and cachemere shawls.

The Importation into France for Consumption is prohibited,

1st. Of all goods, wares, and merchandizes the produce of Europe, imported by British vessels from any port of Europe, except British ports.

2nd. The produce of Europe, Asia, and Africa, imported into England, or into British possessions in Europe by the ships of any nation.

3rd. The produce of Asia, Africa, and America, imported by British ships from any port. Raw silk, foulards of India, rum, arrack, tafia, and cachemere shawls not of European manufacture, are excepted.

The following articles are exempt from the lead stamps (*plombage*), when carried coastwise, re-exported or changed from one entrepôt to another, viz.:—

Acid, citric, crystalized or concentrated above 35 degrees, benzoic, nitric, muriatic, nitro-muriatic, phosphoric, tartaric, and oxalic acids.

Bismuth, bituminous asphalt, barks for tanning.

Copper-ore, rods, bars, plates, and wire; cordage, sails, cables, and anchors, carpets, coaches and carriages, canes and reeds, charcoal.

Firewood, furniture, and wood of all kinds. Fruits for the table; fruits preserved. Furniture which has been used. Fish.

Grindstones and millstones. Gunpowder, grease, and animal oils. Honey.

Iron, lead, tin, and zinc, not manufactured otherwise than rolled, or hammered, or in bars, rods, or plates.

Manufactures, common, of wood; madder, mushrooms, marble slabs, molasses, meats, fresh and salt.

Oils of olive, and oleaginous seeds and nuts.

Sirups, truffles.

Skins and raw hides, dry or wet.

Slates and tiles. Salt.

Wax raw, not bleached.

PENALTIES.

The following are the Penalties for making an inaccurate declaration.

If there be more packages, &c. than stated.—Confiscation and a fine of 100 frs. for every package over the exact number; and confiscation of the goods with a penalty of 500 frs. if the articles *be prohibited*.

For excess of merchandize.—If there be any excess, as regards the weight, number, or measure, the goods are subjected to double the export duties, pro-

ided it does not exceed the 20th part for metals, or the 10th part for all other kinds of merchandize. In the latter case the simple duty is charged.

If there be a less number of packages than stated.—A fine of 300 frs. for every package deficient, always excepting loss from robbery.

If the merchandize be deficient.—The duties are remitted upon the quantities wanting.

For any difference in the quality of the merchandize.—Merchandize falsely rated or described, shall be confiscated and subjected to a fine of 500 frs., if the articles be prohibited to be exported, or of 100 frs. if specially rated in the tariff.

If the duty might not amount to more than 12 frs., a fine of 100 frs. only is imposed.

Prohibited merchandize, which has been properly declared, is not subject to seizure—nor can the customs retain the same.

Pre-emption—If the officers of customs imagine that the value of merchandize upon which the duty is to be levied, be improperly estimated, they may detain it upon paying the declared value together with an additional *tenth* of the same, for the fifteen days following the requisite *legal* notification. (“*Notification du procès verbal.*”)

The detention of goods paying only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent upon the value is forbidden, especially as regards the export duty.

If, either before or after examination, the goods are not regularly taken away or forwarded to their destination, they shall be placed in the customs' warehouse, and treated as abandoned merchandize.

Customs duties improperly levied, shall be repaid to the parties by the receiver of the customs, but only upon his having received special authority to do so, from the chief administration.

A period of two years is granted, in which such claims for return of duties may be made. After such time, the like applications will be refused.

Goods injured by sea-water, which may consequently have suffered a deterioration in value, shall obtain, if publicly sold, a reduction of duty proportioned to the amount of depreciation.

Such sales shall be made by a public officer, and under the *surveillance* of the receiver of the customs, without whose presence not any transactions can be performed.

TARIFF OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

Transit Duties.—Twenty-five centimes per 100 kilogrammes gross weight, deducting the outer covering or package, or 15 per cent, at the choice of the declarant, are charged on goods passed in transit, from the sea or frontier bureaux to other entrepôts réel, or from one frontier bureau to another frontier bureau.

warehouse room is furnished by the custom-house, then the charge is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the value.

3rd.—When declaration of entry in detail is not made within three days, it is considered neglect, and the charge of 1 per cent on the value is levied.

Diplomatic agents being entitled to receive, free of duty, all articles for their own use, direct from their respective countries, during the first year of their mission; those articles are exempt from customs charges for storage.

Tares allowed for the weight of packages:—

	Per Cent.
Sugar, raw, in boxes or casks	15
„ in bales or bags, several coverings	5
„ „ „ „ one do.	2
„ clayed, in boxes or casks	12
„ „ in bales or bags	2
Coffee, in the nut	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ with the pellicule only	22
„ hulled or clear, in boxes or casks	12
„ „ „ in bales or bags	3
Cocoa, pepper, in casks or boxes	12
„ „ in bales or bags	3
Indigo, in boxes, or bags, containing bags of skin	21
„ „ „ „ of linen	14
„ seroons	9
„ bags of linen	2
Cotton, Levant, in double coverings of matting of goats' hair	10
„ of all other origin, in bales above 50 kilogrammes	6
„ „ „ of and above 50	8
Potash, weed-ashes, raw tartar, &c., in casks	12
Musk, in bladders	33
Anchovies, in barrels weighing 3 kilogrammes or $\frac{1}{6}$ th of their weight.	
Lace,	
Manufactures of silk, -	Without regard to the covering, the net weight must be ascertained, and declared by the officers of the customs.
Tissues of gold or silver, -	
Indian napkins, -	
Prepared feathers - -	
Velvet ribbons	from 10 to 30
Cork, rough, and in irregular pieces	25
All other merchandize charged with duty according to net weight.	
„ in boxes or casks	12
„ in bales, boxes, bags, baskets, or hampers	2

Tin cases in which goods are sometimes packed, are to be charged the duty on tin; the actual tare to be deducted from the articles they contain.

The net weight of such liquids as are taxed by weight, as acids, distilled waters, oils, preserves, sirups, &c., is ascertained by deducting the tare allowed on the vessels containing them. Bottles and jars pay separately; metal vessels pay 10 per cent.

Duties are payable according either to the net or gross weight of the merchandize.

As a general rule, duties are payable on the united weight of the goods, and

the cases, casks, &c. containing them, and of oil-cloths, cords, &c., which cover the whole.

Exceptions are made on goods, the packages of which are out of proportion to the bulk, and where the duties are high. These exceptions are on such articles as cotton, wool, indigo, sugar, &c., and all goods taxed on the importation or exportation at more than 40 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

Net weight is either real or legal. The first is that ascertained by actual examination when stated or required in the original declaration. When not so mentioned or required, the legal weight is substituted, according to the foregoing table.

TRANSIT OF, AND WAREHOUSING MERCHANDIZE.

Abstract of the Law of the 9th of February, 1832.

Prohibited Merchandize.—All merchandize may, according to the conditions prescribed by this law, be forwarded from any port, having an *Entrepôt Réel*, to pass through the kingdom by the proper frontier bureaux, excepting those articles which are excluded by the above law.

All other merchandize not prohibited, may be forwarded in transit, if regularly packed and declared, to one or other of the said frontier bureaux.

Prohibited merchandize, excepting those excluded, may be forwarded, on having entered by one of the ports or bureaux (Table, Page 326), if they arrive by land, and exclusively by those marked with two asterisks (**), if imported by sea.

Such goods must be imported under their known proper names, as to *nature*, *kind*, or *quality*, to be strictly stated in the manifest, if by sea, and in the declaration if by land; and so to be declared in detail, describing the *kind*, *quality*, *number*, *measure*, *gross and net weight*, and *value*.

All packages stated in the manifests or declarations, must, if required, be shown on the first visit of the customs officers; and in case of deficiency, the subscriber to the manifest or declaration will be liable to a fine of 1000 francs for each package wanting; and for the payment of which, the ship, or conveyance by which such declared merchandize may have been conveyed, will be detained.

If the *acquit à caution* which attaches to a bond to fulfil the stipulated conditions, be not duly discharged in the time specified by the *bureau of customs*, he who has bound himself by the *acquit à caution*, will be constrained to pay, *first*, the value of the merchandize stated in the said *acquit à caution*; *secondly*, a penalty equal to triple that value. All other breaches of the transit obligations will be subjected to high penalties, for which goods, horses, and conveyance will also be held liable.

The conductors or carriers of goods, *in transit*, must present the merchandize they convey at the bureaux of the douanes of the second line, after entering the

kingdom; and before departure, at the opposite second line of bureaux, for the douaniers to examine the *acquit à caution*, and that the *employés* of the customs may at the same time verify that the load of merchandize conveyed is in regular condition, as to *leads, cords, and packages*, and to the details of declaration.

ENTREPOTS.

Prohibited merchandize of all kinds may be warehoused in the *entrepôts-réel* of Marseilles, Cette, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Nantes, St. Malo, Havre, St. Valéry-sur-Somme, Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk; and locked with two different locks, the key of one to be in the hands of the douanier, the other in those of the person who imports or warehouses such merchandize.

Prohibited merchandize, except declared and admitted for transit, must be re-exported by sea.

Prohibited merchandize can only be exported by vessels of 100 tons or upwards, except into Bayonne, in vessels of 40 tons, or upwards.

When *accidentally* imported into other than the ports above mentioned, the following regulations are to be observed:—

In *ports having an entrepôt-réel*, if the vessel be of 100 tons, or more, and such goods be regularly described in the manifest, and if they exceed not more in value than that of the tenth part of the whole cargo, they may be landed and warehoused in *depôt*, under the key only of the *douane*, but under condition that the captain or consignee re-exports them within four months; but, although not exceeding the prescribed value, if not described in the manifest, otherwise than as to their *mere nature*, they must be lodged in the douane only to be re-exported by the same vessel, if this vessel should be returning to a foreign port; or if not, by the first vessel that sails to a foreign port, before the expiration of one month.

If imported in vessels under 100 tons, although in every respect regulated as to *quantity* and description, the said prohibited goods must, under pain of confiscation, be re-exported within one month.

If exceeding the tenth part of the cargo in value, in whatever way reported in the manifest, or in whatever burden of vessel, the said vessel will be immediately compelled to leave the port, without having any transaction with those on shore. This regulation will apply to all vessels with prohibited goods, arriving in ports where there are no *entrepôts*; except in the event of putting in for shelter in cases of well-substantiated distress.

In every case of contravention of the foregoing provisions on the part of the captain or supercargo of a ship under 100 tons burden, the captain will be subjected to a penalty of 1000 frs. for which the vessel and cargo will be retained as security until paid.

A warehouse duty of 1 per cent is paid for prohibited goods lodged in *entrepôts*.

Merchandize not prohibited.—Merchandize not prohibited for consumption or for transit, is admitted by declaration or manifest, from any one entrepôt to another overland, and under a guarantee of being so ensured without contravention in transit, free of all duty; while prohibited goods can only be forwarded by the special entrepôts above stated.

Special regulations for the following Entrepôts:—

ARLES.—Non-prohibited foreign merchandize imported into this port, will be admitted in entrepôt, but only under condition of not being re-exported by sea.

PORT VENDRE.—The same privilege is accorded to this port, without the notation above mentioned, as regards the entrepôt of Arles.

LYONS.—All the *entrepôts réel*, may forward merchandize to the special entrepôt of Lyons, either for *consumption*, *re-exportation*, or *transit*.

STRASBOURG.—The formality of the *acquit à caution* is not exacted for merchandize re-exported from this entrepôt, by the river *Ill*, or by the *Pont du Rhin*; but the owners or forwarders of such merchandize are required to guarantee, under a prescribed penalty to produce to the administration at Strasbourg, a certificate of the employés of the douane at the place of shipment on the *Ill*, or on the merchandize crossing the Pont du Rhin, or the bureaux or *brigades* of Wantzenau and of Pont du Rhin. Such certificate detailing the number of packages and the good condition of the same, and also notification of their having passed out of the kingdom.

Prohibited goods as well as non-prohibited are also, by the circular of the 13th of February, 1832, to be admitted in the entrepôt of Strasbourg, including all colonial produce, marked with two asterisks (**) in the tariff, as denominated in the 22nd Article of the Law of the 28th of April, 1816. *The express guarantee that such colonial produce will not be re-exported by sea or delivered for consumption, is to be understood not to apply when forwarded to this entrepôt, from the seaports of France, by way of transit; except it should appear that according to the treaty of 1826 with England, such articles are not prohibited to enter France.* The privilege of admitting to the entrepôt of Strasbourg foreign non-prohibited merchandize, is strictly applied to goods arriving by the Pont du Rhin.

Prohibited merchandize, arriving by the river *Ill*, are admitted at the *entrepôt of Strasbourg*, excepting the produce of countries beyond the sea, and the Rhenish confines below Mayence.

The following articles, viz.:—Dry-salted and smoked fish,—tobacco rolled, cut, or cigars, molasses, and Bergen oil (*huile de foie de Bergen*), are also admitted.

This regulation does not exclude from the entrepôt the tariffed merchandize

now enumerated under this head, and which is equally imported by the river *Ill*, but to which the transit by Wantzenau and Hunigen, is not applicable.

MERCHANDIZE forwarded in transit which requires the formality of being twice leaded (*double plombage*), designating the packages in which they are contained.

IN CASES.

Arms, others than those of war.
Candles, spermaceti?
Chocolate.
Chromate of lead and potash, and other chemical productions, not being liquids, prohibited.
Compound medicaments other than liquids.
Copper, gilded or plated, in leaves, wire, laminated, spun, or worked.
Coral, cut, not mounted.
Gold, in leaves, wire, laminated, or spun in silk.
Hats and *schakos* in felt.
Jewellery and gold, or silversmiths' ware.
Mirrors (large), glasses for spectacles or dials, cut or polished.
Modes or millinery work.
Silver, in leaves, wire, laminated, or spun in silk.
Soap, perfumed, of all sorts.
— white, red, or marble coloured.
Tin.
Umbrellas.
Wax, white, worked.
Zinc, worked.

IN CASES OR BALES.

Cambric and lawn.
Cork, manufactured.
Coverlids and carpets in hair.
Felt, doubled, and other works in felt.
Household furniture.
Lace of flax.
Linen cloth of flax or hemp, including handkerchiefs.
—, table, of flax or hemp.
Net, called tulle, of flax.
Pasteboard, papers, books, playing-cards, maps and charts, engravings and lithographies, engraved music.
Shawls and stuffs of cashmere and other tissues in hair.
Skins or hides, prepared or worked.
Thread, cotton, woollen, and others, prohibited.
Tissues of woollens, in pieces.
— of horsehair.
— of silk, with the borders of silk, and floret silk.
— of cotton, in pieces.
— of bark.

IN CASES OR CASKS.

Agates, worked.
Alabaster, sculptured, ground, or polished.
Cliques, in stone.
Clocks and watches.
Coin.
Copper and brass, in leaves, or wire, drawn.
— works in copper.
Cutlery.
Instruments of husbandry, files, rasps, saws, and tools.
— optical, for calculation, observation, chirurgical, chemical, and musical.
Iron plate (thin) and wire.
— works in iron, iron plate or tin.
Lead, in balls, other than those of war.
— in leaves, laminated or worked.
Marble, sculptured, ground, polished, or chique.
Mirrors, small, rough glasses for spectacles or dials, and glass of all sorts (except large mirrors, and glasses for spectacles or dials cut and polished).
Pewter, in leaves, or laminated.
— worked.
Plated articles (*plaqués*).
Porcelain.
Pottery.
Saddlery.
Steel, in plates, or wire.
— works in steel.
Type.
Vitrefactions.
Wood, works in.
Zinc, laminated.

IN CASES, BALES, OR CASKS.

Arts and sciences, objects of collection for the.
Baskets of all sorts.
Cordage.
Hosiery—laces and buttons, and ribbons *au jour* of flax or hemp.
— of wool.
— in hair.
— and laces and buttons in cotton.
Machines and mechanism.
Mercery.
Pelt, worked.
Rigging, appurtenances, sails, and anchors of ships.

Thread, other than that prohibited.
Toys (*tabletterie* and *bimbeloterie*).
Wearing apparel.

ARTICLES WHICH MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY PAT-
TERNS (*ECHANTILLONS*).

All articles subject to *average* on account of damage (*atteintes d'avarie*) :—Wool, grain and flour; sugars, raw or clayed; vanilla; cochénille; leaf tobacco; olive oil. All yarns of linen or wool, which are prohibited. Linen, cotton, or silk *tulle*; tissues of linen, or mixed with linen, in pieces. (Laces are exempt.) Liquids and fluids; seed oils; pepper, nutmegs, and other spices; tea; saffron, Orseille

indigo, ipecacuanha, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, jalap, medicinal barks, senna leaves; vegetable juices, with the exception of pure gums; indigenous resins, strong manna, glue, and liquorice juices; corks of corkwood; acid phosphoric in a solid state; oxalic, tartaric, and benzoic acids; sulphates of potasse, soda, magnesia, alumine; oxalate and tartrate of potass; acetates of potass, soda, and lead; arseniate of potass; carbonate of magnesia; borax in its several states; chromates of lead and potass; sulphur, solid or in powder; oxides of lead, yellow or red; and carbonate of lead.

The conductor of merchandize in transit must present his goods at the second or inner line of customs, within four leagues of the frontier, in order that the *acquies à caution* may be examined. Penalty for neglect 500 francs.

Non-prohibited merchandize destined for transit, can only be entered at the customs, where there are *entrepôts-réel*, or at the following *bureaux*, viz. :—

* Calais.
* Boulogne.
** Dunkerque par Zuidcotte.
Lille par Halluin et Baisieux.
Valenciennes par Blanc-Misseron.
** Blanc-Misseron.
Givet.
Sedan par St.-Menge et La Chapelle.
** Longwy.
Forbach.
Sareguemines.
** Lauterbourg.
** Wissembourg.
** Strasbourg.
** Huningue.
** St.-Louis.
Delle.

** Le Viller (en attendant l'installation du bureau des Pargots).
** Verrières de Joux.
Jougne.
** Les Rousses.
** Bellegarde.
Entre-Deux-Guiers.
** Pont-Beauvoisin.
Chapareillan.
St-Laurent-du-Var.
Bedous par Urdos.
* Béhobie.
Ainhoa.
St.-Jean-Pied-de-Port par Arueguy.
Perpignan par Perthus, seulement pour l'entrée; par Perthus, Bourg-Madame et Port-Vendre pour la sortie.

IMPORTATIONS FROM CHINA, COCHIN-CHINA, AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

NATURAL productions (sugar excepted) legally imported in French vessels, from the Isles of Sunda, or from certain parts of Asia and of Australia, situated beyond the Straits formed by the above islands, shall enjoy, in conformity with the law of the 2nd of July, 1836, a reduction of 1-5th of the import duties, as if they were the productions of the most favoured of the French Colonies.

This regulation has been modified by a Royal Ordinance, of the 2nd of September, 1838.

From the date of such Ordinance, the modification of these duties shall not any longer be applicable in regard to vessels sailing from France for the Indian seas, after the promulgation of the said Ordinance, but only to the produce, which shall be legally imported from countries situated beyond the Straits and the

Isles of Sunda, whether as far as the 3rd degree of north latitude, or to the 106th degree of east longitude. China, Cochinchina, the Philippine Islands, the Celebes and Malacca Islands shall also enjoy a similar privilege; Batavia, Padang, Samarang, or other ports in the Sunda Islands, as Singapore, and the other dependencies of the Government of Bengal, however, shall be no longer entitled to the benefit hereby conferred.

RE-EXPORTATION.

No merchandize, foreign or colonial, can be re-exported, either from an entrepôt (if from ports open to the transit trade), except on board vessels of at least 60 tons burden sailing for the ocean, or of at least 40 tons burden for the Mediterranean. The Port of Bayonne, however, is permitted to employ vessels of 25 tons burden in regard to its re-exportations made to places not beyond Cape Finistère, as also the Ports of Marseilles and Cette, are allowed to make use of vessels of the same tonnage for re-exportations to the coasts of Spain situated in the *Mediterranean*, and of vessels measuring 40 tons for other ports.

The embarkation and re-exportation of *prohibited* merchandize must be made on board vessels measuring at least 100 tons. Such merchandize can, however, be re-exported from the port of Bayonne, in vessels of 40, and even of 25 tons, if no vessel of superior tonnage is to be procured there. At Marseilles such re-exportation must be made in vessels of 40 tons, if the goods be destined for Spain or Italy, and at Bordeaux on board vessels of 60 tons burden, if destined for Spanish ports.

Such re-exportations by sea are made in the two following modes:

- 1st. By being furnished with an ordinary certificate (*permis*), which is to accompany the goods until the vessel sails.
- 2nd. By cocket (*acquits à caution*) if the merchandize be destined for the French Colonial or African possessions, or for the Indian Establishments, and elsewhere, where it may be received *free of duty*.

In the first case, that is to say, if the re-exportation may have reference to *rated* or *prohibited* goods, taken from the *entrepôt* for foreign destination, the certificate (*permis*) which accompanies them shall be returned to the custom-house from whence it was granted, with an additional certificate, proving the departure of the vessel with a statement of the merchandize on board, under penalty of paying the value of such merchandize.

In the second case the merchandize is to be accompanied by a cocket, which should be returned properly verified and discharged by the local authorities, at the port of destination, and within the fixed period, under penalty of the consignee's paying double the amount of the import duty.

Merchandize destined for re-exportation is only permitted to be *sealed* or *lead*ed (*plombé*) at the custom houses, at Rouen, Nantes, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Marseilles.

EXPORTATIONS.

ALL goods and merchandize, the produce of France, except such as are by law prohibited to be sent out of the kingdom, may be exported to foreign countries without any kind of restriction, upon payment of the export duties as imposed by the tariff.*

Live stock and provisions for the use of the crews and passengers on board French vessels sailing for foreign ports, are free from these duties. Those destined for foreign shipping pay as follows :—

		Frs.	Cents.
Corn and grain, bread, potatoes, and dry vegetables,—the 100 kils. (gross)		0	25
Meat (fresh)	ditto	3	0
Ditto (salt)	ditto	0	25
Casks, empty, for the use of ships,—per hectolitre, according to contents		0	50
Charcoal	the 100 kils. (gross)	1	0
Fodrage for animals on board	ditto	0	50
Cordage, old, and tow	ditto	0	25

Sea-biscuits are totally exempt from all duty.

Exportation may be made through all the frontier custom-houses, but if the merchandize comes from the interior of the country, the declaration of the exporter and payment of such duties must be made at the *bureau* of the *second line* (*Au Bureau de 2me Ligne*). In all other cases payment shall be made at the custom-house established in the neighbourhood from whence the goods, &c., are forwarded; or if there be no *bureau* in the immediate vicinity, then these dues are to be paid at the first custom-house they arrive at on their way to the frontier.

PREMIUMS.

LIST of French Manufactures to which are awarded Premiums on their being exported from France, including the several Modifications made, to the 3rd of July, 1840.

Sugar premiums according to the import duties.

		Rate of import duty.	Premium on refined.	Premium on cans.
		Frs. Cts.	Frs. Cts.	Frs. Cts.
Raw, other than white	From Bourbon	42 35	60 50	58 01
	— French W. Indies	49 50	70 70	67 80
Clayed brown, called Moscovada	— Bourbon	66 0	94 29	90 41
	— French W. Indies	73 15	104 50	100 20
	— India	66 0	94 29	90 41
Raw, other than white	— other places out of Europe.....	71 50	102 14	97 95
	— India	88 0	125 71	120 55
Clayed brown, called Moscovada	— other places out of Europe.....	93 50	133 57	128 08

* Merchandize sent to the French colonies and the commercial establishments in India is exempt from the payment of the export duties. In fact, such goods (excepting *butter*, *salted provisions*, and *salamoniac*, exported by sea), enjoy a bounty on being exported.

Skins and peltries, when exported dressed, same premiums as paid on raw skins and peltries, when imported.

Soap, manufactures of lead, brass, pewter, copper, the amount of import duty on the raw material.

		Per 100 kilogrammes.			
		Frs. Cts.		Frs. Cts.	
Butter, to countries in Europe				2	40
Ditto, to other countries				3	60
Salted provisions	from	7	50 to	12	0
Household furniture				2	40
Straw and bast hats and bonnets, same premium as import duty.					
Cotton threads and woven cottons				25	0
Woollen yarns according to fineness and value	from	40	20 to	275	0
Woollen cloths, cassimeres, &c. milled, and fine hosiery—9 per cent of the value.					
Tissues of wool only, and ordinary hosiery and carpets, according to the value, being at the lowest 7 frs. per kilogramme weight, to 45 frs. per kilogramme	from	67	0 to	300	0
Tissues, woollen and cotton, or linen mixed, and which contain more than one-half of woollen thread, according to the value	from	42	50 to	195	0
Tissues of wool or cotton, when the wool forms less than one-half the material, according to the value. Mean value 15 frs., mean value 45 frs. and upwards per 1 kilogramme				25	0
Tissues of wool and silk, in which wool forms more than one-half the material, according to the value. Mean value 15 frs., mean value 45 frs. and upwards per 1 kilogramme	from	74	80 to	246	0
Tissues of wool and Thibet goats' hair, and if white wool forms more than one-half the material	from	42	56 to	150	0

Premiums are not allowed on yarns under the value of 2 frs. per kilogramme, coverlets and carpets of less value than 3 frs., and cloths under 4½ frs.

Wearing-apparel, slops, &c., are allowed the same premium as the woollens of which they are made.

BROKERS, or Courtiers.—Almost every transaction in regard to customs duties, ships, funds, monies, and goods, are managed in France by those intermediate agents called *Courtiers*, or *Brokers*. They must, by law, be persons licensed by the government, and their charges or commissions are rated according to the nature of the business they transact, at from ½ to 5 per cent.

SHIP BROKERS, Courtiers Maritime, or Courtiers Interprètes, manage nearly all matters relating to the ships and cargoes of foreigners, and the entries and clearances at the seaports. The commission or brokerage legally allowed them varies at one port from those allowed at another port. See Port Charges and Ports hereafter. There are brokers especially appointed for buying and selling public funds, &c., and for Assurances, and most other transactions.

STAMPS (Timbre).—All legal acts and deeds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, and receipts must be stamped.

The duties on the three latter are as follow:—

Under 1000 francs	35 centimes.
„ 1000 „ to 2000	1 franc, 40 „
„ 2000 „ to 3000	2 „ 10 „
For every additional 1000	0 „ 75 „

Registry.—Bonds, discharges, and all acts which contain arrangements as to monies and bills must also be *enregistered*—the duty varies according to the stipulations, from 20 centimes to 7 francs.

LICENCE DUTY.

(*Droits de Patentes.*)

ALL persons in trade, business, or following a profession, including physicians and surgeons, must be licensed and pay a tax for the same. The licence duty is divided into two heads,—the *proportional tax*, or 10 per cent on the rent of the dwelling occupied; and the *fixed tax*, which is rated according to the extent of the population of the towns in which the patentee exercises his trade or profession.

Trades, professions, &c., are divided into seven classes; and the *fixed tax* is rated according to the assumed profits of the business or profession. The maximum and minimum are as follow:—A merchant's licence from 40 to 300 francs, according to the population of the place where he resides, and 10 per cent on his rent. Bankers are rated at 500 francs per annum, without any regard to the population of the town in which they reside. Ship-brokers, waggon, coach, and boat proprietors, pay in the same manner 200 francs annually. Market-people who have carts, travelling hawkers and pedlers who have horses, pay 40 francs a year. Pedlers and hucksters on foot, with packs, with or without any fixed residence, pay 30 francs per annum. Those exempt from this duty are all public functionaries, farmers, labourers, clerks, journeymen, professors of the fine arts, who sell their own productions only; army surgeons, midwives, postmasters, fishermen, carders, and wool-spinners, washerwomen and cobblers, tripemen and street-hawkers: an exception is also made in respect to the proportional tax in favour of those who let furnished lodgings; who pay only one-fortieth of the rent of their house, instead of one-tenth.

PATENTS for Inventions.—In France not only citizens but foreigners may secure their property in new inventions, and the great number of *Patentees* registered during one year, as published by royal ordinance, seems incredible. A foreigner, to secure a patent for his discovery or invention, may do so in his own name, but he must be at the same time represented by a French citizen. Foreigners usually sell their patents of invention to French citizens, who secure the privilege within that kingdom.

CHAPTER V.

THE OCTROIS, OR MUNICIPAL TAXES ON CONSUMPTION.

THE duties on articles of food, whether meat or drink, consumed by the inhabitants of France, are not confined to those levied by the customs or excise: exclusive of which, the *octrois*, or the municipal consumption duties, form a heavy and vexatious imposition. One of the able writers in the new *Encyclopédie du Commerçant* observes—"This import is designated by our laws under the philanthropic appellation of *Octroi Municipal et de bienfaisance*; but the inventors of all fiscal measures have ever guarded against the introduction of any new tax by its veritable aspect. Our readers will have observed that the establishments for lending money at usury are called with us *Monts de Piété*."

"The customs and octrois have usually been confounded the one with the other. Originally they were of the same character, but at present they resemble each other only so far as both are fiscal. The customs assumes the pretension of protecting home fabrics, by restricting the importation of foreign manufactures, while the octrois tax all articles of meat or drink wherever produced, if consumed within the barriers of the town. The octrois are the customs of the towns in regard to the country, what the customs are to the whole kingdom, in regard to all foreign countries.

"The octrois are injurious to trade, by causing delay and expense, and injury: at the entrance of towns all packages, bales, &c., are examined and disturbed, whether liable to import or not."

TARIFF OF OCTROI DUTIES FOR THE CITY OF PARIS.

	Frs.	Cts.	
Wine in the wood	18	50	per 100 litres
Ditto in bottles	26	0	"
Vinegar, verjuice, lees, and sour wine, either in wood or bottles	10	50	"
Alcohol, or pure spirit contained in brandy or otherspirituous liquors	75	0	"
Brandy, &c., in bottles, liqueurs, fruit in brandy, and spirits in wood or bottles	75	0	"
Cider, perry, and mead	8	0	"
Beer (excise 3 francs) octrois duty 4 francs	7	0	"
Olive oil	40	0	"
All other oils, whether vegetable or animal	20	0	"

PROVISIONS, VIZ.—

Oxen	24	0	per head.
Cows	18	60	"
Calves	6	0	"
Sheep	1	50	"
Pigs and boars	6	0	"

	Frs.	Cts.
Butchers' meat cut up	0	13 per kil.
Sausages, hams, fresh or salt pork	0	20 "
Livers, lights, &c.	0	5 "

There is an additional duty of 10 centimes on every franc.

FUEL.

Hard firewood	2	75 per stere.
White wood	1	95 "
Fagots	1	0 "
Charcoal	0	75 per sack.
Coals	0	50 per hect.

FORAGE.

Hay, clover, lucern, &c.	5	0 { per 100 trusses of 5 kils.
Straw	2	0 "
Oats	0	60 per 1 hect.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Lime	1	20 per hect.
Plaster	0	36 "
Unhewn stone	0	60 3 feet cube.
Hewn stone	1	60 "
Marble and granite	16	0 "
Slates, small	4	0 per 1000
" large	5	0 "
Bricks	6	0 "
Tiles	7	50 "
Clay, marl, and sand	0	60 pr cubic metre.
Turf	1	0 "

WOOD FOR BUILDING.

Oak, elm, ash, walnut, and cherry-tree, &c.	10	0 per stere.
The same sawed in planks	10	0 "
Beech, deal, sycamore, poplar, birch, lime, &c.	8	0 "
The same sawed in planks	8	0 "
Laths	10	0 pr 100 bundles.

BOAT-WOOD AND OLD TIMBER.

Boat-wood of oak	24	0 per boat.
" of deal	12	0 "
Old timber of oak	0	18 per metre.
" of deal	0	10 "

SUNDRY ARTICLES, VIZ.—

Dry cheese	0	10 per kil.
White and gray salt	0	5 "
White wax bougies, wax candles and refined spermaceti	0	30 "
Yellow beeswax and spermaceti	0	20 per kil.
Barley	1	0 per hect.
Hops	0	10 "
Tallow in lumps, or in candles	3	0 per 100 kils.
Window-glass	1	0 "

Tariff of the duties paid for sales in the halls and wholesale markets ; as also by coach-stands, &c.

Poultry and game	10	per cent. of the produce of the sale.
Butter and eggs	2½	" "
Sea-fish	6	" "
Oysters	8	" "
Fresh-water fish	5	" "
Frs. Cts.		
Grain	0	60 per sack,
Flour	1	25 "
Linen and broad cloth	0	50 per piece.
Hackney-coaches	0	75 for each No.
Cabriolets	1	60 "
Covered magazines for grain	3	0 per day.
Ditto for flour	0	50 "

OCTROI OF THE TOWN OF LYONS.

(*Intra Muros.*)

Year 1830.	Number.	Tax.
Oxen	11,891	21.50 per head.
Calves	26,261	5.50 "
Sheep	119,509	1.50 "
Lambs	3,508	.75 "
Pigs	12,199	9.00 "
Butchers' meat	166,281	.20 per kil.
FUEL.		
Hard wood per stere	22,176	3.00 per stere.
White wood "	2,658	2.00 "
Branches per 100	4,591	4.00 per 100
Loads "	14,900	2.00 "
Fagots "	129,435	.50 "
Turf per 1000	4,201,200	.25 per 1000
Charcoal	176,286	.40 "
DRINK.		
Wine in wood	190,268	5.50 per hectolitre.
" in bottle	454	10.00 "
Vinegar	4,421	5.50 "
Spirits	780	14.70 "
Beer (home)	13,049	10.00 "
" (foreign)	742	15.00 "
Light wine	792	5.40 "
FORAGE.		
Hay	659,737	.10 "
Straw	322,985	.61 "
Oats	43,339	.50 "

Year 1830.	Number.	Tax.
MATERIALS.		
Lime	42,577	.50 per hectolitre
Mortar	8,046	.20 "
Plaster	21,477	.20 "
Cut stone	4,747	3.00 "
Rough blocks	2,370	2.00 "
Building-stones	30,462	.25 "
Paving-stones	2,008,630	1.50 per 1000
Bricks	1,811,740	2.00 "
Building-wood	11,935	2.00 "
Planks	142,367	5.00 "
Oak planks	6,358	8.00 "
Deal planks	406,208	1.50 "

Total Proceeds for the Year 1830 .—

Gross Revenue	fr. 2,307,330.32
Expenses on Collection, &c.	280,362.53
Net Revenue	fr. 2,026,967.79

From returns given by the Mayor of Lyons to Dr. Bowring, the rates are still the same. The amount of articles consumed, *except butchers' meat*, has increased, but we have no returns of the same.

The *communes* are obliged to maintain their poor, repair cross-roads, and assist such hospitals as have not sufficient funds. The minister of the interior adds a supplementary grant for these and similar outlays. Loans, in almost every *commune*, for local purposes, have also been raised with the sanction of the Chambers.

EXPENSES OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

AMONG the establishments of the city of Paris are the *Grande* and *Petite Voirie*, or offices for the public safety and cleanliness of the city. The first inspects all new constructions and the repairs of old buildings. New houses can only be erected by special licence, for which a duty is paid. New buildings are generally under the control of the prefect of police, who is also charged with preventing and suppressing all public nuisances and obstructions in the streets, and with levying fines for infractions of the municipal regulations. The cemeteries of Paris are all *extra muros*, and under the direction of the Yellow Barley bre. Places for burials, either for a term of years or in perpetuity, are Hops . . . t a price fixed according to the extent of the vault or tomb; all Tallow in lu Window-glass furnished and conducted by a government establishment, called

Pompes Funèbres, which provides coffins, hearse, mourning-coaches, &c. &c., according to a tariff divided into six classes.

The large markets, as well as the covered retail markets of all descriptions, belong to and are regulated by the prefecture, to whom dues are paid on articles sold in the wholesale markets, and also on the rent of shops and stalls for retail.

The *Abattoirs* are slaughterhouses belonging to the prefecture. To avoid the nuisance of such establishments, they are erected near the outer barrier: adjoining the *abattoirs* are the houses for melting the tallow. The following slaughtering duties are charged: viz., on an ox, 6 francs; a cow, 4 francs; a calf, 2 francs; a sheep, 50 centimes; a pig, 1 franc.

Before a butcher can open a shop in Paris, he must obtain a licence and deposit 300 francs at the prefecture, for which he receives interest. The *Caisse de Poissy* is a fund or bank, established by the prefecture, to regulate and secure the payments for cattle sold in that market.

Sceaux and *Poissy* are the principal cattle-markets in the vicinity of Paris; and all animals sold in these markets must be paid for at the bureau instituted for that purpose. On a bargain being made between a grazier and butcher, the latter delivers into the bureau a statement of the purchases which are then paid for by the *caisse de Poissy*, and the butcher is made accountable to the *caisse* for the sum paid by the bureau to the seller. This institution lends monies to a number of butchers, for one month, at 5 per cent interest. Graziers pay for every head of cattle which they sell in the markets of Poissy and Sceaux, the following duty: viz., 10 francs for an ox; 6 francs for a cow; 2 francs and 40 centimes for a calf; and 70 centimes for a sheep. There is also at Paris, for the weekly horse-fair, a *caisse* of deposit, in which every purchaser must lodge for nine days the value of the horse he buys, and if the animal proves unsound, or be stolen during that period, the purchaser can reclaim his money. When no such claim is made, the money is paid to the seller.

The prefecture owns also those vast warehouses, called *Entrepôts Généraux*, for wine and other liquids. A rent is paid for all wine, spirits, &c., placed in bond until taken from these warehouses. The duty per 100 litres of wine is 50 centimes, for security, besides a warehouse rent of 2 francs a year for every square metre. There are particular vaults where 1 franc is charged for every hectolitre of brandy, and 3 francs for pure alcohol. These charges are paid when the goods are taken out of bond.

There is an institution in Paris, called *Mont de Piété*, the profits derived from which, amounting to from 320,000 to 450,000 francs per annum, are applied to the maintenance of charitable establishments.

The *Mont de Piété* possesses the exclusive right to lend money upon pledges, at the rate of 1 per cent per month, besides the charges for registering; if the interest is not paid up at the end of twelve months, the articles pledged are sold,

and the surplus produce of the sale (deducting the interest and expenses) is paid to the claimant on producing the *reconnaissance*, or duplicate, for the articles pledged. The theatres pay one-tenth of the net receipts of every representation towards the support of hospitals, &c. All public gardens, concerts, &c., pay a certain sum, in lieu of one-fourth of their receipts for the like purposes.

RECEIPTS OF THE CITY OF PARIS FOR 1838.

	Francs.
1. Communal centimes	837,576
2. Town dues	31,930,661
3. Market dues	1,469,662
4. Public weights and measures	279,720
5. Large and small sewers	158,448
6. Waterworks	766,767
7. Cattle dues at Poissy	1,369,072
8. Slaughterhouses	1,105,181
9. Dépôts	464,523
10. Rents for standings in markets	579,982
11. " " the public streets	325,622
12. Rent of city estates	121,202
13. Contract for gaming-houses	abolished
14. Certificates of births, deaths, and marriages	90,399
15. Tax on burials	440,765
16. Cession of ground in burying-places	561,598
17. Cleaning of sewers	166,000
18. Various receipts	961,336
Annual receipts	41,625,520
Extraordinary receipts	80,156
Total annual receipts	41,705,677
Supplementary receipts	17,095,620
	58,801,297
• Deductions for former credits	8,815,096
Net amount for the service of the year 1838	49,989,201

or nearly Two Millions sterling.

The Expenditure of the City of Paris consists of the payments for maintaining the civil service, the arrears of municipal debt, expenses of the national guard, primary instruction, public worship, public works, hospitals, police, libraries, museums, colleges, public fêtes, new edifices and repairs, cemeteries, &c.; which amounted in 1838 to 42,592,413 francs; and which, with keeping up a reserved fund, may be considered to balance the receipts.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Investigations concerning the ANNUAL EXPENDITURE of the Population of the City of PARIS, formed by order of the Prefect of the Seine, according to the informations which relate to the year 1826.

INDICATION.		Amount of the Annual Expenditure.	
Of the Objects of Expense.	Of the Bases on which the Expenditure has been estimated.	In round Numbers for all the Population, estimated at 875,000 souls.	Per each Inhabitant.
		Francs.	Francs.
Taxes and general expenses common to all the inhabitants.....	Taxes and payments for the Public Service	119,100,993	136.05
Rent	Revenue of houses in Paris, estimated at.....	80,000,000	91.20
Annual maintenance and repairs of houses	1-4th of the revenue of the houses	20,000,000	22.80
Food	Corn, meat, fish, poultry, eggs, vegetables, liquors, &c.....	308,745,000	352.43
Clothing	1-5th of the expenses of food	61,749,000	70.48
Fuel	According to the entries of combustibles.....	42,300,000	48.34
Lights.....	According to the entries of oil, tallow, wax, candles, and the costs of 9000 tubes of gas, at 78 fr. each	17,421,000	19.84
Washing	Work, at the rate of 3 persons paid 2 f. 50 c. per day, for 100 inhabitants, cost of carriages, and washers' profits, one-half of the work	31,500,000	36.00
Furniture (renewal and repairs)	1-15th of the value of the furniture, which is considered as being equal to the amount of the annual expense.....	59,517,500	68.02
Education of children	Including college education, public schools, private tuition, and apprentices' fees	31,285,200	35.75
	Servants of all kinds:		
	30,000 males		
	50,000 females		
	Assistants, scrubbers, sick-nurses, &c.....	40,250,000	46.00
	4,000 males		
	6,000 females		
	15,000 semstresses.....		
	115,000 at 350 fr. per year (average wages or salary).....		
	Food—according to the entries of forage	20,900,000	
	Renewal and purchase of 1500 horses at 600 fr.	2,700,000	
	Shoeing and medicine for 21,000 horses, at 92 fr.	1,932,000	
		25,532,000	29.12
Horses	6000 carts and drays, at 150 fr.	900,000	
	2500 private carriages, at 500 frs.	1,250,000	
	5000 cabriolets, &c. at 200 fr.	1,000,000	
		3,025,000	3.40
Carriages and Harness (maintenance and renewal of).....	Gains of 1100 hackney-coaches, at 12 fr. per day	4,818,000	
	„ 1000 cabriolets, at 9 fr. per day	3,285,000	
	„ 400 glass-coaches, at 5000 fr. per annum	2,000,000	
		10,103,000	11.54
Cost of interior conveyance	According to the information given by the Administration of indirect Taxes	5,709,900	6.51
Tobacco (consumption of)	2 river baths.....		
	2 warm baths.....	2,800,000	3.20
Baths	4 baths per inhabitant		
Charities in general.....	Expenses of hospitals and asylums	10,200,000	11.42
Presents	At 5 fr. per family, average 300,000 families	1,500,000	1.72
Theatres	According to the produce of the tax levied on the receipts for the poor	6,200,000	7.09
	There may be reckoned 29,000 births annually,—		
	6,500 lyings in at hospitals, and assistance afforded at residences		
	7,500 at 15 fr.....	112,500	
	10,000 at 40 „.....	400,000	
	5,000 at 72 „.....	360,000	
		872,500	1.00
Lyings-in (charges of).....	There may be calculated of the 29,000 children born in the year.		
	5,000 are at the charge of the asylums		
	9,000 at 100 fr. per annum	900,000	
	12,000 at 200 „	2,400,000	
		3,300,000	3.72
Nursings (charges of)	and 3,000 children successively dead.		
	1-12th of the population, 74,000 sick, at 0 fr. 25 c. of drugs and medicines, per day	6,760,000	
Physicians and Surgeons (charges of)	Fees to physicians and surgeons, estimated at one half of the price of the medicines.....	3,375,000	
		10,125,000	11.56
Newspapers &c. (cost of subscription).....	30,000 subscribers to the daily newspapers at 70 fr.	2,100,000	
	Subscriptions at reading-rooms, and to domestic and foreign periodicals.....	900,000	
		3,000,000	3.43
	Totals.....	891,032,193	1,020.18

ESTIMATE of the Annual Cost of Maintenance in Food of the Inhabitants of Paris, prepared by order of the Prefect of the Seine.

SPECIFICATION.

SPECIFICATION.									
Of the Articles of Consumption.	Of the grounds of the Estimates.	Of the Unit of Measure.	Nature.	Value in Round Numbers.	Founded on Authentic Documents.	Estimated according to Information.	Total of the two Columns.	Summary of the Expense, annu- ally for each Class of Objects of Consumption	
Corn	Bread Flour, various uses, Pastry, &c. Macaroni, &c. Pecula, Grits, &c.	Kilogramme frances Kilogramme frances	146,991,250 9,629,281 54,236,818	France. 51,310,000 3,680,000 1,840,000 68,328,000 9,179,000 923,000	France. 58.64 4.19 2.09 78.31 10.50 0.70 1.05 5.09 2.35 10.92 5.44 9.80 13.66 2.08 1.97 2.05 1.68 12.28 77.70 0.32 6.17 25.00	France. 58.64 4.19 2.09 78.31 10.50 0.70 1.05 5.09 2.35 10.92 5.44 9.80 13.66 2.08 1.97 2.05 1.68 12.28 77.70 0.32 6.17 25.00	France. 0.19 0.22 0.03		
Meat of all kinds Poultry and Game	River or fresh-water Fish Oysters and Shellfish Fresh Sea-fish Salted ditto Fresh and melted Butter Eggs Milk, Wherry, Cream, new Cheese	" " " " " " " Kilogramme frances	4,136,869 101,160,000 4,776,000 6,566,000 13,705,600 1,817,000 1,723,000 8,000 21,000 31,700 976,000 11,500 167,600	France. 4,454,000 2,227,000 9,563,000 4,776,000 6,566,000 13,705,600 1,817,000 1,723,000 8,000 21,000 31,700 976,000 11,500 167,600	France. 10.92 5.44 9.80 13.66 2.08 1.97 2.05 1.68 12.28 77.70 0.32 6.17 25.00	France. 10.92 5.44 9.80 13.66 2.08 1.97 2.05 1.68 12.28 77.70 0.32 6.17 25.00	0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03		
Fish	Salted ditto Fresh and melted Butter Eggs Milk, Wherry, Cream, new Cheese	" " " Kilogramme frances	4,136,869 101,160,000 4,776,000 6,566,000 13,705,600 1,817,000 1,723,000 8,000 21,000 31,700 976,000 11,500 167,600	France. 4,454,000 2,227,000 9,563,000 4,776,000 6,566,000 13,705,600 1,817,000 1,723,000 8,000 21,000 31,700 976,000 11,500 167,600	France. 10.92 5.44 9.80 13.66 2.08 1.97 2.05 1.68 12.28 77.70 0.32 6.17 25.00	France. 10.92 5.44 9.80 13.66 2.08 1.97 2.05 1.68 12.28 77.70 0.32 6.17 25.00	0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03		
Eggs, Milk	Fresh and melted Butter Eggs Milk, Wherry, Cream, new Cheese	" " " Kilogramme frances	4,136,869 101,160,000 4,776,000 6,566,000 13,705,600 1,817,000 1,723,000 8,000 21,000 31,700 976,000 11,500 167,600	France. 4,454,000 2,227,000 9,563,000 4,776,000 6,566,000 13,705,600 1,817,000 1,723,000 8,000 21,000 31,700 976,000 11,500 167,600	France. 10.92 5.44 9.80 13.66 2.08 1.97 2.05 1.68 12.28 77.70 0.32 6.17 25.00	France. 10.92 5.44 9.80 13.66 2.08 1.97 2.05 1.68 12.28 77.70 0.32 6.17 25.00	0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03		
Fresh and dry Vegetables and Fruit	The 8th of the Meat The 5th of the Meat	frances Kilogramme hectolitre	101,160,000 4,038,000 1,413,000 8,000 21,000 31,700 976,000 11,500 167,600	France. 6,566,000 13,705,600 1,817,000 1,723,000 8,000 21,000 31,700 976,000 11,500 167,600	France. 5.44 9.80 13.66 2.08 1.97 2.05 1.68 12.28 77.70 0.32 6.17 25.00	France. 5.44 9.80 13.66 2.08 1.97 2.05 1.68 12.28 77.70 0.32 6.17 25.00	0.07 0.07 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05		
Various Articles	Salt Dry Cheese Olive Oil Vinegar Brandy and Cordials Wine Cider and Perry Beer, Barley, Hops Sugar and its various applica- tions	" Kilogramme hectolitre " " " " " " Kilogramme frances	4,038,000 1,413,000 8,000 21,000 31,700 976,000 11,500 167,600 10,500,000 3,937,000	France. 1,500,000 1,500,000 11,000,000 68,327,000 275,000 5,100,000 21,875,000 8,730,000 873,000 2,187,000 4,148,000	France. 2.08 1.97 2.05 1.68 12.28 77.70 0.32 6.17 25.00 10.00 1.00 2.50 4.74	France. 2.08 1.97 2.05 1.68 12.28 77.70 0.32 6.17 25.00 10.00 1.00 2.50 4.74	0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02		
Liquors	Tea, Cocoa Spices, Honey, &c.	" frances hectolitre	19,162,500	4,148,000	4.74	4.74	4.74	0.01	
Colonial Produce									
Water									
Totals			308,743,000	272.09	73.34	352.43	1.00		

CONDITION OF WORKMEN IN PARIS.

1. THE fall in prices was but immaterial during the three years preceding the revolution; it has only been important for some time since that epoch, and even then only affected trades of luxury, such as jewellery, carving, gilding, cabinet-work, engraving on gems, watch and clock making, coachmaking, &c.

2. In general workmen labour all the week, and in some trades even half the Sunday. About one-eighth part of the whole may be excepted,—for those who have contracted the habit of making holidays of Sunday and Monday. The time of work is twelve hours per day for builders—such as masons, locksmiths, carpenters; in other trades thirteen hours, from which, however, two hours are to be deducted for meal-times.

3. Masons and stone-cutters are the only trades that do not take apprentices at Paris: workmen of these classes coming from the country being sufficiently acquainted with their business. All others receive apprentices.

4. Boys are put out as apprentices from the age of twelve to fourteen. In some trades they were formerly boarded in the master's house, but this custom is now almost abolished. The time of apprenticeship is three years in easy trades, and four years in those of greater difficulty; during this term the apprentice receives no pay.

5. Workmen generally expend all they earn.

6. We may safely affirm that hardly one-sixth of them are economical enough to put anything into the savings' banks.

It may be reckoned that one-half of the workmen belong to benefit societies; the members of these societies impose upon themselves a slight contribution of 1 fr. 50 c. per month; in return for which they, in case of sickness, receive medicines gratis, are attended, also gratuitously, by the physician employed by the society, and have an allowance of 2 fr. per day till their complete recovery.

These societies are very numerous in Paris: the most numerous does not contain more than 200 or 300 members; and, according to a statement drawn up by the Philanthropic Society, the poorest, even, has a fund of from 2000 to 3000 fr., placed either in the savings' bank, or at the Mont de Piété.

7. It is in general on each Saturday night that the workmen receive their pay: in a few trades only are they paid by the fortnight.

FOOD OF THE WORKMEN OF PARIS.

This may be arranged under four heads:—

1. The terrace-makers and labourers live very economically, not expending more than from sixteen to seventeen sous per day: in the morning they repair to the low eating-houses, called Gargottes, where for seven sous they get soup,

and a plate of meat with vegetables ; their custom is to breakfast on the soup and vegetables, and carry the meat away with them for their dinner.

Thus, these seven sous, two pounds of bread, eight sous, and, perhaps, for wine two sous, make 17 sous.

2. The masons, paviors, locksmiths, &c., do not exceed twenty or twenty-one sous ; their only addition to the above being four or five sous for supper—21 sous.

3. The other classes of trades shown upon the list, such as carvers, saddlers, gilders, printers, mechanics, upholsterers, &c., spend from 25 to 27 sous ; thus—

	SOUS.	
Soup and meat for breakfast	7	} 27 sous.
Dinner	6	
Wine at ditto	6	
Two pounds of bread	8	

4. The fourth class may, perhaps, spend from thirty to thirty-six sous. This class comprises the jewellers, engravers, watchmakers, tailors, &c.

Breakfast, estimated at	12	} 36 sous.
Dinner at an ordinary, at per head	22	
Other expenses	2	

LODGING.

The workmen who have their own furniture may get apartments for from 40 fr. to 1000 fr. per annum : they who hire furnished rooms, pay—

For a whole room. 12 fr. per month	144 fr. per annum.
For a room with more than one lodger, 8 fr. per month	96 „
For the half of a bed, 5 fr. per month	60 „

CLOTHING.

The expense for clothing cannot be precisely estimated, from the difference existing in the dress of the various classes of workmen. The masons, smiths, &c., who wear very coarse clothing, do not expend more than 100 or 120 frs. for dress, washing, shoes, &c.; while the jewellers, watchmakers, and engravers, spend at least 300 fr., perhaps 350 fr., but not more.

AMUSEMENTS.

We shall not here speak of those thriftless men, who, on the Sunday and Monday, spend three-fourths of their weekly earnings in intemperance, and who, to defray their daily expenses, contract debts they never pay, but of prudent men who base their expenses on their income.

Some of these content themselves with spending 25 to 30 sous in the houses of entertainment in the suburbs ; others frequent the public balls of Paris, and spend in entrance-money and refreshments from 40 sous to 3 francs, perhaps 3 fr. 50 c.; others go to the theatres, where the price of admittance to the pit varies with the different houses, there are some of 1 fr. 25 c., and others of

2 fr. 50 c.; we may add about 50 c. for unforeseen expenses, raising the whole 1 fr. 75 c. to 3 fr.

There are, moreover, secret expenses on which we can say nothing.

[Answers to Questions of the British Commissioners.]

The Official Returns for 1827, in Paris, give for the average price of labour the following statements :—

Number of Workpeople.	Average.
1054 Tobacco-manufacturers, highest rate, 3.35 fr. per day, lowest, 1.45 fr. .	fr. 2.08½
1000 Fan-makers . Men, 2.50 fr. Women, 1.25 fr., Children, 60 c.	
4116 Paper-stainers „ 3 to 4 „ 1.50 to 2 „ 80 to 1 fr.	
660 Woolwashers	fr. 1.80
400 Ditto, in the fleece	1.70
1050 Blanket-manufacturers	2.50
200 Lapidaries	4.00
3345 Working jewellers lowest rate, 2.50 fr., highest, 4.50 fr.	
925 Marble-workers and statuaries „ 2.50, „ 6.00	
750 Glass-manufacturers	fr. 4.00
417 Lithographic printers lowest rate, 1.50fr. , highest, 5.00 fr.	
46 Gas-work labourers	fr. 2.75

Taking on an average of 12 years, the prices of labour for the following trades (from 1817 to 1828) are thus presented :—

Stone-cutters	lowest, fr. 3.25, highest, fr. 4.25, last rate, fr. 3.50 (1828.)
Bricklayers	„ 3.75, „ 5.00, „ 4.50
Ditto (assistants)	„ 2.50, „ 3.50, „ 3.25
Day-labourers	„ 2.00, „ 3.00, „ 2.30
Masons	„ 3.25, „ 4.50, „ 3.50
Mortar-makers	„ 2.50, „ 3.25, „ 2.75
Boys (employed by builders) „	1.90, „ 2.40, „ 2.10
Carpenters	„ 3.25, „ 4.00, „ 3.40

The price paid to Sawyers was—

Sawing oak	lowest, fr. 230 per 100,	highest, fr. 260, last rate, fr. 240
Ditto, fir	160 „	210, „ 170

[Prefect of the Seine]

In the iron works at Vandellesse (Nievre), the price of labour is 1.50 fr. per day (Dupin, p. 293); at Nevers, for manufacture of iron cables, 2 fr.; at Fourchambault (where 2386 are employed in wood-cutting), 1.60 fr. is the average rate; the workmen in the potteries at Nevers gain 1.75 fr. per day; at Nogent,

in the manufacture of linen goods, the wages are, to men, 2 fr. women, 1.25 fr., and children, 60 c. to 90 c. per day; at Mouy, in the woollen manufactures, men are paid from 1 fr. to 1.50 fr., and boys of fifteen, 1 fr.; in the Department de l'Aube, the weavers of fine clothes get 1.75 fr., stocking-makers, 1 fr., cotton-spinners, 1.50 fr. per day, reelers and winders, 1 fr., tanners, 2 fr. to 2 fr. 10 c.; at St. Etienne, the wages paid to the miners are, diggers, 3.50 fr., drawers, 3 fr. per day: at Rive de Gier, 4.25 fr. and 3.50 fr., nailors receive either 7 to 10 centimes per lb., or from 1 fr. to 1.50 fr. per 1000. The tenders on silkworms are paid from 50 c. to 1 fr. per day. Women employed in reeling silk, receive 1 fr. per lb. At the forge of Janon (Vienne), a master founder is paid 8 fr., a founder, 4 fr. to 5 fr., a labourer 2 fr., and a boy from 1 fr. to 1.25 fr. per day. At Rive de Gier, the labouring makers of coke receive from 2 fr. to 2.50 fr. per day. The "Ponts et Chaussées" pay their labourers 36 fr. per calendar month. (Dupin, p. 263.)

M. Dupin, as the result of his observations and investigations as to the medium price of manufacturing labour, calculates 2.26 fr. for the northern, and 1.89 for the southern provinces of France;—giving, with a reference to the whole population, 2.06 fr. as the average rate.

[Sundry Sources.]

CONSUMPTION of the following Articles in Paris during the Year 1838, showing the Consumption per Inhabitant, taking the Population at 950,000:—

	Total.	Per Inhabitant.
Wine in cask and bottled	950,912 hectolitres	25 imp. gallons
Distilled spirits	42,784 "	4½ "
Cider, perry, &c.	6,841 "	⅞ "
Olive oil	6,584 "	⅝ nearly
All other oils	95,748 "	2½ "
Vinegar	18,387 "	⅓ "
Rum, including that manufactured in Paris .	134,000 "	2⅓ gallons
Grapes	507,000 kilogrammes	1⅓ lb. aver.
Wax and bougies 194,063 }	2,321,460 "	4¾ "
Bougies stearique 130,428 }		
Tallow and candles 1,996,969 }		
Eggs, value	5,121,004 francs	5½ frs.
Fresh pork and hams	3,721,004 kilogrammes	8 lbs.
Cheese	1,269,091 "	2⅔ "
Butter	5,237,675 "	11 "
Salt	4,268,675 "	9 "

[Official returns of the Prefecture.]

CONSUMPTION OF PARIS.

NUMBER of Animals slaughtered annually in Paris and the Proportion consumed per 1000 Inhabitants: Averages taken for periods of five years, from 1812 to 1840 inclusive. From Report of the Councils general of Agriculture, &c., in 1841.

PERIODS.	Population of Paris according to the official returns.	Oxen.		Cows.		Calves.		Sheep.	
		Average annual number killed.	Proportion per 1000 Inhabitants.	Average annual number killed.	Proportion per 1000 Inhabitants.	Average annual number killed.	Proportion per 1000 Inhabitants.	Average annual number killed.	Proportion per 1000 Inhabitants.
		head.		head.		head.		head.	
From 1812 to 1816	547,756	71,961	129	7,925	14	75,443	138	335,745	613
" 1817 " 1821	713,966	71,991	101	7,820	11	72,043	101	330,649	464
" 1822 " 1826	890,095	79,210	89	11,224	13	76,447	86	389,222	437
" 1827 " 1831	774,338	69,279	90	14,374	19	64,595	83	346,488	448
" 1832 " 1836	909,126	70,964	78	15,804	17	69,891	77	349,147	384
" 1837 " 1840	950,000	70,757	74	19,824	21	79,876	84	418,254	440

According to Lavoisier, the number of animals slaughtered annually (before 1798) in Paris for consumption were—Oxen, 70,000; Cows, 18,000; Calves, 120,000; Sheep, 120,000.

ANIMALS sold in the Markets of Sceaux and Poissy for the Consumption of the (*Banlieue*) immediate neighbourhood without the walls of Paris.

YEARS.	Population of the Arrondissements of Sceaux and St. Denis.	Oxen.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.
	Inhabitants.	head.	head.	head.	head.
1825	122,942	20,340	367	22,617	92,993
1830	181,335*	19,118	638	22,321	95,831
1835	197,765*	18,914	402	21,749	103,796
1839		20,989	449	19,703	129,442
Increase in Number	Inhabitants.	head.	head.	head.	head.
Increase per cent	74,823	649	82	...	36,449
Decrease	61.4	3.1	22.3	...	38.7
				2,914	

[Same Authority.]

* According to the census of each of these years. The octroi duty is not paid by the inhabitants of the *Banlieue*.

AVERAGE Prices of Oxen, Cows, Calves, and Sheep, sold in the Markets of Sceaux, Poissy, and Paris during the following Years.

Years.	Oxen—Average Prices.					Cows—Average Prices.					Calves—Average Prices.					Sheep—Average Prices.				
	French Monies.		English Monies.			French Monies.		English Monies.			French Monies.		English Monies.			French Monies.		English Monies.		
	f.	c.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	£	s.	d.
1820	243	0	9	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	170	0	6	16	0	62	0	2	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	0	0	16	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1821	267	0	10	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	181	0	7	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	64	0	2	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	0	0	16	0
1822	296	0	11	16	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	184	0	7	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	70	0	2	16	0	19	0	0	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1823	289	0	11	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	180	0	7	4	0	74	0	2	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	0	0	16	0
1824	294	0	11	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	189	0	7	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	79	0	3	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	0	0	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1825	309	0	12	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	168	0	6	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	0	3	4	0	21	0	0	16	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1826	314	0	12	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	168	0	6	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	0	3	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	0	0	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1827	323	0	12	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	210	0	8	8	0	84	0	3	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	0	0	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1828	352	0	14	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	223	0	8	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	0	3	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	0	0	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1829	351	0	14	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	215	0	8	12	0	85	0	3	8	0	23	0	0	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1830	356	0	14	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	191	0	7	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	95	0	3	16	0	25	0	1	0	0
1831	330	0	13	4	0	198	0	7	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	0	3	4	0	24	0	0	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1832	321	0	12	16	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	191	0	7	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	84	0	3	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	24	0	0	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1833	330	0	13	4	0	200	0	8	0	0	86	0	3	8	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	0	1	0	0
1834	319	0	12	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	191	0	7	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	87	0	3	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	58	1	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1835	327	0	13	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	192	0	7	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	0	3	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	0	1	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1836	347	0	13	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	0	8	0	0	90	0	3	12	0	27	0	1	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1837	361	0	14	8	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	204	0	8	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	92	0	3	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	65	1	0	6
1838	379	0	15	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	212	0	8	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	0	3	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	76	1	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1839	392	0	15	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	218	0	8	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	0	3	15	2	26	82	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1840	380	0	15	4	0	204	16	8	3	4	99	0	3	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	18	1	0	14

PRICES of the Half-kilogramme of Butchers' Meat, as sold in the Markets of Sceaux, Poissy, and la Chapelle, during the following Years.

Years.	Oxen—Average Prices.						Cows—Average Prices.						Calves—Average Prices.						Sheep—Average Prices.					
	French Monies			English Monies per lb.			French Monies.			English Monies per lb.			French Monies.			English Monies per lb.			French Monies.			English Monies per lb.		
	f.	c.	m.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	m.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	m.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	m.	£	s.	d.
1820	0	48	8	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	39	8	0	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	55	0	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	56	0	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1821	0	48	9	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	40	1	0	0	4	0	55	5	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	52	2	0	0	5
1822	0	43	2	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	36	8	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	51	2	0	0	5	0	45	0	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1823	0	43	4	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	35	9	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	53	7	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	46	0	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1824	0	42	9	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	35	3	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	57	5	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	46	8	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1825	0	45	0	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	37	3	0	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	56	5	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	45	4	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1826	0	45	6	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	39	4	0	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	57	8	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	49	8	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1827	0	47	2	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	42	0	0	0	4	0	59	5	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	51	1	0	0	5
1828	0	52	1	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	45	3	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	60	3	0	0	6	0	52	5	0	0	5
1829	0	50	9	0	0	5	0	43	7	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	56	6	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	52	4	0	0	5
1830	0	52	9	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	45	7	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	62	8	0	0	6	0	58	1	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1831	0	47	8	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	43	7	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	59	9	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	53	4	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1832	0	47	9	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	43	3	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	61	5	0	0	6	0	58	0	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1833	0	49	4	0	0	5	0	44	5	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	65	8	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	60	0	0	0	6
1834	0	46	4	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	42	7	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	66	2	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	56	2	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1835	0	45	7	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	44	4	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	65	7	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	56	7	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1836	0	48	4	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	45	3	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	66	1	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	56	3	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1837	0	50	8	0	0	5	0	47	0	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	67	0	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	56	0	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1838	0	52	4	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	49	3	0	0	5	0	68	5	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	56	8	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	0	54	3	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	49	4	0	0	5	0	68	0	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	59	5	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
	0	54	6	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	49	7	0	0	5	0	73	0	0	0	7	0	57	8	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$

STATEMENT showing the total Annual Consumption, and also the Consumption per Inhabitant, in Paris, of Butchers' Meat from 1812 to 1840 inclusive.

PERIODS.	Population of City of Paris.	Quantity of Meat consumed.*			Average Consumption per Inhabitant.		
		Meat slaughtered in Paris.			Meat killed in Paris.		
		Oxen, Cows, and Calves.	Sheep, &c.		Beef & Veal.	Mutton.	TOTAL.
		kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.
1812 to 1816	547,756	30,573,815	7,386,394	37,960,209	55,82	13,48	69,30
1817 „ 1821	713,966	29,874,910	7,278,287	37,153,227	41,84	10,19	52,03
1822 „ 1826	890,095	33,303,853	8,562,888	41,866,741	37,42	9,62	47,04
1827 „ 1831	774,338	30,072,507	7,622,745	37,695,252	38,84	9,84	48,68
1832 „ 1836	909,126	31,611,273	7,881,247	39,522,520	34,80	8,67	45,47
1837 „ 1840	950,000	32,609,588	9,201,588	41,811,176	34,33	9,68	44,01
Proportional differences between the first and last period.	more less	6.6%	24.5	10.1	38.4	28.1	36.4

[Same Authority.]

* The quantity of meat is exclusive of the offal consumed, which is about one-fifth more. The weights of the carcasses are the net weight calculated on the uniform average weights of the last twenty-eight years; viz., oxen 325 kilogrammes=716½ lbs. avoirdupois; cows 230 kilogrammes=507½ lbs.; calves 65 kilogrammes=126½ lbs.; sheep 48½ lbs. It has been ascertained that the weights have, however, diminished from 1830 to 1840, viz., of oxen 6 per cent, cows 2½ per cent, calves 5 per cent, sheep 2½ per cent. Therefore the diminution of consumption per individual, as from the first to the last, is much more than 354 per cent.

CONSUMPTION of Poultry and Game, Sea-fish, Fresh-water Fish, Hogs, and Wild Boars, Dressed Meats, Charcuterie,* Pasties, &c.

YEARS.	Population of the City of Paris.	Poultry and Game.		Sea-fish* including Oysters.		Fresh water Fish.		Hogs and Wild Boars.	Dressed Meats.	Pasties and con-served Meats, Lob-sters, &c.
		Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.			
		Francs.	£	Francs	£	Francs.	£	Head.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
1820.....	713,066	7,289,000	201,560	3,681,000	147,360	456,000	18,210	72,813	..	..
1825.....	890,095	9,112,000	377,680	4,351,000	174,040	628,000	25,120	92,547	707,000	..
1830.....	774,338	7,579,000	303,160	4,291,000	171,960	552,000	22,680	89,841	620,000	..
1835.....	909,126	7,993,000	319,720	4,469,000	178,760	509,000	20,360	86,006	783,000	242,466
1840.....	950,000	7,168,000	298,720	5,978,000	203,120	561,000	22,560	90,191	945,000	280,593
Butter										
Salt		179,000	7,160	1,394,000	55,760	108,000	4,320	17,377	238,000	38,027
		2½		37½		23 1-6		23.3	33.6½	15.1
	
	

[Same Authority.]

vit., or cooked flesh, consists of dressed hams, cold meats, and fowls, dressed; viz.,

of consumption, is the only article which has increased over the increase of mal food have greatly diminished, except that of charcuterie.

AVERAGE Prices of Oxen, Cows, Calves, and Sheep, sold in the Markets of Sceaux, Poissy, and Paris during the following Years.

Years.	Oxen—Average Prices.					Cows—Average Prices.					Calves—Average Prices.					Sheep—Average Prices.				
	French Monies.		English Monies.			French Monies.		English Monies.			French Monies.		English Monies.			French Monies.		English Monies.		
	f.	c.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	£	s.	d.
1820	243	0	9	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	170	0	6	16	0	62	0	2	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	0	0	16	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1821	267	0	10	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	181	0	7	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	64	0	2	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	0	0	16	0
1822	296	0	11	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	184	0	7	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	70	0	2	16	0	19	0	0	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1823	289	0	11	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	180	0	7	4	0	74	0	2	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	0	0	16	0
1824	294	0	11	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	189	0	7	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	79	0	3	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	0	0	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1825	309	0	12	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	168	0	6	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	0	3	4	0	21	0	0	16	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1826	314	0	12	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	168	0	6	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	0	3	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	0	0	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1827	323	0	12	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	210	0	8	8	0	84	0	3	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	0	0	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1828	352	0	14	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	223	0	8	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	0	3	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	0	0	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1829	351	0	14	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	215	0	8	12	0	85	0	3	8	0	23	0	0	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1830	356	0	14	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	194	0	7	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	95	0	3	16	0	25	0	1	0	0
1831	330	0	13	4	0	198	0	7	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	0	3	4	0	24	0	0	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1832	321	0	12	16	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	191	0	7	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	84	0	3	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	24	0	0	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1833	330	0	13	4	0	200	0	8	0	0	86	0	3	8	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	0	1	0	0
1834	319	0	12	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	191	0	7	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	87	0	3	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	58	1	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1835	327	0	13	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	192	0	7	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	0	3	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	0	1	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1836	347	0	13	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	0	8	0	0	90	0	3	12	0	27	0	1	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1837	361	0	14	8	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	204	0	8	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	92	0	3	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	65	1	0	6
1838	379	0	15	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	212	0	8	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	0	3	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	76	1	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1839	392	0	15	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	218	0	8	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	0	3	15	2	26	82	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1840	380	0	15	4	0	204	16	8	3	4	99	0	3	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	18	1	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

PRICES of the Half-kilogramme of Butchers' Meat, as sold in the Markets of Sceaux, Poissy, and la Chapelle, during the following Years.

Years.	Oxen—Average Prices.						Cows—Average Prices.						Calves—Average Prices.						Sheep—Average Prices.					
	French Monies			English Monies per lb.			French Monies.			English Monies per lb.			French Monies.			English Monies per lb.			French Monies.			English Monies per lb.		
	f.	c.	m.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	m.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	m.	£	s.	d.	f.	c.	m.	£	s.	d.
1820	0	48	8	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	39	8	0	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	55	0	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	56	0	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1821	0	48	9	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	40	1	0	0	4	0	55	5	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	52	2	0	0	5
1822	0	43	2	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	36	8	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	51	2	0	0	5	0	45	0	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1823	0	43	4	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	35	9	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	53	7	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	46	0	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1824	0	42	9	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	35	3	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	57	5	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	46	8	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1825	0	45	0	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	37	3	0	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	56	5	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	45	4	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1826	0	45	6	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	39	4	0	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	57	8	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	49	8	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1827	0	47	2	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	42	0	0	0	4	0	59	5	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	51	1	0	0	5
1828	0	52	1	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	45	3	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	60	3	0	0	6	0	52	5	0	0	5
1829	0	50	9	0	0	5	0	43	7	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	56	6	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	52	4	0	0	5
1830	0	52	9	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	45	7	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	62	8	0	0	6	0	58	1	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1831	0	47	8	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	43	7	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	59	9	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	53	4	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1832	0	47	9	6	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	43	3	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	61	5	0	0	6	0	58	6	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1833	0	49	4	0	0	5	0	44	5	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	65	8	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	60	0	0	0	6
1834	0	46	4	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	42	7	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	66	2	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	56	2	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1835	0	45	7	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	44	4	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	65	7	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	56	7	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1836	0	48	4	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	45	3	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	66	1	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	56	3	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1837	0	50	8	0	0	5	0	47	0	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	67	9	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	56	0	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1838	0	52	4	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	49	3	0	0	5	0	68	5	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	56	8	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1839	0	54	3	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	49	4	0	0	5	0	68	0	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	59	5	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1840	0	54	6	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	49	7	0	0	5	0	73	0	0	0	7	0	57	8	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

CHAPTER VI.

AGRICULTURE OF FRANCE.

THE soil and climate of France are adapted to the growth in perfection of almost every agricultural production. All descriptions of corn, vegetables, and most fruits are grown. Flax, hemp, oleaginous seeds, beetroot, various grasses, and plants yielding dyes, are cultivated extensively. The olive, the mulberry-tree, the vine, maize, wheat, and the potato, all find a natural soil and climate in this eminently-favoured country.

Yet, without denying that the agriculture of the kingdom has improved since the time Arthur Young described it immediately before the first revolution, the progress of improvement has been remarkably slow, and the actual state of agriculture far inferior to that of many other parts of Europe.

Legislative interference and restriction have been the chief cause of this mediocre state of husbandry, and of the inferiority of agricultural implements, as well as of the breed and numbers of cattle in France. Under the ancient *régime*, when every department of the administration was either farmed for a certain fixed sum of money, or bestowed upon favourites, we find that the free circulation of grain was prohibited between one part of France and the other, in order to prevent the falling off of prices in the less productive parts, by prohibiting the admission of corn, the produce of the more fertile districts. To the *baillis* and *seneschals*, were confided the power of prohibiting or admitting the importation of corn within their respective jurisdictions: and the local buying and selling of grain was only permitted by those functionaries upon conditions as profitable to themselves, as it was grievous to the people. So oppressive were the restrictions upon the buying, selling, and transport of corn in France, that, as late as July, 1791, we find, when the Marquis de Lafayette, then Major-general of the National Guard, after receiving the orders of the King, took the oath of allegiance, which was afterwards sworn to by the vast federation of that *Guard* assembled on the occasion in presence of Louis XVI. and his Queen, in the Champs de Mars, they “solemnly-swore to be for ever faithful to the nation, to the law, and to the king, to *protect the safety of persons and property, and the free circulation of grain and provisions in the interior of the kingdom.*”

France, of all countries in Europe, should produce so cheaply as to have no pretence for restricting the importation of foreign corn. Notwithstanding this undoubted fact, a committee of the chamber of deputies reported in 1832, that, “if we admitted the *food and raiment and metals and colonial and*

other objects which strangers would bring to our ports, we might probably gain some hundreds of millions: should we be the richer in consequence?—for the riches of a state are in the elements of labour, and when labour fails to find employment misery is reproduced. And it is not only a question of comfort, but one of existence, for if wheat were introduced without duty from the Baltic or Black Sea, our maritime shores would remain uncultivated, and the effect of a ruinous competition would affect, more and more, nearly the whole of our agricultural population.” This is an extraordinary confession on the part of the representatives of a great people. They declare that *France*, with her soil so especially well adapted for the raising of corn, with her scientific and agricultural skill, with an industrious farming population, and with the expense of freight and other charges, equal at least to twenty per cent of the value of corn, against the Baltic and Black Sea corn-grower.

The French agriculturist has, however, to contend against a real and most oppressive disadvantage: that is the high price of iron required for making ploughs, harrows, and other agricultural instruments. By estimates, much under those made by the late Duc de la Rochefoucault and others, of the annual wear of the iron of ploughs and of harrows in France, and calculating the difference between the average prices, for ten years, of iron in that kingdom, and the prices at which for the same period English iron would have been sold and delivered in France (if not restricted by high duties), we find that by a very moderate calculation the agriculture of that kingdom is taxed *forty millions* of francs annually to maintain the proprietors of iron mines and foundries, and the proprietors of woods used in making charcoal. M. Annison, an unprejudiced deputy, has estimated this tax, in his *Examen de l'Enquête sur les Fers*, at 49,522,000 frs., or nearly two millions sterling.

In England we have no agricultural statistics excepting a knowledge of certain facts gathered from individual farmers, by which we estimate that the average produce of wheat yielded by an acre of land varies for the whole kingdom from twenty bushels the minimum to about forty the maximum of good cultivation in years of fair crops, or about twenty-eight bushels for the kingdom. In France, where the agricultural statistics are accurately known, the average produce for the whole kingdom is under fourteen bushels of wheat per acre. The following tables are arranged from the statistical archives of the ministerial department for agriculture and commerce. Great care has been observed in obtaining them in each Department, Arrondissement, and Commune in France; and their general accuracy as to the average produce of the kingdom may be confidently relied upon.

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Land sown with Grain, in France, and annual Produce of Corn in that Kingdom, condensed from the official Returns obtained by the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

REGIONS.	SUPERFICIES IN HECTARES, SOWN WITH GRAIN.							
	Wheat.	Spelt, or Red Wheat.	Maslin.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	TOTAL.
North-East.....	1,584,331.59	4,222.53	255,001.67	455,137.98	452,202.88	1,206,956.28	27,451.45	4,047,607.38
South-East.....	953,635.69	510.99	112,458.49	913,808.10	133,226.37	314,226.43	92,725.11	2,490,591.09
North-West.....	1,355,704.83	....	373,111.41	555,808.59	392,565.49	1,131,659.41	16,638.02	3,025,488.35
South-West.....	1,513,102.83	....	169,855.02	618,015.35	196,937.81	287,781.07	522,378.38	3,308,190.46
Total of Continental France.....	5,546,867.04	47,33.43	910,126.59	2,573,100.02	1,164,932.55	3,000,623.19	631,193.56	13,831,877.28
Total of Corsica....	39,918.59	....	506.00	4,153.80	23,256.98	11	538.33	68,384.76
General Total....	5,586,786.53	47,33.43	910,932.59	2,577,253.88	1,188,189.53	3,000,634.19	631,731.89	13,900,262.04
English Acres....	13,808,171½	11,715½	2,251,438½	6,369,879	2,936,453½	7,416,297½	1,561,372	34,355,560

REGIONS.	PRODUCE IN HECTOLITRES.							
	Wheat.	Spelt.	Maslin.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	TOTAL.
North-East.....	21,157,060	132,055	3,161,396	4,811,301	6,370,278	19,985,159	416,305	56,106,551
South-East.....	10,714,511	4,072	1,204,193	8,891,300	1,873,720	1,774,393	891,207	28,189,219
North-West.....	21,060,198	....	5,123,330	7,679,116	6,059,376	21,078,583	232,798	62,433,901
South-West.....	14,982,361	....	1,735,995	6,354,596	2,140,756	3,551,817	6,036,880	34,812,405
Total of Continental France.....	69,154,163	36,127	11,821,914	27,772,613	16,411,030	48,899,659	7,616,280	181,842,079
Total of Corsica....	103,594	....	4,531	39,067	217,432	133	9,984	674,769
General Total.....	69,558,062	136,127	11,829,148	27,811,700	16,661,162	48,899,785	7,620,264	182,516,848
Imperial Bushels.....	191,284,670	374,348½	32,530,982	76,182,175	45,810,020	134,474,408	20,955,72	501,921,332
Imperial Bushels per Impl. Acre....	13.9	31.9	11.4	12.0	15.9	18.1	13.4	14.6

Certified and signed by A. MOREAU DE JONNES, Chief of the Statistical Department at the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.

Estimating the average population of France, for the last ten years, at 33,000,000, the consumption per individual of Wheat will have been, within a small fraction, $5\frac{2}{3}$ bushels, and taking the excess of Importations over Exportations at about 6 bushels. If we add Spelt or red Wheat, Maslin or mixed Corn, Rye, Barley, and Maize, the consumption will have been $11\frac{1}{3}$ bushels per Individual, exclusive of excess of Importations over Exportations. The 134,474,408 bushels of Oats may be considered as having been consumed by Horses.

STATEMENT of the Importations and Exportations of Grain and Flour into and from France from 1778 to 1832 inclusive.

YEARS.	POPULATION.	DAILY CONSUMPTION.	Number of Metrical cwts. of 220½ lbs.		Excess of		Number of Days of Consumption.		Number of Shiploads of 100 Tons.	
			Importation.	Exportation and Re-exportation.	Importations over Exportations.	Exportations over Importations.	Importation.	Exportation.	Importation.	Exportation.
1778	22,000,000	Quint. met 110,000	Quint. 635,617	Quint. 70,050	565,567	..	5	..	635	..
1779	..	..	81,808	265,630	..	183,831	..	..	..	..
1780	..	..	58,108	1,022,415	..	963,917	..	10	..	..
1781	..	..	37,680	960,512	..	931,853	..	..	..	..
1782	..	..	200,681	95,936	113,748	..	2	..	..	..
1783	..	..	118,216	178,216	..	59,901	..	..	..	..
1784	..	..	66,128	307,063	..	240,935	..	..	..	..
1785	21,676,000	123,380	118,530	383,114	..	261,881	..	..	..	..
1786	..	..	346,211	386,007	..	39,796	..	..	..	..
1787	..	..	167,115	605,102	..	437,987	..	5	..	..
1788	..	..	181,171	662,723	..	481,552	..	6	..	..
1789	..	..	1,830,910	77,761	1,752,249	..	14	..	1,830	..
1790	26,700,000	133,500	1,089,228	132,109	1,556,819	..	12	..	1,089	..
1798	26,013,251	130,211*	5,550,158	5,156,271	..	..	..	..	..	..
1799	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1800	..	..	31,117	115,957	..	381,840	..	..	..	..
1801	..	..	87,769	101,930	..	17,161	..	..	..	..
1802	..	..	961,717	8,111	956,636	..	7	..	..	..
1803	..	..	195,531	58,107	137,424	..	..	..	..	..
1804	..	..	198,126	565,658	..	367,532	..	..	..	..
1805	..	..	167,362	1,089,629	..	922,267	..	8	..	..
1806	..	..	463,367	571,075	..	107,708	..	..	..	..
1807	..	..	393,110	651,289	..	257,879	..	..	..	..
1808	..	..	303,036	857,971	..	554,938	..	..	..	..
1809	..	..	391,128	891,139	..	503,011	..	..	..	..
1810	..	..	451,503	1,361,908	..	1,87,105	..	9	..	..
1811	..	..	1,051,258	72,682	981,576	..	8	..	1,051	..
1812	8,700,000	143,500	1,399,108	35,363	1,361,015	..	9	..	1,399	..
1813	..	..	577,096	5,082	572,111	..	..	..	..	..
1814	..	..	3,283	1,121,809	..	1,118,521	..	10	..	..
1815	29,236,000	116,180	6,687,116	8,091,013	..	..	..	..	..	..
1816	..	..	133,457	757,311	..	623,857	..	5	..	..
1817	..	..	1,159,771	161,778	1,289,933	..	10	..	1,159	..
1818	..	..	1,791,125	177,066	1,617,359	..	12	..	1,791	..
1819	..	..	1,515,701	200,000	1,315,701	..	11	..	1,515	..
1820	..	..	1,021,018	200,000	821,018	..	7	..	1,021	..
1821	..	..	662,602	401,736	257,866	..	5	..	662	..
1822	..	..	617,943	216,910	407,033	..	5	..	617	..
1823	..	..	152,031	251,869	..	99,835	..	1	..	152
1824	..	..	139,035	249,350	..	110,315	..	..	..	139
1825	..	..	167,711	252,118	..	31,707	..	1	..	167
1826	..	..	156,182	310,910	..	151,180	..	1	..	..
1827	..	..	136,206	450,672	..	326,106	..	1	..	..
1828	32,000,000	160,000	156,815	628,937	..	472,112	..	1	..	..
1829	..	..	1,051,296	249,889	801,107	..	7	..	1,051	..
1830	32,300,000	..	1,800,181	270,475	1,530,006	..	11	..	1,800	..
1831	..	..	1,858,485	102,096	1,666,389	..	12	..	1,858	..
1832	32,563,000	162,800	12,856,555	5,012,520	6,831,655	..	181	115	25,091	18,262
1833	32,100,000	162,000	1,017,223	370,173	647,050	..	6	2	1,017	370
1834	32,563,000	162,800	3,747,880	280,472	3,467,117	..	22	1	3,747	280
1835	..	..	29,859,751	18,913,119	10,946,122	..	212	148	29,858	18,912

The total value of the grain imported is estimated by M. Millot (from whose tables the above is taken) at 1,011,467,000 francs (£14,446,080), and the value of the grain exported at 337,331,521 francs (£17,393,381). The number of days' consumption of grain imported, deducting the number of days' consumption, are sixty-four days for forty-five years, or nearly one day and four hours' consumption per annum.

* From 1790 until 1798, we have no returns that can be depended upon.

STATEMENT of total Imports and Exports of Corn and Flour into and from France, from the Year 1833 to 1840 inclusive, from French Customs and Returns, and 1839 and 1840 from Bulletins of the Minister of Agriculture.

Years.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Corn of all kinds.	Flour.	Value.	Corn of all kinds.	Flour.	Value.
	Hectolitres.	Met. Quintals of 220½ lbs.	Francs.	Hectolitres.	Met. Quintals of 220½ lbs.	Francs.
1833	259,714	6,059	4,511,842	235,253	166,404	7,069,510
1834	187,514	3,106	3,735,901	218,256	183,243	7,475,181
1835	185,041	1,299	3,737,633	1,271,537*	221,622	28,880,535
1836	1,601,411	6,736	32,031,619	1,212,988†	235,064	26,491,695
1837	803,443	3,783	15,791,401	441,376	362,598	14,956,593
1838	997,000	8,056	15,929,250	698,838*	358,240	19,857,452
1839	959,116	13,333	19,582,319	614,847	175,194	12,972,694
1840	1,841,686	96,816	39,793,372	159,964	98,557	7,899,280
Total	6,834,922	139,188	135,113,337	4,853,059	1,800,922	125,602,940
	Or,	Or,	Or,	Or,	Or,	Or,
	2,349,504½	274,026	£5,404,533	1,668,238½	3,581,279½	£5,024,117
	English Qrs.	Cwts.		English Qrs.	Cwts.	

* Of which quantity 1,097,000 Hectolitres = 377,093½ Imperial Qrs. } were sent to Spain.

† " " 920,000 " = 316,290 do.

About two-thirds of the whole Exports of Corn and Flour were to Algiers, and to the French West Indies. The above exports include flour of foreign corn ground in France.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Corn and Flour imported into and entered for Consumption in France, and of Corn and Flour, the Produce or Manufacture of France, exported to other Countries during the undermentioned Years.

Years.	Imports consumed.			Produce of France, exported to French Colonies and to Foreign Countries.		
	Grain.	Flour.	Total Value.	Grain.	Flour ground in France.	Total Value.
	Hectolitres.	Met. Quintals.	Francs.	Hectolitres.	Met. Quintals.	Francs.
1833	32,390	574	297,067	124,927	103,258	4,019,247
1834	1,827	38	26,603	112,348	113,777	3,989,723
1835	12,730	78	84,557	143,014	128,897	4,472,052
1836	221,837	60	4,418,829	190,547	147,193	5,340,951
1837	303,094	114	2,018,590	143,363	217,756	4,337,111
1838	325,625	883	8,638,319	388,203	188,860	10,607,758
1839	1,332,648	13,507	26,657,460	870,124	175,194	17,927,480
1840	2,527,009	76,145	44,450,180	216,766	97,819	7,269,890
Total	4,757,160	91,399	86,591,605	2,189,292	1,172,754	57,964,212
	Or,	Or,	Or,	Or,	Or,	Or,
	1,635,273½	179,941 7/10	£3,463,664	752,694½	2,308,859 1/10	£2,318,568
	English Qrs.	Cwts.		English Qrs.	Cwts.	

**STATEMENT of the Trade in Corn between England and France from the Years
1827 to 1840 inclusive.**

Years.	IMPORTED FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND.									
	Produce of all Countries.					Produce of France.				
	Wheat.	Flour.	Maize and Rye.	Oats.	All other kinds.	Wheat.	Flour.	Maize and Rye.	Oats.	All other kinds.
	Hects.	Met. Qnts. of 220½ lbs.	Hects.	Hects.	Hects.	Hects.	Met. Quintls.	Hects.	Hects.	Hects.
1827	70,155	2831	71,407	179,324	...	684	792	71,405	177,854	...
1828	85,721	1748	204	3,684	...	35,858	1,622	204	3,684	...
1829	89,213	4575	193	872	...	58,095	3,799	112	872	...
1830	23,191	314	443	37,128	...	1,395	302	442	75	...
1831	175,157	1,795	60,506	170,42	...	95,413	5,895	60,506	17,035	...
1832	4,546	926	3	154	6,824	282	596	3	154	6,826
1833	7,370	2,573	304	3,611	4,120	842	1,200	304	3,611	4,120
1834	876	2,964	1	238	5,110	836	253	1	2,338	5,110
1835	992	10,374	1,254	4,506	3,967	592	160	1,254	4,506	3,967
1836	2,405	12,620	5,011	1,187	8,230	75	107	1	1,187	8,230
1837	13,516	32,844	16	3,608	13,549	602	683	16	3,608	10,402
1838	369,612	63,854	9,018	7,704	6,225	260,546	21,606	4,034	7,704	5,490
1839	808,915	115,508	5,104	6,053	391,225					
1840	140,590	1,070		652	168,801					
1841										
1842										

Years.	Imported into France from England.					Entered for Consumption in France.				
	Wheat.	Flour.	Maize and Rye.	Oats.	All other kinds.	Wheat.	Flour.	Maize and Rye.	Oats.	All other kinds.
	Hects.	Met. Qnts. of 220½ lbs.	Hects.	Hects.	Hects.	Hects.	Met. Quintls.	Hects.	Hects.	Hects.
	Hects.	Met. Qnts. of 220½ lbs.	Hects.	Hects.	Hects.	Hects.	Met. Quintls.	Hects.	Hects.	Hects.
1827	719	...	...	120	35	...	...	...	120	...
1828	88,246	411	426	...	1,813	62,833	97	426	...	1,813
1829	132,644	1,497	7,213	86,540	29,293	138,793	12,92	6,843	47,732	23,979
1830	77,936	97	...	59,120	3,455	71,830	13	...	41,415	4,335
1831	54,327	5,692	...	13	81	53,162	5,197	...	3	81
1832	522,802	21,906	20,456	26,036	4,426	509,333	15,548	20,456	22,853	4,287
1833	3,608	...	...	10,948	...	13	...	...	24	...
1834	45	2	...	...	64	45	2	...	...	64
1835	2,541	8	2	6	58	31	8	...	6	58
1836	13,307	507	3	4	14	5,960	12	3	4	14
1837	20,800	4,237	145	561	1,329	12,314	39	...	556	1,329
1838	15,634	143	...	1,729	4,147	10,612	45	...	5,771	1,551
1839	161	21	50,41	...	...			
1840	33,258	68	...	...	5,708					
1841										
1842										

[Same Authority.]

PRICES of the Hectolitre of Wheat, calculating the ancient Setier of Wheat (of 1.56 hectolitres, equal to $4\frac{3}{5}$ bushels) at the following periods :—from the year 1202 to the year 1842. The livres, sols, and deniers tournois, are reduced to francs and centimes at the value of the marc tournois of the time.

Years.	Price of the Hectolitre of Wheat in pure Money.	Real Value of the Marc tournois of pure silver of 12 deniers.	Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs. cts.	liv. sol. den.	liv. sol. den.	
1202	3 87	2 12 3½	.....	The proportionate value of gold to silver was for a long time :: 1 : 8. In 1220, it was :: 1 : 12.
1256	3 74	2 14 8½		In 1260, St. Louis published an ordinance on the value and kinds of money, and formed a pragmatic sanction against the spoliations of property, &c., by the court of Rome.
1289 to 1291	5 50	3 1 1		In 1284, the revenue of the state 240,000 livres tournois.
1296	7 50	3 7 0	3 3 0	Philippe le Bel.
1304	8 56	7 5 0	3 3 0	Gold remains in western Europe—1285, end of the Crusades.
1312	7 14	2 19 0		Disputes between the king and his barons and the pope—States-general met at Paris.
1314	4 46	3 15 0	4 0 0	Clement V. resides at Avignon—An ell of linen valued at 1 sol 3 deniers; a pound of pepper at 6 sols 4 deniers.
1315	22 37	3 15 0	4 0 0	A great famine.
1316	7 61	3 15 0	4 0 0	Pest in Burgundy—Philippe le Long.
1318	6 20	2 14 0	4 0 0	The taxes equal to one-fifth of the national rents—Emancipation of serfs—A pound of pepper 7 sols 6 deniers—The qualification for a burgher of Paris was the possession of a house of the value of 90 livres tournois = 1254 francs of the present time, or about £42 sterling.
1322	7 41	3 7 6	4 7 9	Charles-le-Bel.
1325	3 50	3 7 6	4 7 9	
1328	5 16	5 11 0	6 0 0	Philippe de Valois.
1333	9 79	4 4 0	3 0 0	Value of a sheep 10 sols 8 deniers; 1 lb. of sugar 75 cents = 8½d. — First appeals against the clergy of France and their spoliations.
1336	4 10	3 12 6	4 4 0	War with England.
1337	4 94	4 13 0	6 0 0	States-general met at Paris—Previous to this time 300 prelates and barons had the right to coin money—They were finally deprived of this nefarious privilege.
1339	13 51			A famine.
1341	3 50	10 0 8	12 0 0	
1342	5 27	12 3 3	15 0 0	The black plague commences.
1345	5 08	3 10 6	5 14 6	

(continued)

Years.	Price of the Hectolitre of Wheat in pure Money.	Real Value of the Marc tournois of pure silver of 12 deniers.	Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs. cts.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
1347	6 07	5 12 0	9 0 0	
1350	20 0	5 14 0	7 10 0	} Famine and black plague.
1351	25 98	7 18 7	10 6 5	
1354	8 80	7 18 9	6 0 0	States-general met at Paris.
1356	2 64	8 10 0	12 0 0	Charles the Bad, King of Navarre—Battle of Poitiers.
1358	2 75	11 1 6½	9 15 0	The " <i>Jacquerie</i> "—States-general met at Compiègne.—Peace with England in 1359.
				Black plague disappears.
1361	9 53	4 5 0	6 0 0	<i>Minot</i> of salt, or less than a bushel, 27 sols 2 deniers—Champagne, Normandy, and Toulouse, reunited to the crown of France.
				Charles V.
1365	6 26	5 0 0	6 0 0	Treaty with Charles the Bad of Navarre.
				The <i>Taille</i> amounted to 300,000 livres tournois.
1366	6 50	5 0 0	6 0 0	War with Spain, purges France of her <i>grande Compagnies</i> .
1368	6 40	5 0 0	6 0 0	Revolt of Guyenne against the English.
1369	11 83	5 0 0	6 0 0	Ordinances of Charles V. generally considered wise.
1372	3 44	5 0 0	6 0 0	Peace with England.
1374	4 69	5 0 0	6 0 0	Charles V. repossessed of all the provinces lost by the battle of Poitiers.
				Charles VI.—1380. Treasure left by Charles V. wasted.
1382	3 13	5 0 0	6 0 0	Gangrenous epidemic, which appeared with the famine of 1350, disappears in 1386.
1390	5 32	5 12 0	6 15 0	
1397	3 54	6 11 6	6 15 0	Grand schism in the Western church.
1400	7 0	6 11 6	6 15 0	Animosities between the houses of Orleans and Burgundy.
				Repression of the schism of the anti-popes.
1405	5 25	6 11 6	6 15 0	A sheep valued at 12 sols 6 deniers.
1407	7 0	6 11 6	6 15 0	Duke of Orleans assassinated.
				The Burgundians and the Armagnacs.
1412	5 25	6 16 6	11 14 0	The faction which governs abolish the right of coinage.
1415	5 30	7 0 0	11 14 0	Battle of Agincourt.
1416	12 30	7 0 0	11 14 0	Jacques Cœur, the regent's and dauphin's silversmith, established the proportion between gold and silver :: 1 : 17,297.
1417	11 30	7 0 0	15 0 0	Great disorders in France; bad harvests and famine; scarcity until 1425.
1418	15 90	9 10 0	15 0 0	
1419	22 60	16 10 0	24 0 0	Isabella of Bavaria takes the regency.
1420	34 40	22 0 0	40 0 0	Treaty of Troy, by which Henry V. of Lancaster becomes King of France.
1421	28 0	27 0 0	40 0 0	A sheep valued at 40 sols.

(continued)

Years.	Price of the Hec- tolitre of Wheat in pure Money.	Real Value of the Marc tour- nois of pure silver of 12 de- niers.	Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs. cts.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
				Charles VII. 1422. — The <i>taille</i> 2,000,000 livres=267,000 mares of pure silver—Pro- portion of gold to silver :: 1 : 11,181.
1426	4 46	6 18 0	7 10 0	The Maid of Orleans appears.
1429	12 97	6 18 0	8 0 0	Council of Basil.
1431	8 10	7 5 0	8 0 0	
1432	17 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	
1437	22 30	8 0 0	.....	Paris taken by Henry VI., and English order re-established in France, accompanied by improving trade and an increasing popu- lation.
1439	39 34	8 0 0	9 0 0	Great scarcity.
1440	4 30	8 0 0	9 0 0	Pragmatic sanction of Bourges against the spo- liations by the Roman church.
1443	12 09	8 0 0	9 0 0	Minot of salt valued at 39 sols 10 deniers; a pound of sugar at 8 sols 9 deniers.
1445	4 20	8 0 0	9 0 0	A permanent army established 1440 to 1450— Invention of printing—The tax called “ <i>taille</i> ” made perpetual.
1447	2 44	8 10 0	9 0 0	A sheep valued at 9 sous=8 <i>d.</i> ; a pound of pepper 5 sols 1 denier.
1450	2 16	8 10 0	9 0 0	The king agrees not to alter the value of money, which had been done before.
1451	2 10	8 10 0	9 0 0	Charles VII. repossesses all his provinces.
1452	1 58	8 10 0	9 0 0	
1454	2 85	8 10 0	9 0 0	Constantinople taken by the Turks, and the Eastern empire ends.
1456	3 95	8 10 0	9 0 0	Money flows from France into Italy for the purchase of liquours, spices, &c., from the Lombards, Florentines, Genoese, and Vene- tians—Wheat exported to Spain, Portugal, and Barbary; wine to Flanders and Ger- many; and salt to various countries.
1460	3 10	8 10 0	9 0 0	The wars of the “Two Roses” in England— The peaceable life of Charles VII. since the peace of Arras.
1462	2 40	8 10 0	11 5 0	Louis XI.—Pragmatic Sanction abolished.
1464	1 01	8 10 0	11 5 0	“ <i>Tailles</i> ” and “the Aids”=4,700,000 livres= 550,000 marks of pure silver.
1466	3 95	8 10 0	11 5 0	War of the Public Weal (<i>Bien publique</i>)—Battle of Montlery — Peace of St. Maur and of Conflans.
1470	1 38	9 3 0	11 5 0	Silk-mills established about this time.
1474	2 90	9 3 0	11 5 0	Louis XI., since 1465, restricted the export- ation of corn by selling the licences to ex- port.
1480	2 80	10 0 0	10 16 0	Religious houses established granaries of re- serve against famine or scarcity.
1482	6 68	10 0 0	10 16 0	Severe frosts.

(continued)

Years.	Price of the Hectolitre of Wheat in pure Money.	Real Value of the Marc tournois of pure silver of 12 deniers.			Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.			PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs. cts.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	
1483	4 0	10	0	0	12	0	0	Charles VIII.—His sister Anne de Beaujeu Regent during his minority—The <i>taille</i> reduced to 2,500,000 livres=250,000 mares of pure silver.
1485	2 23	10	0	0	12	0	0	Luxury of Italian dresses, &c., introduced.
1490	2 24	11	0	0	11l. to 12l.			The Portuguese sail round the Cape of Good Hope.
1492	2 15	11	0	0	11l. to 12l.			Columbus discovers America.
1498	30 01	11	0	0	11l. to 12l.			Louis XII.—Scarcity. The <i>taille</i> 4,700,000 livres = 376,400 marks of pure silver.
1500	1 80	11	0	0	11 10 0			Wars of the Italian states 1508—Pest in Provence—Italians with capital and riches seek refuge and establish themselves in France.
1508	3 95	11	0	0	11 9 4			League of Cambray.
1510	1 18	11	0	0	11 9 4			A sheep worth 23 sols.
1512	2 10	11	0	0	11 9 4			Spices only one-third the price which they cost previously to the Portuguese opening the communication round the Cape of Good Hope to India.
1515	9 55	11	0	0	12 0 0			Francis I.—Revenue of the kingdom 16,000,000 livres tournois=1,450,000 mares of pure silver. The <i>taille</i> amounted to 7,200,000 livres.
1519	3 50	11	0	0	12 0 0			Four great fairs and a bank established at Lyons in 1518.
1521	11 70	12 15 0			13 0 0			War with Charles V. of Spain, in Flanders.
1530	10 13	12 15 0			13 0 0			Treaty of Cambray, which is purchased by Francis I.
1531	14 50	12 15 0			13 0 0			
1532	11 34	12 15 0			13 0 0			About this time the luxury of Francis I. of France, and of Henry VIII. of England, and also of Pope Paul III. in jewellery, pearls, &c., and the general extravagance of countries excessive.
1534	4 51	12 15 0			13 0 0			The French trade to the Levant about this time.
1536	8 43	12 15 0			13 0 0			Provence invaded by Charles V.
1540	4 92	14 0 0			15 0 0			The money of the New World circulates in the Old.
1542	6 24	14 0 0			15 0 0			Francis I. becomes economical since 1537, and at his death left, after paying his debts, 1,750,000 crowns in his treasury valued at 500,000 mares of pure silver.
1544	7 92	14 0 0			15 0 0			Severe winter and pest.
1545	7 90	14 0 0			15 0 0			Champagne invaded by the Germans, and Picardy by the English.

(continued)

Years.	Price of the Hec- tolitre of Wheat in pure Money.	Real Value of the Marc tour- nois of pure silver of 12 de- niers.			Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.			PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs. cts.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	
1547*	5 50	14	0	0	14	0	0	Henry II.—The <i>taille</i> amountd to 12,000,000 livres = 857,142 <i>l.</i> ; the whole revenue to 18,000,000 <i>l.</i>
1550	6 60	14	0	0	15	0	0	Peace with England purchased with money.
1556	13 80	15	0	0	15	0	0	Siege of Metz raised—The troubles of the Guises.
1557	13 60	15	0	0	15	0	0	Edict of Henry II. permitting a free trade in corn even with foreign countries.
1559	8 60	15	0	0	15	0	0	Peace of Château-Cambrises.*
1560	9 30	15	0	0	15	0	0	Minority of Charles IX.—The <i>taille</i> reduced to 8,600,000 louis = 562,000 mares of pure silver.
1562	14 50	15	0	0	15	0	0	Debts of the state 7,000,000* louis—Wars of religion and devastation.
1563	19 40	15	15	4	16	13	4	Disorders and prodigality of Catherine de Medicis.
1564	8 53	15	15	0	16	13	4	Pest at Lyons.
1566	22 55	15	15	0	16	13	4	The price of the setier of corn ceases to be counted in sols. and from this time the prices are reckoned in livres, sols, and deniers, and in this table reduced to hectolitres and francs.
1570	10 90	15	15	0	16	13	4	
1572	16 89	15	15	0	16	13	4	Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Henry III.—Reign of favourites—Prodigality of the court—Value of money raised—The value of the marc of silver raised from 15 livres 13 sols to 19 livres—The "Holy League."
1573	32 15	15	15	0	16	13	4	
1575	10 69	19	0	0	21	5	8	
1576	14 01	19	0	0	21	5	8	Wages of man and horses for a day, 25 sols— A great plague. Beginning of the wars of the League.
1577	9 32	19	0	0	21	5	8	
1580	10 75	19	0	0	21	5	8	
1585	14 20	19	0	0	20	12	4	The principles of free trade, " <i>laissez faire</i> " and " <i>laissez passer</i> ," advocated in 1578 by the <i>Savant Bodin</i> . In 1586, a scarcity and pest in Paris.
1586	34 12	19	0	0	20	12	4	
1587	61 25	19	0	0	20	12	4	Henry IV.—Siege of Paris. The debts left by Henry III. amounted to 339,649,000 livres—Edict permitting im- portation of corn.
1589	9 72	19	0	0	20	12	4	
1590	20 85	19	0	0	20	12	4	
1591	52 83	18	13	0	20	12	4	
1595	42 0	18	13	0	20	12	4	
1597	28 0	18	13	0	20	12	4	Interior peace—A sheep valued at 4 livres, 8 sols.
1598	24 22	18	13	0	20	12	4	Sully, minister—Plague at Marseilles.

(continued)

Years.	Price of the Hectolitre of Wheat in pure Money.	Real Value of the Marc tournois of pure silver of 12 deniers.			Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs. cts.	l.	s.	d.	l. s. d.	
1599	12 85	'18	13	0	0 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pest at Bordeaux—Money in circulation, 200,000,000 livres—Population 16,000,000— <i>Taille</i> 11,400,000, or 570,000 mares of pure silver.
1604	12 46	20	5	4	22 0 0	Religious houses not lending upon interest, kept their grain unsold.
1610	12 40	20	5	4	22 0 0	Henry IV. leaves by the economy of Sully, 63,533,000 livres in his treasury.
1611	12 40	20	5	4	22 0 0	Louis XIII.—Mary de Medicis regent—From 1617 to 1664, the privilege of buying and selling corn granted to partisans and to the finance department.
1618	23 76	20	5	4	22 0 0	
1621	14 19	20	5	4	22 0 0	War with the Protestants.
1625	15 56	20	5	4	22 0 0	Richelieu minister.
1626	27 55	20	5	4	22 0 0	Second Protestant war.
						The army increased to 97,000 men.
1630	17 49	20	5	4	22 0 0	Pest at Toulouse.
						The <i>taille</i> amounts to 43,000,000 livres, or 2,121,000 mares of pure silver.
1638	13 33	23	10	0	27 0 0	The army increased to 180,000 men.
1643	22 48	26	10	0	28 13 8	Louis XIV. — Mazarin prime minister — <i>Taille</i> 5,000,000 livres—2,121,000 mares of silver.
1646	11 17	26	10	0	28 13 8	
1648	19 11	26	10	0	28 13 8	Peace of Westphalia—Civil war of the "Fronde."
1650	33 50	26	10	0	28 13 8	Pest in Provence.
						Mazarin enters Paris.
1654	16 0	26	10	0	28 13 8	Pest in Artois—Mazarin.
1659	19 20	28	10	0	28 13 8	Peace of the Pyrenees.
1661	33 46	28	10	0	28 13 8	Colbert minister—State revenue 100,000,000 livres.
1662	42 14	28	10	0	28 13 8	
1664	21 54	28	10	0	28 13 8	Pest in Provence.
1667	11 34	28	10	0	28 13 8	War against Spain in Flanders.
1668	10 02	28	10	0	28 13 8	Conquest of Franche Comté.
1672	12 28	28	10	0	28 13 8	War with Holland.
1678	18 24	28	10	0	28 13 8	Peace of Nimeguen.
1683	14 23	28	10	0	28 13 8	The heads of families pay a tax equal, in corn, to 2 setiers=6 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
1684	18 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	10	0	28 13 8	Death of Colbert—Money in circulation, 600 million livres=20,370,000 mares of pure silver.
1685	26 22	28	10	0	28 13 8	The exportation of corn permitted—Edict of Nantes revoked.
1686	12 73	28	10	0	28 13 8	Influence of the Jesuits—Madame de Maintenon—Old age of Louis XIV.
1689	8 87	28	10	0	28 13 8	War against all Europe.

(continued)

Years.	Price of the Hectolitre of Wheat in pure Money.		Real Value of the Marc tournois of pure silver of 12 deniers			Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.			PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs.	cts.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	
1692	14	19	31	0	0	31	12	3 ³ / ₄	Exportation of corn prohibited.
1694	43	59	31	0	0	31	16	0 ¹ / ₄	Capitation tax.
1697	19	14	31	0	0	34	19	7 ¹ / ₄	Peace of Ryswick.
1698	22	90	31	0	0	34	19	7 ¹ / ₄	Exportation of corn prohibited under pain of death.
1702	12	02	32	16	0	35	19	9 ³ / ₄	Permission to export.
1703	11	28	34	0	0	34	9	8 ⁷ / ₁₁	War of succession with Spain.
1704	11	0	34	0	0	35	3	6 ³ / ₄	Exportation of corn prohibited.
1707	6	64	34	0	0	40	19	4 ¹ / ₄	
1709	44	15	34	0	0	36	3	6 ³ / ₄	Exportation prohibited—Severe winter.
1710	40	50	34	0	0	43	12	8 ³ / ₄	Mediocre harvest.
1711	15	67	31	0	0	43	12	8 ³ / ₄	
1712	18	76	42	10	10 ¹ / ₂	43	12	8 ³ / ₄	Peace of Utrecht (1712).
1714	26	19	42	10	10 ¹ / ₂	38	3	7 ² / ₁₁	Heads of families pay an impost equal to 2 setiers = 6 ³ / ₄ bushels of wheat.
1715	13	14	31	18	9 ² / ₁₁	32	3	7 ² / ₁₁	The <i>taille</i> = 43,000,000 livres = 1,200,000 mares.
1717	5	50	31	18	9 ² / ₁₁	43	12	3	Debts left due by Louis XIV. = 1,074,496,522 livres tournois.
1720	11	30	60	0	0	63	9	5 ³ / ₄	Pest at Marseilles—Law's scheme.
1721	8	08	11	80	0	89	11	1 ¹ / ₄	
1725	19	40	44	8	0	43	12	8 ³ / ₄	Exportation of corn absolutely prohibited.
1728	12	80	49	15	5	53	8	10 ³ / ₃	A general peace from 1724 to 1741, excepting the war of the succession of Parma.
1730	15	65	49	10	5	53	8	10 ³ / ₃	Administration of Cardinal Fleury.
1733	10	35	49	10	5	53	8	10 ³ / ₃	Scarcity. Cardinal Fleury engages that the religious houses shall always have the produce of two or three harvests in their granaries.
1734	11	30	49	10	5	53	8	10 ³ / ₃	
1735	11	30	49	16	5	53	8	10 ³ / ₃	Permission to export corn.
1739	22	95	49	10	5	53	8	10 ³ / ₃	
1740	27	12	49	10	5	53	8	10 ³ / ₃	Scarcity. Exportation prohibited.
1741	38	10	49	10	5	53	8	10 ³ / ₃	
1743	11	70	49	10	5	53	8	10 ³ / ₃	Death of Cardinal Fleury.
1744	11	05	49	10	5	53	8	10 ³ / ₃	
1751	19	0	49	10	5	53	8	10 ³ / ₃	Partial exportation permitted.
1752	24	75	49	10	5	53	8	10 ³ / ₃	The head of each family pays a tax equal to 4 setiers, or 5 bushels of corn.
1756	9	38	49	10	5	53	8	10 ³ / ₃	
1757	11	91	49	10	5	53	8	10 ³ / ₃	Seven years' war.
1759	11	79	49	17	10	54	1	5	
1760	14	79	49	17	10	54	1	5	The <i>Regulars</i> compelled to have in store two harvests.
1761	10	0	49	17	10	54	1	5	Partial exportation allowed.
1763	9	58	49	17	10	54	1	5	Trade in corn free within France.
1764	10	13	49	17	10	54	1	5	Treaty of Fontainebleau—General peace.
									Permission to export and premium allowed on exportation.

(continued)

Years.	Price of the Hectolitre of Wheat in pure Money.	Real Value of the Marc tournois of pure silver of 12 deniers.	Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs. cts.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
1767	11 34	49 17 10	54 1 5	The monopoly of corn neutralized by the Intendants of provinces.
1768	10 02	49 17 10	54 1 5	Premium on exportation allowed.
1770	10 60	49 17 10	54 1 5	Prohibition to export—Bankruptcy of the Abbé.
1771	11 78	49 17 10	54 1 5	
1774	14 60	49 17 10	54 1 5	Permission to export—Death of Louis XV.
1775	15 93	49 17 10	54 1 5	American War.
1778	14 70	49 17 10	54 1 5	
1780	12 62	49 17 10	54 1 5	
1783	15 07	49 17 10	54 1 5	Peace of Versailles.
1784	15 25	49 17 10	54 1 5	
1785	14 89	49 17 10	54 1 5	Gold to Silver :: 1 : 15,431.
1786	14 12	49 17 10	54 1 5	
1787	14 18	49 17 10	54 1 5	Partial exportation allowed.
1788	16 12	49 17 10	54 1 5	Generally deficient harvest.
1789	21 90	49 17 10	54 1 5	National assembly—Tithes abolished.
1790	19 48	49 17 10	54 1 5	
1791	16 25	49 17 10	54 1 5	
1794	{ Nore-	...	...	National Convention.
1795	{ turns	...	...	Corn paid for in money.
1797	19 49	...	...
1798	16 25	...	...	Consulate.
1800	30 43	...	...	Partial exportation allowed.
1801	22 47	...	...
1802	24 35	...	...	Peace of Luneville and preliminaries of the peace of Amiens signed in 1802.
1803	24 65	...	...
1804	19 21	...	...	War.
1805	19 05	...	...	French Empire.
1806	19 41	...	...
1807	18 93	...	...
1808	16 58	...	...	Invasion of Spain.
1809	14 93	55 96	{ silver coin à 906-1000, gold à 901-1000.	
1810	19 68	55 96	Idem.	Continental blockade.
1811	26 19	55 96	Idem.	
1812	34 35	55 96	Idem.	Exportation prohibited.
1813	22 58	55 96	Idem.	
1814	17 73	55 96	Idem.	Peace of Paris.
1815	19 53	55 96	Idem.	Congress of Vienna—Treaty of Paris.
1816	28 31	55 96	Idem.	Revenue of the state under Louis XVIII., 1,100,000, of which one third was direct taxation.
1817	36 16	55 96	Idem.	
1818	24 65	55 96	Idem.	
1819	18 43	54 73	Idem.	Gold to silver :: 1 : 15,134.

(continued)

Years.	Price of the Hectolitre of Wheat in pure Money.	Real Value of the Marc t-ur nois of pure silver of 12 deniers.	Legal Value of the Marc of silver in coin.	PRINCIPAL EVENTS.
	frs. cts.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
1820	16 60	54 73	silver coin à 906-1000, gold à 901-1000.	New Corn-law.
1821	18 65	54 73	Idem.	New law, imposing high duties on foreign iron, to augment the price of wood in France. This tax imposes an indirect annual burden according to M. Annison of 49,522,000 frs. on agricultural operations.
1822	15 08	...	...	Generally good harvests.
1823	17 20	...	...
1824	15 86	...	...
1825	14 80	...	...	Charles X.
1826	15 23	...	...
1827	15 97	...	...	Prices governed by the good, bad, or average crops.
1828	20 44	...	...
1829	22 34	...	...
1830	21 29	...	...	Revolution. Louis Philippe—Only tolerable harvests. Octroi duties decreased.
1831	22 41	...	...
1832	21 85	...	...	Good harvests. Octroi duties greatly increased on wine, &c.
1833	15 62	...	...
1834	15 25	...	...
1835	15 25	...	...
1836	16 37	...	...	Importations of corn exceed the exports.
1837	15 10	54 73	Idem.	Prices vary in one market in France, greatly from those in another part. Exportations to Algiers and other colonies, and Spain, more than two-thirds of the whole exports of corn and flour.
1838	to 18 50	...	...
1839	14 50	...	...
1840	to 21 50	...	...
1841	16 40	...	...	Remarkable, but gradual, decrease in the number of live cattle in proportion to the number of inhabitants.
1842	to 21 25	...	...
1843	21 06	...	...
1844	to 22 42	...	...
1845	24 96	...	...
1846	26 25	...	...
1847	21 06	...	...
1848	21 25	...	...
1849	22 40	...	...
1850	24 96	...	...

CHAPTER VII.

LIVE STOCK.

From the statistical accounts collected by the Councils-general of Agriculture, &c., and published during the session of 1841, it appears that France possessed, in 1830, for a population of 31,815,000 inhabitants—

391,100 Bulls	being 12 Bulls	} per 1000 inhabitants.
2,033,000 Oxen	„ 64 Oxen	
4,628,300 Cows	„ 145 Cows	
2,078,200 Calves	„ 65 Calves	
<hr/>		
Total 9,130,600 head	„ 286 head.	
And 29,130,200 Sheep	„ 915 head.	

In 1840 the numbers for a population of 34,226,000 inhabitants were—

399,000 Bulls	being 11 Bulls	} per 1000 inhabitants.
1,968,800 Oxen	„ 57 Oxen	
5,501,800 Cows	„ 161 Cows	
2,066,800 Calves	„ 61 Calves	
<hr/>		
Total 9,936,400 head	„ 290 head	
And 32,151,430 Sheep	„ 939 head	

So that between the one epoch and the other we find the following differences:

Bulls	7,900 more and per 1000 inhabitants	0.4 do. less.
Oxen	64,200 less „ „	7.0 do. less.
Cows	873,500 more „ „	16.0 do. more.
Calves	11,400 less „ „	4.0 do. less.
Sheep	3,021,199 more „ „	24.0 do. more.

In 1830 there were 46.08 oxen for 100.00 cows, and in 1840 there were only 37.78 oxen for 100.00 cows.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

In 1830 the numbers slaughtered in the whole kingdom were—

483,300 Oxen	being 15.2	} per 1000 inhabitants.
635,700 Cows	„ 19.9	
2,250,200 Calves	„ 70.7	
<hr/>		
Total 3,369,200 head	„ 105.8	
And 5,837,100 Sheep	„ 183.4	

In 1840 the number slaughtered were—

492,900 Oxen	being 14.4	} per 1000 inhabitants.
718,900 Cows	„ 21.0	
2,487,400 Calves	„ 72.7	
<hr/>		
Total 3,699,200 head	„ 108.1	
And 5,804,700 Sheep	„ 169.5	

TABLE showing the number of Cattle and Sheep exported from France from 1792 to 1740 inclusive.

Y E A R S.	C A T T L E.					S H E E P.		
	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows	Young cattle.	Calves.	TOTAL.	Sheep.	Lambs.	TOTAL.
1792	12,440	...	...	2350	14,790	153,021	...	153,021
1815	4,588	3949	...	2428	10,965	89,130	...	89,130
1816	7,914	6727	65	1212	15,913	223,515	283	223,798
1817	7,804	6930	556	1127	16,417	214,494	1765	216,259
1818	6,347	5775	101	595	12,818	174,808	1154	175,962
1819	6,203	4810	402	1566	12,981	187,711	6511	194,222
1820	6,116	5074	520	1467	13,177	162,560	8278	170,838
1821	3,706	3432	855	1161	9,154	47,774	6629	154,403
1822	3,907	4376	533	766	9,582	75,400	4638	180,038
1823	15,136	9036	74	1158	25,404	139,796	3025	142,821
1824	8,808	4589	428	996	14,821	121,710	4251	125,961
1825	9,063	4417	708	1107	15,295	93,946	3696	97,642
1826	10,138	4608	312	1011	16,069	86,720	2826	89,546
1827	9,668	4626	370	993	15,657	81,763	3890	85,653
1828	6,592	2665	645	778	10,680	55,631	3963	59,594
1829	4,161	1369	367	553	6,450	24,988	3603	28,591
1830	5,280	801	652	558	7,291	21,029	2147	23,176
1831	5,462	1113	370	655	7,600	19,644	2834	22,478
1832	4,609	1545	275	728	7,157	18,741	2822	21,563
1833	5,660	2395	601	1156	9,812	24,601	3797	28,398
1834	6,224	2577	371	1137	10,309	29,121	5022	34,143
1835	5,953	1829	403	946	9,131	22,456	4040	26,496
1836	10,556	8866	338	1114	20,874	31,297	5169	36,466
1837	9,296	8837	459	1242	19,834	33,961	4372	38,333
1838 { Oxen 7,207 { Bulls 231	7,438	5652	430	1445	14,965	39,027	3654	42,681
1839 { Oxen 6,407 { Bulls 172								
1840 { Oxen 6,337 { Bulls 291	6,628	3225	502	2174	12,529	87,274	4995	92,269

The average prices of oxen, cows, and calves, weighed alive, were per kilogramme—

	fr. cents.	
In 1822	0	87
1839	1	9—increase 22 centimes.
1841	1	36 do. 49 do.

The increase of price is stated to have been regular, and caused by the gradual disproportion of the quality of meat to the annual increase of population.

The prices alive per kilogramme were :—

	In 1822.		In 1841.		Increase.	
	fr.	c.	fr.	c.	fr.	c.
For Oxen	0	86.6	1	35	0	48.4
Cows	0	74	1	15	0	41
Calves	1	03	1	70	0	67
Sheep	0	90	1	53	0	63

TABLE showing the Cattle and Sheep imported into France, for five Years, 1835 to 1839, and the Countries from whence imported.

Animals imported from 1835 to 1839.	COUNTRIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.										Total of Importations of all kinds.	
	Germany.		Prussia.		Netherlands.		Switzerland.		Sardinia.		Spain.	
	Number of Animals.	Proportion per cent.	Number of Animals.	Proportion per cent.	Number of Animals.	Proportion per cent.	Number of Animals.	Proportion per cent.	Number of Animals.	Proportion per cent.	Number of Animals.	Proportion per cent.
Oxen { total	11,252		7,495		5,506		337		2,545		198	
{ average	2,250	11.2	1,490	27.4	1,101	20.2	67	1.2	509	9.3	40	0.7
Cows..... { total	1,388		1,418		58,264		5,619		2,133		200	
{ average	376	2.0	280	2.1	10,652	84.0	1,123	8.1	486	3.5	40	0.3
Bulls and young Cattle. { total	7,339		8,077		77,53		3,830		906		88	
{ average	1,407	33.5	415	0.4	1550	35.2	766	17.1	181	4.1	17	0.4
Calves.... { total	8914		714		22,937		14,367		1,569		2,424	
{ average	1,782	17.5	142	1.1	4,587	45.0	2,873	28.1	313	3.0	484	4.7
Total average of importation for all kinds..											33,919	
Sheep.... { total	332,145		3,134		186,017		114,588		9,321		1,660	
{ average	66,429	51.2	686	0.5	37,203	28.8	22,917	17.7	1,861	1.5	332	0.3
											647,168	
											129,433	

CHAPTER VIII.

WINES OF FRANCE.

M. L. Le Clerc, in his instructive article on Wines, in the *Encyclopédie du Commerçant*,* says, "France is essentially a wine growing country. Her sandy soils, her deserts, the crests of her mountains, even her rocks, have been transformed into vineyards, which yield wines, of the most agreeable taste, and of the most delicate aroma, with a lightness which renders them inoffensive: qualities which create a demand for them in all parts of the globe. Their price varies from 10 to 100 francs the hectolitre,† or probably to an average of about 17 francs. The total value at this price amounts to about 600,000,000 francs, 24,000,000*l.* sterling; a value, however, which the fecundity of the French soil is capable of increasing to double the present amount, if greater outlets were opened

* The Information and statements relative to the wines of France are condensed from official returns, from the *Oenologie Française* of M. Cuvoleau, from the work of M. Chaptal, from the Encyclopedia above quoted, and from Dr. Bowring's ample report on French wines.

† Eight shillings to eighty shillings for about 26 imperial gallons.

for so splendid a production." M. Cavoleau estimates the vineyards of all France, in 1827 as equal to 1,736,056 hectares, or 4,265,000 British acres. The average quantity of wine produced at 36,945,820 hectolitres, or 812,808,040 gallons, and the value at 540,389,298 frs., or 21,615,572*l.* sterling. Other estimates are higher than these. M. Cavoleau states, that 5½ millions of hectolitres, or about 115 millions of gallons are distilled into Brandy.

M. Chaptal considered that in 1819-20, there were under vine culture 1,613,930 hectares, producing about 35,358,890 hectolitres of wine; that is about *one-seventeenth* part less land, and about *one thirty-sixth* less wine than M. Cavoleau's estimate for 1827. M. Chaptal again calculates the value at 718,941,675 frs., or 28,757,677*l.*, or an average of 9*d.* per gallon.

In 1824 the Department of Finance report the produce of wines to be 35,000,000 hectolitres, the area of vineyards 1,728,000 hectares, or 4,274,398 acres, and the value of the wine to be 538,000,000 frs., or 21,520,000*l.*, about 6¾*d.* per gallon.

According to the statement given to Dr. Bowring, by M. Boursy, the Director of the Administration of Indirect Taxes, the estimated wine production of France from 1829 to 1833, gives an average of about 27,000,000 of hectolitres. "As this statement," says Dr. Bowring, "is grounded on the receipts of the Administration, or the reports of the subordinate collectors, there can be little doubt that it comes far short of the real produce of the vineyards of France,—as it is generally known a large quantity of wine escapes all fiscal contributions. As a means of comparison, however, the document is highly interesting and valuable."

"The annual sale of wine in France is estimated at 300,000,000 frs., making 12,000,000*l.* sterling, which supposes to every individual in France an average consumption of wine to the extent of about eight shillings sterling per annum.*"

There are three sorts of duties paid on wines in France.†

<i>Circulation duty.</i> —Recovered when the wine quits the producer, and charged at 1.50 fr. per hectolitre	frs. 8,800,000
<i>Entry duty.</i> —Recovered on the entrance into different towns, varying in amount according to their population	15,600,000
<i>Retail duty.</i> —Fifteen per cent. on the sale price	36,300,000
<i>Paris.</i> — <i>Extra-City duty</i>	11,300,000
	<hr/> 72,000,000

• Or about 2,900,000*l.* sterling.

The *Recoltans*,* or growers of wine, are calculated at 1,800,000 persons, and the sellers (*Cabaretiers*) at 240,000.†

It has been estimated that of 40,000,000 hectolitres produced in France,

* M. Pasquier's (Administration of Indirect Taxes) Statement, p. 11.

† Commission instituée pour examiner les Impôts sur les Boissons, p. 13.

‡ Ibid., p. 20.

not more than 14,000,000 pay the duty; so that 26,000,000 hectolitres, or 572,000,000 gallons escape: being either drunk without the barriers, or smuggled into the towns. It appears according to the official returns, that 4,000,000 hectolitres, or 88,000,000 gallons are fraudulently abstracted from duty, and the following table has been given as approximative to the real facts.*

	Hectolitres.	Gallons.
The whole produce of France is stated to be . . .	42,000,000	924,000,000
And is thus disposed of:—		
Consumed by the proprietors, not being subject to duty . . .	9,000,000	198,000,000 <i>a</i>
Employed in the manufacture of Brandy . . .	6,440,000	141,680,000 <i>b</i>
Loss and waste among the growers . . .	4,152,000	91,344,000 <i>c</i>
Do. in conveyance, and in the hands of dealers . . .	2,000,000	44,000,000 <i>d</i>
Exported . . .	1,115,000	24,530,000 <i>e</i>
For the manufacture of Vinegar . . .	500,000	11,000,000 <i>f</i>
Duty recovered on consumption . . .	14,000,000	308,000,000 <i>g</i>
And the fraudulent consumption . . .	4,793,000	105,466,000 <i>h</i>

“By these official statements, it would appear that the consumption in France, taking the population at 33,000,000, and estimating *a g h* as the amounts consumed (viz., 601,446,000 gallons), that the annual average consumption of wine is about 18 gallons per annum per individual.

“It appears that France has exports to foreign countries, about $\frac{1}{80}$ th part of her production, viz., 1,115,000 hectolitres; of that quantity England consumed, in 1830, 316,078 gallons, or 14,367 hectolitres, being about $\frac{1}{7}$ th of the whole amount exported, and $\frac{1}{29\frac{1}{2}}$ part of the whole of the produce of France; that is to say, France produces nearly three thousand times the quantity of wine that she exports to the United Kingdom.

“The disproportionate consumption of the towns to the open country in France is very remarkable:—7,500,000 inhabitants of towns consume 8,670,293 hectolitres, or nearly 26 gallons per individual; 25,500,000 inhabitants of the country consume 19,122,707 hectolitres, or about $16\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per individual:—that is, supposing all the wine which enters the towns pays the duty; but as there is good reason to believe that one-third, at least, escapes, the average consumption in the towns may be estimated as double that of the agricultural districts, though so large a proportion of that consumed in these districts is duty free.

“The loss by evaporation only is variously estimated, and in Sauterne it is calculated at 12 per cent. per annum on the small, and only 5 per cent on the large casks. In the Garonne district, 10 per cent on the small, and only $\frac{1}{10}$ on the very large vessels, such as the *foudres* of 150 hectolitres, or 675 gallons.”

* Commission instituée pour examiner les Impôts sur les Boissons, p. 22.

The same writer, before entering upon the causes which limit the markets for French wines, and after treating of the wines of other countries, observes, "We arrive in France. Let us pass onwards to those fertile valleys that we may describe the quantities which distinguish their best wines."

Ten departments; viz.—*Somme, Calvados, Côtes-du-Nord, Creuse, Finisterre, Manche, Orne, Pas de Calais, Seine Inférieure, and Nord*, yield few vines.

In seventy-six departments vineyards abound. These departments are classed, according to the rivers which flow through them, in valleys; viz.—

1st. The valley of the Garonne, the Charente, and the Adour.

This region comprises 17 departments; viz.—*Charente, Charente-Inférieure, Gironde, Haute-Garonne, Lot-et-Garonne, Dordogne, Tarn-et-Garonne, Gers, Lot, Le Tarn, Landes, Basses-Pyrénées, Hautes-Pyrénées, Arriège, Aveyron, Cantal, and Corrèze*, besides some portion of the adjoining departments. The whole surface occupied in this valley by vineyards, in 1836, is estimated by M. Le Clerc at 900,000 hectares (2,226,304 statute acres).

M. Cavoleau states, that of the above seventeen departments, *Charente, Charente-Inférieure, and Gironde*, comprised 360,000 hectares of vineyards, producing 5,423,200 hectolitres of wine; *Dordogne, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Gers, and Haute-Garonne* comprised 275,000 hectares, producing 3,569,084 hectolitres of wine; *Tarn, Tarnet, Garonne, Landes, and the two Pyrénées*, 106,000 hectares, producing 1,820,267 hectolitres of wine; *Arriège, Aveyron, and Corrèze*, 38,500 hectares, producing 395,576 hectolitres of wine; and *Cantal* only 400 hectares, producing 4320 hectolitres of wine, amounting in round numbers to 833,900 hectares of vineyards producing 11,212,437 hectolitres of wine. He probably adds some portion of the vineyards within the borders of the adjoining departments, as the number of hectares of land is 66,100 less than the estimate of M. le Clerc, in 1836.

"These," says Le Clerc, "include the rich vineyards of the old *Bordelais*, the wines of which have long been famed for their purity of quality, limpid colour, delicate *bouquet* and taste,—a merely perceptible astringency, without acidity or roughness; constituting a generous, delicious beverage, of tonic and slightly aperitive effect when taken with moderation."

The *Bordelais* produces an almost countless variety of wines, which have long been divided into classes, according to their quality and value. It may, however, be observed that several of the lower classes, are esteemed nearly equal to some of those classed in the second scale, and that the abundance of the less renowned, and the scarcity of the more famed, often creates the difference of price.

The *Bordelais* wines are divided according to the statistics of the Gironde, into the following classes: viz.—

FIRST CLASS. *Château-Margaux, Château-Lafitte, Château-Latour, and*

Haut-Brion. The average growth of these four vintages is estimated at from 400 to 450 tuns of about 912 litres each, or about 240 English wine gallons, the average value per tun being from 2400 francs to 3000 francs. This value is frequently doubled when age has developed the perfection of these delicious wines. The three first are usually milder, and of more value and repute than Haut-Brion.

SECOND CLASS. *Rauzan, Branne Mouton, Léoville, Gruau, La-Rose, Pichon-Longueville, Durfort, Degorse, Lascombe, Cos-Destournelle.* The growth of these vineyards produce about 850 tuns annually. They are sold at from 2000 to 2200 francs per tun, but seldom under their real names. When once taken away from the estates, they usually are named as if one of the wines of the first class.

THIRD CLASS. *Château d'Issan, Pougéots,* several growths of the *Cantenac* and *Margaux* vineyards, *Malescot, Ferrière, Giscours, Langoa, Bergeron, Cabarus, Calon-Ségur, Mont-Rosé, La Noir.* These vineyards yield about 1100 tuns, sold at about 1700 to 1800 francs.

FOURTH CLASS. *First Division.* The *Saint-Julien, Bechevelle, Saint-Pierre, Château de Bechevelle, Château-Carnot,* some parts of the *Margaux* and *Catanac* vineyards,—all producing about 650 tuns, sold at from 1200 to 1500 francs. The *Second Division* includes the great vineyards of *Pauillac,* and *St.-Estéphe,* and some parts of *Labarde* and *Margaux,* which produce about 1000 tons of wine, sold at from 1000 to 1200 francs of generous and wholesome wines. There has been a *fifth class* established for some time, which includes several good wines of *Pauillac, St.-Estéphe, Saint-Julien, Soussans, Labarde, Ludon, Macau,* and *Catenac,* sold at from 700 to 800 francs per tun. These classes constitute the fine wines to which we give the general name of *Claret*; and even in France the fifth class is sold in the towns, as *Lafitte, Château-Margaux, &c.* The high duties prevent the importation into England of the fourth and fifth claret wines: for which a strongly adulterated wine is very generally substituted. The difference in the quality between these fine wines of the *Bordelais,* and those called *vins ordinaires,* sold at from 300 to 400 francs per tun, arises more from the want of capital, and the object of obtaining quantity at the expense of quality, on the part of the small vine-growers. The ordinary wines are, however, often a sound and generous beverage.

Several of the white wines of the *Bordelais* are highly esteemed; especially *Sauterne* (considered by the French the rival of Rhenish wines). *St.-Emilion,* a delicious wine in quality and aroma, and *vin de graves,* are sold sometimes as high as 3000 francs the tun.

“The production of the *Bordelais* vintages,” says M. Le Clerc, “is remarkably variable. In 1837 the department of the Gironde yielded 2,213,624 hectolitres. In 1838 only 1,149,116.”

The white wines of the *Dordogne* are esteemed for their colour and *bouquet*, especially the wines of the canton of *Bergerac*.

The department of *Le Lot* only yields strong rough coarse wines.

Tarn yields wines resembling those of Burgundy, and the cantons of *Alby* and *Gillac* export them extensively to Holland and to the colonies, through Bordeaux.

In the *Haute-Garonne* the wines are sold on the spot at remarkably low prices, from the expense of transport and the want of a market. The *Lower Pyrenees* produce a white and red wine called Jurançon, which is much esteemed in the country.

In *Gers*, the wines are distilled, and the spirit called *armagnac* is milder and more delicate than *cognac*.

The two departments of *Charente* yield no wines of reputation, they however produce the best distilled spirits or cognac brandy.

Notwithstanding the excellent quality of the wines of this great vine-growing region, there is no class of French citizens who have suffered so greatly by the effects of restrictive commercial legislation as the vine-growers and distillers of the *Bordelais* and the two *Charentes*.

THE SECOND GRAND DIVISION of the vineyards of France, comprehends those of the *valley* or *valleys* of the *Rhone* and *Saone*, and the other rivers falling into the Mediterranean. Some of the wines of this region which are of ancient repute; especially those of *Arbois* and *Château Chalon*, have, to this day, retained at least their original excellence of quality. The wines called *Arsures*, though little known in Paris, are celebrated in the place of growth for a slight strawberry aroma, and as a fine *liqueur*, as well as for something approaching in taste to that of a mild old sherry-wine. Several wines of the south, as those of the *Bagnols* in the eastern Pyrenees, and various wines of Languedoc, as the red *Roussillon*, and some others which resemble Madeira,—the strong white Picardan and dry white Roussillon, which are often made the bases of wines sold as sherry and Madeira, are strong wines; the *Rivesaltes*, red and white, *Lunel*,—and the *Frontignac* wines are sweet Muscadel, or ladies' wines; the *Maccabeo* resembles Tokay. *Châteaux Neuf-de-Pape*, grown in Vaucluse, is, when pure, a delicious rich claret wine, "but," says M. Le Clerc, "not often sold in its authentic state. In Vaucluse a great number of proprietors mix brandy with their wines, and sell them for *Granaches*, the general name in Languedoc for Muscadel *liqueur* wines." The wines of Languedoc are chiefly exported from *Cette*. In the country round Carcassonne, which is also the seat of active cheap woollen manufactures, there have arisen extensive distilleries. The department of *Le Gard*, in which there are various manufactures, produces about one million hectolitres of wine. Several of these, chiefly red, are light and generous, others are rich and strong. At *Calvisson*, not far

from Nismes, a delicious claret-like wine is made. Of the strong wines a great portion are distilled and carried for sale to Cette.

The department of the *Bouches du Rhône* yields several wines, the growth of which is increasing; but they are considered to want the conservative principle, and soon degenerate. The red wines of *Sainte-Marthe*, *St.-Louis*, and *Seon*, and the white wines of *Cassis* and *Seon*, are however much esteemed. At *Marseilles*, which has an extensive wine trade, the wines of the south, as well as many others are mixed and especially prepared for, and exported to foreign markets. *Liqueurs*, from vinous distillation and sweetened, form also in the south a branch of considerable importance. The department of the *Var*, the most easterly on the Mediterranean, produces wines, especially the red wines of *Bandol*, which improve by age and a sea voyage, are esteemed generally along the littoral of the Mediterranean, and also in South America. The same cause, restrictive legislation, limits the consumption of southern French wines in the markets of the world, as that which paralyzes the sale of Bordeaux wines. The departments upwards through which the Rhône flows, are celebrated for strong and also for some of the more delicious wines. *Isere* on the east, boasts very justly of a sound but rather strong wine, the growth of the vineyards of *Côte-Saint-André*, and produces also good ordinary wines. The department of the *Ardeche* exports wines, even to Bordeaux, to be there prepared for foreign markets. The white and red wines of *St. Peray* are celebrated in France, but they may be considered as wines which do not bear transportation, especially by sea; the white is a slightly sparkling wine, resembling a sweet Champagne, and exported to Germany, and sometimes to England.

The department of the Rhône, of which Lyons is the capital, produces the wines of *Beaujolais*, also those of *Chenas*, *Fleury*, *Morgon*, and *Julienas*. In the south are produced the celebrated *Côte-rôti* and *Condrieu* wines. "But these," observes M. Le Clerc, "are seldom procured in their authentic purity. Of the wines of the valley of the Rhône, the most justly celebrated are the Hermitage wines grown near Tain in the department of Drome on the east banks of the Rhone, about twenty leagues below Lyons. This magnificent vineyard produces," says M. Le Clerc, "wines which may be truly called *admirable*." According to M. Machon's account, published in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Oenologie* for 1836, they owe (like many of the best wines of France, as the *Clos Vougeot* for example) their original excellence to the monks who formerly possessed these vineyards, and who prepared their wines with minute care and labour and preserved them until age developed their fine qualities. The wines of the great Hermitage vineyard are divided into TWELVE CLASSES called *Mas*, viz.—*Mas de Greffieux*, *Mas de Meul*, *Mas de Besset*, *Mas de la Chapelle*, *Mas de Cocoules*, *Mas de Murets*, *Mas de Disnières*, *Mas de l'Hermitage*,

Mas de Péléat, Mas de la Pierrelle, Mas du Colombier, and Mas de Varogues. The *Mas de Greffieux*, of small extent, yields the best wine, that of *Meal* is nearly as good; while the produce of *Bessar*, though not so fine nor so durable, is much sooner fit for consumption. The other classes are considered as gradually descending in quality, while all maintain a mellifluous *gout*, a colour and perfume, which imparts to them great repute and value. The best for keeping, are made by mixing the first three classes, and should not be drunk until five years old, after which age it gains greater perfection until twenty-five to thirty years old. It should be kept long in wood, and should be carefully racked from one cask into another at least three times the first year, and twice the second. Generally it requires constant attention to prevent its degenerating, and should be *fined* several times before being bottled. The quantity of white *Hermitage* produced does never exceed 300 hectolitres (about 7200 imperial gallons). But this white wine, the produce of good vintages, may be regarded as the best in France,—rich in taste, brisk, delicious, and to this alone attaches the aroma of the flower of almonds and of violet. It has been known to have kept without deterioration for a century; and is never known, if properly made, to degenerate. The red *Hermitage* wines are often carried to *Bordeaux* to mix with those of the *Gironde*. The quantity of real *Hermitage* wines produced by the best vintages does not exceed 2200 hectolitres; but more than 50,000 are sold under this name.”

Burgundy Wines.—These are chiefly the wines of the *Côte d'Or*, the capital of which is *Burgundy*, and the wines of the *Saone* and *Loire*. Of the first *Clos Vougeot, Vone, Chambolle, Nuits, Beaune, Aloxe, Savigny, Volnay, Pomard, Romanée Merseault, Puligny, Montrachet, Chassange, Santenay, Chambertin, Corton, Richebourg*. “What a brilliant and noble family of wines, what riches for the fortunate department which they animate!” The *Clos Vougeot*, the most in repute, is said by M. Le Clerc not now to deserve its ancient fame, owing to carelessness in its manufacture. Of the others, *Chambertin, Nuits, Pomard, Volnay* and *Romanée* are excellent, and the best of all, if procured in their pure state. As to *Romanée Conti*, the whole vineyard does not exceed two hectares. Of the wines of *Saone* and *Loire*, those of *Chalons* and *Macon* are the best; and though not so much esteemed as the wines of the *Côte d'Or*, approach them very nearly, and are altogether considered in France more sound, and bear transport with little risk of deterioration. They mix more agreeably with water, and are more generally drunk as such, either as breakfast or dinner wines, than probably any other. The number of hectares of land and hectolitres of wine produced in the region of the *Rhone* and rivers falling into the *Mediterranean* are, according to M. Cavoiseau as follow: viz.—

Departments.	Hectares.	Hectolitres.	Departments.	Hectares.	Hectolitres.
Pyrenees Oriental	29,913	343,968	Ain	16,418	373,818
Aude	36,064	601,775	Rhone	18,126	458,000
Herauld	91,941	1,713,600	Jura	16,487	308,297
Gand	51,198	1,094,612	Isere	10,665	308,851
Bouches du Rhone	27,338	590,224	The two Alps	9,450	208,700
Var	15,895	693,448	Saone-et-Loire	30,708	600,942
Vaucluse	22,038	362,208	Côte d'Or	25,351	578,252
Ardeche	14,929	224,322	Haute-Saone	10,698	232,378
Drome	28,212	507,908	Doubs	6,625	139,978
	317,528	6,132,065		144,528	3,269,216

Being a total of 462,056 hectares, yielding 9,401,281 hectolitres of wine.

THE THIRD VALLEY, or wine region, is that which is watered by the magnificent *Loire* and its tributaries. Several good wines, most of them consumed in the country, are produced by the vineyards of this valley. Generally it does not comprehend a great wine country, at least not for the higher classes of wine. The upper departments in the valley, those of the *Loire* and *Allier*, have few or no vineyards of repute. In *Nievre*, the vineyard of *Pouilly-sur-Loire* produces a wine sold in Paris as *vin de graves*. The department of *Cher* supplies the wines of which the best Orleans vinegar is made. *Loiret*, of which the city of Orleans is the capital, is celebrated more for the quantity than the quality produced: the best vinegars are made of these wines; and the vineyards of Orleans and Beaugency send to Paris a great quantity of the ordinary wines drunk in that capital. The department of *Loire-et-Cher* produces the *vins noirs*, so called on account of their dark red colour, and the wines of the little district of *Mer* are excellent light breakfast-wines. In the department of *Indre-et-Loire*, the vineyards of *Bourgueil*, *Chinon*, *Vouvray*, and *Joué* produce good wines when carefully made. They are exported to Holland and Belgium as first-rate Bordeaux wines. A *vin de Paille*, made of grapes half-dried on the vines, separating the good grapes from the decayed, has been made near Tours, by the Count Odart, for domestic use, which is said to rival the finest Madeira. The departments of *Vienne* and the two *Sevres*, are reputed for brandy more than for wine. The department of the *Maine-et-Loire*, and of the *Loire-Inférieure*, produce good white wines, which are exported to the north of Europe. The wines of *Saumur* are red and generous. The wines skilfully prepared in the champagne manner (*vins champagnisés*) by M. Lesourd Delille, of Angers, were the only ones which appeared at the public exposition of 1839 in Paris.

The departments of the *Loire* and its tributaries have 354,800 hectares under vine cultivation, and produce annually, according to M. Cavoleau, 6,978,709 hectolitres of wine; viz. —

Departments.	Hectares.	Hectolitres.	Departments.	Hectares.	Hectolitres.
Pay de Dome . . .	21,436	352,859	Indre . . .	16,625	282,560
Allier . . .	15,240	288,866	Indre-et-Loire . . .	28,310	665,224
The three Loires, Loire-et-Cher, and Loiret . . .	96,702	2,518,520	Vendee . . .	13,374	336,982
Nievre . . .	8,054	161,664	The two Viennes . . .	23,774	471,967
Maine-et-Loire . . .	26,401	493,542	The two Sevres . . .	15,825	264,236
Creuse . . .	66,316	660,704	Sarthe . . .	9,689	148,753
Cher . . .	13,054	332,832	Total . . .	354,800	6,978,709

THE FOURTH CLASS OF VALLEYS, or vine regions, is that through which the Seine, Yonne, and Marne flow.

The Yonne has long been celebrated for the quantity which its vineyards have yielded. "But there are now none," says M. Le Clerc, "like those fine wines which once formed the consolation and the fortunes of the monks and canons of Auxerrois." The wines of *Châinnette*, *Migraine*, *Irancy*, *Coulanges*, and *Junay*, are, however, liquids of much repute, and *chablis* is the best breakfast and oyster wine in France. *Joigny*, *Vermanton*, and the *Côte-St.-Jacques* produce estimable wines when well made, and the sparkling Burgundy of this district are the best of the kind "for somewhat aged heads to drink." *Bar-sur-Aube*, and the vineyards of the *Trois Riceys*, produce good wines when carefully made, but they are often mixed and adulterated.

The department has about 33,630 hectares under vine cultivation, producing annually, according to Cavoleau, 884,604 hectolitres.

The Marne flows through the Champagne country, which, according to M. Le Clerc, forms "the œnologic glory of France." "Vin de Champagne," he says, "expresses all that is the most, *gracieux*, gay, lively, popular, and the most French of liquids. Mankind cannot resist champagne supposing it of a good vintage, and made with the minute carefulness and talent necessary to obtain a limpid wine, *staged* to a certain point, sparkling without excess, and which, if it rests ten minutes in the glass, retains all its perfections. Unhappily the real and great champagne wine is difficult to find. The general late preference for sparkling wines has led many vine-growers to *champagnisé* their white wines, and this fictitious champagne being sold at a low price, the vineyard proprietors of the Champagne country suffers greatly from the competition. Millions of bottles of fictitious champagne are sold in France at from two to three francs. The whole valley and plains of the Marne produce about 80,000 hectolitres of sparkling wines; and about 120,000 of red wines, which are delicate, and not easily preserved."

Dry Sillery and Ay, *non mousseux* or *demi mousseux*, are the most esteemed: after which the white and rose wines of the same vintages, and those of *Rheims*, *Epernay*, *Avise*, *Mareuil*, *Pierry*, &c. The champagne *mousseux* and *non mousseux*, rose, white, &c., do not attain their perfection until three years in bottle. They acquire greater perfection with age, and if originally sound are excellent until forty years old.

All the departments of this region contain the following number of hectares under cultivation, and produce the following quantity of wine :

	Hectares.	Hectolitres.
The two Marnes	31,249	611,393
Aisne	8,494	271,717
Aube	22,586	572,870
Yonne	33,630	886,604
Eure, Eure-et-Loire	7,276	169,160
Seine, Seine-et-Marne, and Seine-et-Oise	35,319	1,504,351
Total	138,554	4,016,095

THE LAST VALLEY OF REGION comprises the vineyards of the Rhenish and Moselle departments of France; which have 58,994 hectares of vineyards, producing, according to M. Cavoleau, 2,409,580 hectolitres. They produce but little red wine. The white wines of Ketterlé and Turkheim are strong, dry, and of an agreeable aroma. Those of Volxheim and Molshcim are among the finest Rhenish wines, and the *vin de Paille* of both departments, a *liqueur* wine, is boasted of as being nearly equal to Tokay, it being made of the same kind of grape, and in the same manner.

The Meuse vineyards export the greater part of their good wines, those of *Bar-le-Duc*, *Bussy-la-côte*, *St. Mihiel*, and *Commercey*, to Belgium. From the French Moselle and the Meurthe there are few wines exported.

"The Germans of the Rhine," says M. Le Clerc, "before the fatal union of the Prussian customs, purchased a great quantity of the wines of the two departments of Alsace to correct, or rather to advance, their young wines there as well as elsewhere; the fatal protective system has strangled our international commerce, which can only live and prosper with the air and with freedom."

The pernicious adulteration of wines in France and other countries, is attributed, by nearly all Frenchmen, to the excessive tax imposed upon fermented liquids. "In those towns in France where the octroi is moderate we find," says M. Le Clerc, "that the wines consumed are more sound and pure, and that the consumption is greater where the octroi is the least excessive."

According to M. le Millot, and other statistical writers, it appears that in the commune of Lyons, where there are different rates of *octrois*, the duty per hectolitre, and the annual consumption of wine per inhabitant, are as follows : viz.—

	Fr.	Cts.		Litrs.
La Croix Rousse	duty 0	85	consumption	281
La Guillotière	" 1	25	"	259
Vaise	" 1	30	"	235
City of Lyons	" 5	50	"	152

In *Paris*, and the department of the *Aisne*, the octroi and consumption duties per hectolitre, and the annual consumption per inhabitant, are—

		Frs.	Cts		Litrs.
In Paris (in casks)	duty	20	35	} consumption	115
„ in bottles	„	28	60		
In the Department of Aisne	Soissons	1	55	„	204
	Laon	2	35	„	139
	Saint-Quentin	6	0	„	34

In Paris the Octroi duty was, in 1799, 5 francs 50 centimes, whether brought in bottle or in cask. In 1803 it was raised to replace the tax on household furniture to 13 francs 50 centimes. In 1813 it was augmented to 21 francs in casks and 26 in bottles in order to *embellish Paris*. In 1815 it was further augmented to 27 francs in casks, and in 1817 to 30 francs 80 centimes in casks, and 34 francs 10 centimes in bottles. In 1831 it was reduced to 17 francs 60 centimes without regard to its being in bottles or in casks, and in 1832 augmented to the present high rates. The household furniture tax being also levied. Speaking further of this tax and its collection, M. Le Clerc observes, “Independently of the evils inflicted by adulteration, and upon the trade in wine, by this impost. How multitudinous are the *tracasseries*, quarrels, judicial *processes*, fatiguing formalities and official papers! How much delay in trade, and loss of time to individuals which should have been usefully employed, occur daily at the barriers of every town in France, all occasioned by its vexatious exaction.”

“The wine production of France and its home as well as foreign trade, are meantime, and have for a long period been, from the foregoing and other legislative causes, in a state of distress. Exclusive of the internal taxes upon wine, the system called *protective*, in prohibiting the manufactured products of *allied nations*, has prevented them from purchasing our wines and spirits, which they could only pay for by an exchange of their products or by the specie, for which they have sold their merchandize elsewhere. They have consequently resorted elsewhere, and have acquired the habit of drinking the far worse liquids of other countries. The fabrication of wines among us has made a deplorable progress at the expense of the public health. Sound and pure wines, which are necessary for the labouring classes, can only now be procured by those in affluent circumstances. The women and children of the people taste none of it. The labourers leave their work and derange their means, to drink irregularly without the barriers of the towns the wine which would be taxed the moment it enters within the walls; and, at a distance from their occupation and their homes, transform into drunken debauch the time, which were it not for the *octroi*, would have been spent in profitable labour.”

From nearly all the wine districts of France representations of distress are poured into Paris during each session of the legislative chambers; and all attribute their distress to legislative restriction.

AN Account of the Quantities of Wine retained in the United Kingdom for Home Consumption, distinguishing the French from other Wines, and the Duties on each, from 1786 to 1842 inclusive.

Years.	Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.			Rates of Duty per Imperial Gallon in Great Britain. (Customs and Excise.)						
	French.	Other Sorts.	All Sorts.	French.	Cape.	Madeira and Portugal.	Spanish.	Rhenish	Other Sorts.	
	Imp. Gal. Records destroyed.	Imp. Gal.	Imp. Gal.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1786				8 8½	4 2	4 2	4 3	4 3	8 8½	
1787	722,042	3,799,299	4,521,041	6 2½	3 6½	3 ½	3 6½	4 10½	4 6	
1788	933,172	5,717,472	6,650,644	4 6	3 6½	3 0	3 0	4 10½	4 6	
1789	997,924	5,361,174	5,959,098							
1790	618,640	5,982,398	6,601,034							
1791	607,585	6,966,205	7,573,790							
1792	622,404	7,229,213	7,851,707							
1793	376,008	6,234,693	6,610,701							
1794	204,097	6,607,277	6,811,374							
1795	557,087	7,681,353	8,238,438	7 4½	5 5½	4 10½	4 10½	6 9½	6 4½	
1796	90,407	5,679,853	5,776,260	10 2½	7 4½	6 9½	6 9½	8 8½	8 3½	
1797	6,926	3,562,335	3,569,261	*						
1798	59,414	5,200,354	5,265,768	10 6½	7 6	7 1½	6 11½	9 1	8 5½	
1799	208,532	5,929,632	6,138,164							
1800	80,213	7,214,509	7,294,752							
1801	178,369	6,698,341	6,876,710	10 2½	7 4½	6 9½	6 9½	8 8½	8 3½	
1802	252,277	6,861,139	7,113,416	10 7½	7 7	7 1½	7 0	9 2	8 6	
1803	268,834	7,957,630	8,226,464	12 5½	8 3	8 4	8 3	10 4	8 3	
1804	120,098	5,336,693	5,457,691	13 6½	9 0	9 1½	9 0	11 1½	9 0	
1805	104,723	4,517,978	4,622,701	12 8½	9 1½	9 2½	9 1½	11 3	9 1½	
1806	177,127	5,648,051	5,825,178							
1807	200,203	6,071,143	6,271,346							
1808	192,632	6,139,233	6,331,875							
1809	178,029	5,716,148	5,894,177	13 8½	9 1½	9 2½	{ White 9 1½ Red 10 3 }	11 3	9 1½	
1810	212,520	6,308,773	6,521,293							
1811	59,213	5,570,509	5,629,722							
1812	148,478	4,876,032	5,024,530							
1813	196,201	4,369,276	4,565,477	19 8½	3 0½	9 2½	All sorts 9 1½	11 3	9 1½	
1814	157,703	5,173,071	5,330,774	13 8½	3 0½	9 2½	9 1½	11 3	9 1½	
1815	200,618	4,423,187	4,624,105							
1816	123,567	3,933,471	4,057,038							
1817	145,072	4,996,857	5,142,820							
1818	259,178	5,376,038	5,635,216							
1819	213,616	4,401,596	4,615,212	13 9	3 0½	9 2½	9 1½	11 3½	9 1½	
1820	164,292	4,422,192	4,586,485							
1821	159,402	4,527,423	4,686,885							
1822	168,732	4,438,267	4,606,999							
1823	171,681	4,673,370	4,845,060							
1824	187,447	4,842,614	5,030,061							
1825	525,570	7,483,963	8,009,542	7 2½	2 5	4 9½	4 9½	4 9½	4 9½	
1826	343,707	5,714,736	6,058,443	7 3	2 5	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	
1827	311,289	6,515,072	6,826,361							
1828	421,469	6,740,907	7,162,376							
1829	365,336	5,852,316	6,217,652							
1830	308,294	6,126,151	6,434,445							
1831	254,366	5,957,898	6,212,261	5 6	2 9	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	
1832	228,027	5,740,955	5,935,542							
1833	232,550	5,975,220	6,207,770							
1834	260,630	6,219,914	6,480,554							
1835	271,661	6,148,671	6,420,342							
1836	352,063	6,457,149	6,809,212							
1837	438,594	5,952,937	6,391,531							
1838	417,281	6,572,900	6,990,271							
1839	378,636	6,021,850	7,000,486							
1840	341,841	6,192,081	6,733,922							
1841	376,360	6,083,658	6,460,018							
1842										

* Besides excise duty on the wine in the stocks of the dealers, viz., on French wine 2s. 10½d., and on other sorts 1s. 11d. per imperial gallon.

STATEMENT published by the "Société de Statistique," of the Amount and Value of the Exports of Wines and Brandies of France, from 1815 to 1829.

Y E A R S.	Wines Exported.				Total of the Exportation of Wines.		Wine Brandies.	
	In Bottle.		Fine Wines, or Vins Liqueurs.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
	La Gironde.	In Wood.						
	From La Gironde.	From the other Departments.						
1815	Hectolitres, 637,145	Hectolitres, 654,633	Hectolitres, 45,965	7,998	Hectolitres, 1,345,743	Francs, 53,044,440	Hectolitres, 154,160	Francs, 12,332,876
1816	419,227	708,475	21,546	2,592	1,151,842	39,438,468	137,398	10,991,850
1817	193,750	397,123	28,529	470	619,874	23,501,800	61,697	4,935,796
1818	502,665	431,508	37,746	2,474	974,395	39,062,193	99,402	7,952,227
1819	483,596	664,268	34,744	812	1,163,422	43,102,588	231,652	18,332,230
1820	549,998	601,157	41,724	2,382	1,195,292	45,970,090	253,349	20,267,931
1821	569,201	382,160	54,122	2,299	1,007,784	43,721,396	153,408	12,272,686
1822	359,597	647,215	20,572	7,693	1,035,079	36,602,207	220,186	18,414,898
1823	435,657	733,166	28,104	6,047	1,227,947	47,882,689	310,059	24,016,957
1824	337,185	510,452	19,451	10,633	906,736	38,598,186	317,347	24,979,776
1825	392,202	578,536	24,629	28,811	1,053,845	48,789,379	259,937	21,729,637
1826	414,948	684,066	27,129	35,752	1,100,067	47,735,865	194,110	15,783,308
1827	460,728	507,070	27,362	38,176	1,076,277	47,236,513	273,574	22,369,075
1828	455,574	698,480	34,941	24,910	1,244,093	51,885,548	403,207	32,915,007
1829	416,296	628,459	28,105	31,642	1,134,440	48,210,500	321,204	26,165,217

RECAPITULATIVE SUMMARY.									
1815—1817	1,550,122	1,760,231	96,040	11,060	3,117,459	115,984,708	353,255	28,260,522	
1818—1820	1,536,259	1,696,963	114,214	5,668	3,353,109	128,134,871	584,403	46,752,390	
1821—1823	1,364,455	1,762,541	127,769	16,039	3,270,810	128,206,592	683,653	54,704,541	
1824—1826	1,444,335	1,773,054	71,209	75,196	3,150,648	135,123,380	771,394	62,492,721	
1827—1829	1,332,998	1,834,009	89,958	94,728	3,448,810	147,332,561	997,985	81,449,293	
1818—1823	2,900,714	3,459,504	241,993	21,707	6,653,919	256,341,163	1,268,056	101,456,931	
1824—1829	2,476,933	3,607,063	161,167	169,924	6,599,458	282,455,941	1,769,379	143,942,014	
Increase	...	147,559	108,544	147,217	...	26,114,778	501,323	...	
Decrease	423,781	...	...	...	24,461	...	...	47,514,917	

ACCOUNT of Purchase, Cost of Keeping, and Sale of One Hundred Tuns of good ordinary Bordeaux Wine, bought at the Wine Press, Cellared during Three Years, and Shipped for Exportation.

	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
Purchase of 100 tuns of wine, at 300 francs per tun			30,000
FIRST YEAR.—EXPENSES.— Entry, carriage, and charges, 30 francs per tun	3000		
Three drawings, at 1 franc 50 cents	450		
Cellarage	1200		
(loss 10 tuns)		4650	
SECOND YEAR.— Two drawings, or 90 tuns	270		
Cellarage	1080		
Cask repairs, &c., at 8 francs	720		
(loss $4\frac{1}{2}$ tuns)		2070	
THIRD YEAR.— Two drawings, on $85\frac{1}{2}$ tuns	256.50		
Cellarage	1026		
Cask repairs, &c., at 10 francs	855		
(loss 3 tuns)		2137.50	
Extra charges		300	
Insurance from fire		100	
CHARGES OF SHIPMENT.— Casks, &c.; double hoops, cartage, brokerage, &c., at 15 francs per tun, or $82\frac{1}{2}$ tuns		1237.50	
			10,495
Interest on 30,000 francs, at 6 per cent. for 3 years	5400	40,495	
„ 9257.50 „ at „ $1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	773.175	6,133.175	
Cost of $82\frac{1}{2}$ tuns			46,628.175
This makes the tun cost		565.3	
Allow merchant's profit, 10 francs per cent		56.5	
Cost on board		621.8	
Freight and charges of delivery		58.2	
Cost per tun of about 1000 bottles		680	francs.
Say delivered in London, per tun sterling	£ 27	10	0
Duty at the rate of 5s. 6d. per gallon and 5 per cent	48	2	6
Cost of 1000 bottles, duty paid	75	12	6
Allow for carriage, &c.	0	15	0
Cellarage for six months	0	10	0
Interest at 5 per cent.	3	15	0
Corks and bottling expenses	2	6	8
Total cost per 1000 bottles :	£ 82	10	0
or per bottle, 1s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d.			

Supposing wine costing 600 francs per tun at the wine press, were originally purchased,—and as all the other charges and the duty per gallon would have been the same, such wine of superior quality would cost, in addition, including interest, about £18 per ton; nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bottle, or in all, about 2s. per bottle for a superior quality.

WINE and Brandy Exported from France to England, and to all countries, from 1830 to 1842 inclusive.

YEARS.	Description of Wines.	WINE EXPORTED.				BRANDY EXPORTED.			
		To England.		To all Countries.		To England.		To all Countries.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Litres.	Francs.	Litres.	Francs.	Litres.	Francs.	Litres.	Francs.
1830	Bordeaux wines in casks	1,299,041	4,286,835	26,913,171	13,407,788				
	Ditto in bottles	313,915	627,930	1,702,449	3,404,808	9,028,140	8,164,071	17,913,336	15,337,280
	Other wines in casks	377,306	75,461	51,570,830	10,314,006				
	Ditto in bottles	568,927	568,927	2,845,201	2,845,301				
	Liqueur wines in casks	205,196	307,794	4,120,701	6,181,052				
	Ditto in bottles	8,316	12,474	313,436	470,154				
1831	Bordeaux wines in casks	1,480,606	3,790,400	22,613,116	11,448,649	6,930,719	5,480,000	14,132,788	11,960,000
	Ditto in bottles	292,830	116,419	1,880,958	3,761,916				
	Other wines in casks	337,266	67,454	50,769,137	10,153,827				
	Ditto in bottles	579,681	570,681	2,558,162	2,558,162				
	Liqueur wines in casks	3,124	4,686	2,479,417	3,719,127				
	Ditto in bottles	2,786	4,179	274,082	411,123				
1832	Bordeaux wines in casks	896,120	2,958,186	18,218,492	21,127,770	13,569,145	12,208,900	23,787,732	20,732,624
	Ditto in bottles	235,693	353,390	2,790,912	5,581,824				
	Other wines in casks	709,884	111,977	74,378,977	14,875,795				
	Ditto in bottles	538,773	538,773	3,391,532	3,391,532				
	Liqueur wines in casks	27,855	41,785	1,617,933	2,426,900				
	Ditto in bottles	1,315	1,373	351,982	527,573				
1833	Bordeaux wines in casks	745,832	2,461,246	51,669,451	22,220,878	10,857,676	9,236,760	22,089,926	18,703,180
	Ditto in bottles	267,475	534,950	2,487,751	4,975,502				
	Other wines in casks	554,372	110,875	73,821,285	14,764,257				
	Ditto in bottles	625,626	625,626	3,525,171	3,525,171				
	Liqueur wines in casks	11,942	13,748	1,811,941	2,717,912				
	Ditto in bottles	4,945	7,417	473,823	710,735				
1834	Bordeaux wines in casks	1,205,415	3,978,529	49,549,536	25,140,759	7,829,366	6,654,956	16,146,280	13,712,700
	Ditto in bottles	308,443	616,886	2,414,098	1,828,196				
	Other wines in casks	1,027,781	205,557	81,106,354	16,221,271				
	Ditto in bottles	724,938	724,938	3,771,124	3,771,124				
	Liqueur wines in casks	5,185	7,778	2,075,290	3,112,935				
	Ditto in bottles	917	1,048	423,037	634,556				
1835	Bordeaux wines in casks	1,796,504	5,928,463	42,670,357	19,991,611	6,512,650	5,226,120	18,458,224	14,937,883
	Ditto in bottles	284,668	513,336	3,268,594	6,537,188				
	Other wines in casks	655,602	131,120	76,801,622	15,360,324				
	Ditto in bottles	799,753	799,753	4,773,946	4,773,946				
	Liqueur wines in casks	19,632	29,898	2,200,502	3,306,753				
	Ditto in bottles	1,267	1,900	352,057	528,086				
1836	Bordeaux wines in casks	794,837	2,022,962	36,227,094	16,808,836	7,179,544	5,939,123	19,991,390	16,262,194
	Ditto in bottles	415,418	830,836	3,940,830	7,881,660				
	Other wines in casks	1,562,212	312,443	81,213,658	16,242,732				
	Ditto in bottles	992,616	992,616	6,469,679	6,469,679				
	Liqueur wines in casks	13,368	20,052	2,174,677	3,202,016				
	Ditto in bottles	21,225	31,943	495,978	743,967				
1837	Bordeaux wines in casks	1,168,303	3,855,400	34,797,449	17,644,968	5,905,236	4,783,241	18,838,909	14,928,811
	Ditto in bottles	323,337	646,674	2,675,840	5,351,680				
	Other wines in casks	1,473,690	294,738	67,435,031	13,487,007				
	Ditto in bottles	955,801	955,801	5,245,267	5,245,267				
	Liqueur wines in casks	13,799	20,698	838,754	1,258,131				
	Ditto in bottles	6,276	9,414	437,532	656,298				
1838	Bordeaux wines in casks	992,507	3,143,273	42,753,218	18,805,011	7,410,510	6,002,613	20,609,714	16,668,437
	Ditto in bottles	400,706	801,412	3,363,379	6,126,758				
	Other wines in casks	927,967	185,594	92,279,049	18,455,810				
	Ditto in bottles	1,226,108	1,226,108	5,553,185	5,553,185				
	Liqueur wines in casks	2,481	3,721	1,048,415	1,572,623				
	Ditto in bottles	3,269	4,994	334,443	501,655				
1839	Bordeaux wines in casks	829,781	2,738,277	33,181,290	15,675,416	5,234,289	4,187,431	15,418,655	12,393,509
	Ditto in bottles	391,093	782,190	3,492,650	6,805,300				
	Other wines in casks	479,379	124,639	75,006,812	15,001,362				
	Ditto in bottles	1,926,738	1,326,738	6,117,571	6,117,571				
	Liqueur wines in casks	6,949	10,412	895,676	1,298,514				
	Ditto in bottles	5,199	7,783	263,709	395,114				
1840	Bordeaux wines in casks	1,050,200	3,465,060	47,462,026	21,057,308	9,030,523	9,030,523	19,267,508	16,217,240
	Ditto in bottles	387,328	771,656	2,706,218	5,412,426				
	Other wines in casks	410,012	82,002	78,599,238	15,719,848				
	Ditto in bottles	1,134,245	1,134,245	5,533,064	5,533,064				
	Liqueur wines in casks	2,539	3,808	529,492	794,238				
	Ditto in bottles	254,107	381,160	528,016	792,024				
1841	Bordeaux wines in casks	937,356	3,093,275	47,420,403	21,435,194	7,658,837	7,658,837	20,403,273	16,686,872
	Ditto in bottles	403,128	806,256	2,853,537	5,711,074				
	Other wines in casks	434,541	86,908	89,287,658	17,857,532				
	Ditto in bottles	926,509	926,509	5,661,811	5,661,811				
	Liqueur wines in casks	494	741	1,080,147	2,970,221				
	Ditto in bottles	290,099	435,148	627,673	941,510				
1842	Bordeaux wines in casks	915,611	3,019,536	44,290,554	19,917,063	5,109,404	5,109,404	16,414,484	13,134,927
	Ditto in bottles	388,450	776,518	2,383,300	4,766,600				
	Other wines in casks	476,605	95,321	84,092,957	16,800,591				
	Ditto in bottles	898,455	898,455	5,090,944	5,090,944				
	Liqueur wines in casks	108	162	427,764	611,616				
	Ditto in bottles	293,942	440,913	555,194	832,656				

CHAPTER IX.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR OF FRANCE.

THE cultivation of beet-root in France, for the purpose of extracting from this vegetable its saccharine matter, was the result partly of the necessity caused by its scarcity in France during the war of the revolution, and partly of that fallacious economy of producing at home an article at a dear price, rather than depend on its being supplied by foreigners at however low a cost.

In 1801, MM. Chaptal, Foarcrey, and other members of the Institute of France, made a report, by order of the Minister of the Interior, on the extraction of sugar from beet-root. This report, after representing "that of all the products which man has extracted from vegetables, sugar is that the use of which has been the most extended;—that its agreeable and sweet savour, and its various properties had rendered it one of the principal alimentary condiments, not only in our drinks and conserves, but in our medicaments, and many other preparations; and that, consequently, it was justly of the number of substances the most difficult to abstain from consuming after having become an article of first necessity.

The war having prevented the usual importation of tropical sugar, the scarcity and high price only admitted of its consumption by the richest families, and the great body of consumers were deprived of an article, the want of which was considered so severe, that numerous attempts were made to produce in France a substitute for that which the war stopped the importation of from foreign countries. It was, at first, believed that the sugar-cane might be cultivated with great advantage in France, and an experiment was made at *Nouvelle Teinpé*, near *Nice*, in the then department of the Maritime Alps. The climate, soil, and southern aspect of this situation, was deemed very favourable to the growth of the cane, and profitable results were sanguinely anticipated. The canes which were planted did grow to as great a height and size as in the West Indies; but, when the usual time arrived to yield sugar, an uncrystallizable syrup only, called *mucoso sucré* was obtained.

Several other attempts to procure sugar by cultivating the cane were made, and all without success. The next attempt was to multiply the growth in France of the sugar-maple of America (*Acer Saccharinum* of Linnæus). The sap of this tree contains a crystallizable saccharine matter, which, in North America, is converted into sugar, where there are large forests of the sugar-maple, and where the sap runs from incisions made in the tree, after the winter frosts, and during the sunshining days of spring. Even if it should

succed in France, the cost was found to be far too great to admit of it for extensive consumption. Several other vegetables containing saccharine matter, such as turnips, carrots, &c., were tried and failed. About the same time, M. Achard, a chemist of Berlin, announced that he had discovered a process by which he obtained a considerable quantity of excellent sugar from the white beet-root, at a cost of about 30 centimes the pound. Forty years before, M. Margraff, another Berlin chemist, made known that he could extract sugar from this vegetable, but that, notwithstanding the exactness of his experiments, the quality produced was not sufficient to pay the expense. He therefore remained satisfied with his experiment, showing that other vegetables contained sugar as well as the sugar-cane. Achard persevered, the beet-root was cultivated to a considerable extent in Prussia, and a fair quantity of sugar was obtained from it.

This discovery was hailed with enthusiasm in France. Inquiry was instituted, and MM. Chaptal, Fourcroy, and other members of the Institut, who were appointed as a commission of inquiry, stated in their report that, after various experiments, they found that 1152 ounces of beet-root produced a syrup, which after two crystallizations yielded 18 ounces of Muscovado, very brown, very heavy in proportion to bulk, and of rather a disagreeable *savour*. After various refinings the 18 ounces were reduced to 12 ounces of tolerable sugar. Continuing their experiments further, they found that 25,000 kilogrammes of beet-root would yield 391 kilogrammes of Muscovado, which by refining would be reduced to 224 kilogrammes of pure sugar at a cost of about 18 sous per lb., or about 8½d.; and that this sugar, by various refinings might be obtained in equal purity and quality with that extracted from the sugar-cane. In consequence of this report, the cultivation of beet-root for extracting sugar commenced on rather an extensive scale, and its growth was greatly encouraged, at the public expense by Napoleon. The sugar thus produced, has been dearly paid for by France.

Premiums, protective duties, and occasional relaxations of the latter, are prominent in regard to sugars in French legislation. At one time Napoleon imposed a duty of 300 to 400 francs on foreign sugars to encourage the growth of beet-root sugars, and the scale of protective duties have been frequently altered since the restoration, until they have reached the present high rates on foreign and French colonial sugars as stated in the general tariff.

The French colonial merchants of the seaports complain of the advantages possessed by the beet-root growers. The latter complain as loudly of the competition of the sugars of the former, and that the excise of 16 francs 50 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, about 6s. 10d. per cwt. levied on beet-root sugar since October, 1838, will utterly ruin them. A committee of inquiry was as usual appointed, who reported that it was necessary to limit the production of beet-root sugar in the double interest of the French marine and of the colonies,

that the duty on home-made sugar should be increased, and that the manufacturers should be indemnified for their losses. The duty was (in 1840) increased to 27 francs, 50 centimes, and the duty on colonial and foreign sugars at the same time. (See the Tariff.) Both interests were dissatisfied, and another commission was in 1841 appointed, from whose report and other sources we condense the following statements :

The number of establishments manufacturing beet-root sugar, and quantity produced in France during the following years were—

In 1828.....	58 establishments producing	2,685,000 kilogrammes.
In 1830.....	89 " "	6,000,000 "

In 1837 the number increased under the protective system to 543 at work, producing about 36,000,000 kilogrammes, while the average annual consumption for seven years of beet-root and colonial sugars amounted to 95,335,554 kilogrammes. In 1838-9 there were 560 manufacturers of beet-root sugar, all except five actively at work, producing nearly 40,000,000 of kilogrammes; and in 1840-41 the duty and diminished protection reduced the number to 388 establishments, producing nearly 27,000,000 of kilogrammes of sugar. Thirty-one establishments, not dismantled, had stopped working. Such is a sketch of the effect of legislating to force a production which has taxed the whole population of France many millions annually, and which it is evident cannot compete with tropical sugars except by a high tax on the public. It is even now proposed to prohibit the making of beet-root in France, and to indemnify the proprietors, fully for their outlays as a measure of public utility and economy.

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Land applied to the Cultivation of *Beet-root* in France, and also the Quantity annually produced.

REGIONS.	Extent of Land cultivated in Hectares.	Quantity produced in metrical Quintals.
North-East	30,844.11	10,328,953
North-West	5,952.15	1,332,176
South-East	15,534.10	3,281,853
South-West	5,330.79	797,499
Total of Continental France	57,661.15	15,740,481
Corsica	2. 0	210
General Total	57,663.15	15,740,691
Ditto in English Acres, &c.	Or, 142,518 $\frac{8}{10}$ Eng- lish acres }	Or, 31,621,923 $\frac{8}{10}$ } cwts. }

STATEMENT of the Quantities of tropical Sugars imported into France, entered for Consumption and remaining in Entrepôt during the Years ending the 31st of October, 1838 to 1841 inclusive, according to the Returns of the French Customs.

		1841.	1840.	1839.	1838.
		Kils.	Kils.	Kils.	Kils.
Sugar from French colonies . . .	Imported	80,083,000	65,160,000	78,963,000	75,399,000
	Consumed	60,076,000	70,480,000	64,189,000	56,786,000
	Existing in entrepôt . . .	28,605,000	14,591,000	31,852,000	27,410,000
Foreign sugars . . .	Imported	19,622,000	13,686,000	5,512,000	10,574,000
	Consumed	10,425,000	5,297,000	603,000	3,016,000
	Existing in entrepôt . . .	10,235,000	5,459,000	3,461,000	2,514,000
Total of foreign and colonial . . .	Imported	99,705,000	78,846,000	84,475,000	86,973,000
	Consumed	70,501,000	75,777,000	54,792,000	59,802,000
	Existing in entrepôt . . .	38,840,000	20,050,000	35,313,000	29,924,000
Price current per 100 kils. . . .	In French colonies	Aug. { Antilles 40f. Bourbon 38f.	55f. 54f.		
	At Havre	October	104f. 138f. to 139	110f. *	109f.
	At Paris	Idem. . . .	115f. 140f. „ 159	118f. to 119	120f.

ACCOUNT of tropical Sugars imported into France from 1825 to 1841.

YEARS.	Importations.		Entered for Consumption.		Re exported raw and re-fined.	Restitutions or Premiums paid on Exportation.	Revenue deducting Premiums.
	From French Colonies.	From Foreign Colonies.	From French Colonies.	From Foreign Colonies.			
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	Franks.	Franks.
1825	53,616,523	10,066,009	53,187,949	2,892,537	2,389,580	4,571,317	25,020,911
1826	73,266,291	9,677,915	69,315,681	2,148,235	12,301,326	5,271,611	31,273,444
1827	65,828,406	12,128,244	59,373,255	944,376	15,759,157	6,123,657	24,036,453
1828	78,474,978	8,715,216	70,922,969	679,887	16,366,753	6,315,502	28,774,618
1829	80,996,914	11,694,918	74,010,058	529,094	17,327,719	8,696,755	27,657,989
1830	78,675,558	10,601,893	68,884,944	776,866	21,691,918	10,889,667	22,645,507
1831	87,872,404	9,584,928	81,289,571	445,803	24,528,015	12,133,255	27,131,488
1832	77,307,799	3,439,624	82,247,661	346,543	28,404,435	19,110,557	20,485,620
1833	75,527,243	6,107,800	69,918,686	1,588,176	19,329,441	12,907,115	21,631,552
1834	83,049,141	12,080,451	66,475,430	4,366,804	9,032,890	3,890,753	31,729,750
1835	84,249,890	10,434,289	69,339,548	3,292,480	18,497,203	4,978,500	30,995,748
1836	79,326,022	9,461,555	66,188,958	1,012,833	22,562,199	5,762,246	26,638,686
1837	66,555,563	10,618,467	66,489,668	3,342,966	13,880,033	3,916,052	30,731,513
1838	86,992,808	12,389,707	68,146,685	3,309,480	25,595,520	5,306,455	29,564,724
1839	87,664,893	6,396,818	71,613,062	655,340	23,989,877	4,817,766	24,844,110
1840	75,543,696	17,355,299	78,445,086	6,666,360	11,309,320	3,388,490	30,164,526
1841	85,918,642	24,514,642	74,278,922	11,941,761	13,300,601	7,780,200	36,171,681

It will be observed, that the colonial sugar entered for consumption, has been, with a trifling exception, French colonial sugar, sold at a cost of at least 40 francs more than the price of foreign colonial sugars. The annual budget of the Minister of Marine and Colonies always exhibits an immense charge to France for expenditure to maintain the colonial establishments of France: all of which may be added to the differential duties on foreign sugars. All the differential duties on colonial and foreign sugars in favour of beet-root sugar from a general tax on the nation.

CHAPTER X.

TOBACCO CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE IN FRANCE.

THE exclusive privilege of selling tobacco in France was first farmed in 1674, when the price was fixed at 20 sous, wholesale; and at 25 sous, about one shilling per lb., in retail, for tobacco, the growth of the French West Indies, or of France: that of foreign countries was sold at double those prices. In 1681 the importation was restricted to certain ports, and on paying a duty, and selling the tobacco to the *fermier général*. In 1697 the trade and sale was given to a particular *fermier*, for 150,000 livres, besides an annual rent of 100,000 livres, in consideration of all duties of importation, exportation, and sale.

In 1716 the tobacco *bail* for six years was sold for two millions of livres, and the annual rent doubled for the last four years of the term; but in 1718 the French West India Company agreed to pay 2,020,000 livres annually, on condition of being allowed the sole privilege to cultivate and import tobacco from the colonies; the wholesale price being fixed at 40 sous, the retail at 50 sous. In 1730 the exclusive sale of tobacco was granted to the *Ferme-générale*, for 7,500,000 livres the first four years; and 8,000,000 per annum afterwards. In 1789 the consumption was 15,049,377 lbs. for 22,000,000 inhabitants. The *Régie* and the *Ferme-générale* were abolished in 1791, and the importation, culture, and manufacture freely allowed throughout the kingdom. The importation duty was fixed at 25 francs per 100 lbs. by foreign vessels; and three-fourths of this duty by French vessels. In 1799 the import duty was augmented to 66 francs per 100 kilogrammes, by foreign, and 44 by French vessels, with an excise duty of 40 centimes the kilogramme imposed on its manufacture, and 24 on leaf or smoking tobacco. Under this system the revenue only derived, two years afterwards, 1,129,708 francs of revenue. In 1804 the levying of the duties was intrusted to the *Administration des Droits réunis*, which exercised the full rigours of *domiciliary visits* among the manufacturers and sellers of tobacco; by which means a revenue of 12,600,000 was collected. The duties were nearly doubled in 1804, and these again doubled in 1806; yet, at four times the former duties, and an increased expense of *surveillance*, the gross annual revenue was, in 1811, only 16,000,000 francs. From this period the sale and manufacture of tobacco was made an exclusive government monopoly. By this system the revenue increased during the first five years to about 25,000,000 francs, or one million sterling per annum.

In 1820 the quantity of tobacco sold by the government was 12,645,277 kilogrammes, the gross proceeds of the sales 64,027,137, and the revenue after

deducting cost of tobacco, and expense of manufacturing, 42,219,604 francs. In 1830 the sales were 11,169,554 kils., proceeds 67,172,872; the revenue 46,782,408 francs. In 1837, a productive year, the sales were—

FIRST.— <i>Snuff</i> , viz.—		kils.	f.	c.
Of foreign manufacture		17,390	at	11 10
Of French ditto, best, <i>carottes</i> .		6,552	„	9 50
— ditto, ordinary.		5,487,826	„	7 0
— ditto, <i>canister</i>		388,736	„	5 45 to 2f. 5c.

5,900,504 kilogrammes.

SECOND.—*Manufactured for smoking, &c.*

Foreign		34,724	at	11 10
French ditto, best		238,576	„	9 80
— ordinary		4,235,271	„	7 0
— canister		3,496,327	„	5 45 to 1f. 35c.
Havannah cigars		11,614	„	11 10
French cigars		74,592	„	9 80

Total 13,991,608 kilogrammes.

Proceeds of sales	81,366,947 francs.
Deduct cost of tobacco and expenses	22,338,035

59,028,912 f. £2,361,152 sterling.

For 33,500,000 inhabitants, being 419 grammes, or 15 ounces each.

Tobacco is cultivated in France in the six departments of *Ille-et-Vilaine*, *Lot*, *Lot et-Garonne*, *Nord*, *Pas-de-Calais*, and the Lower Rhine.

THE following Statement exhibits the Extent of Land applied to the Cultivation of Tobacco in France, and the Quantity produced in 1841.

REGIONS.	Extent of Land cultivated in Hectares.	Quantity produced in metrical Quintals.
North-East	2895.0	53,967.0
North-West	555.0	7677.0
South-West	4381.31	26,025.0
Total of Continental France	7831.31	88,669.0
„ „ Corsica	124.0	1228.0
General Total	7955.31	88,897.0
Ditto in English Acres, &c.	Or, 1,966,21 English acres.	Or, 178,587 ⁶ / ₁₀ cwts.

The government purchase foreign tobacco, chiefly American, to mix and improve that grown in France. The foreign tobacco is subject to the import duty stated in the general tariff. In 1838, a medium year, the quantity thus purchased was 6,520,569 kilogrammes. Valued at 14,997,309 francs.

CHAPTER XI.

CULTIVATION OF OLEAGINOUS SEEDS.

A REPORT on oleaginous seeds was, in November, 1841, drawn up by direction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. It states that "the *tariff* of these seeds embrace the three subjects of agriculture, manufactures, and trade. The agriculturists claim protection for them. Oilseed-crushers, soapmakers, and other branches of industry in which oil is so extensively used, demand the article in abundance and of good quality, and at cheap cost, and, therefore, that it should be imported free of restrictive duties. The commercial and shipping interests, demand the same freedom in order to increase trade and freights. The whalefishers, codfishers, and sealcatchers, again demand prohibitions of oilseeds and foreign oil."

From 1816 to 1833 inclusive, a duty of five francs per 100 kilogrammes was imposed on foreign oilseeds, in order to protect the home grower. This duty was reduced in 1834, to 3 francs by French vessels, and left at 5 francs by foreign vessels. In 1835 the duty on flax-seed was reduced to 1 franc by French, and to 1 franc 50 centimes by foreign vessels. The duty on other seeds being fixed at 5 francs by French, and 5 francs 50 centimes by foreign vessels. The duties on the latter seeds were soon after reduced to 2 francs 50 centimes, and 3 francs.

The export duty on oilcakes was reduced in 1826, from 2 francs, to 25 centimes. This reduction was at the time demanded by all interests. The graziers and proprietors of cattle now claim a restriction upon the exportation of oilcakes, and require the old duty of 2 francs to be re-established; and the committee who drew up the report, recommend that the exportation should be restricted of oil-cakes, which England and Belgium take in such abundance, and with such great *fattening* profit. The following tables will illustrate the question :

QUANTITIES and Value of Oilcakes exported from France, from 1831 to 1840.

Years.	To England.	To Belgium.	Other Countries.	Total.	Value.
	met. quintal.	met. quintal.	met. quintal.	met. quintal.	francs.
1831	27,991	80,549	2,122	110,662	663,967
1832	19,783	88,404	3,858	112,045	672,262
1833	21,771	87,312	2,683	111,766	670,596
1834	34,484	108,681	1,071	144,236	865,417
1835	11,978	92,191	433	104,602	627,611
1836	42,106	115,360	377	157,843	947,054
1837	79,090	110,408	877	190,375	1,142,250
1838	89,456	130,410	243	220,109	1,320,653
1839	144,471	110,850	1,610	256,931	1,541,583
1840	241,756	149,086	2,288	393,130	2,358,783

QUANTITIES of Oilseeds imported into France from the Years 1827 to 1840 inclusive.

Quantities Imported.				Quantities entered for Consumption.		
Years.	Linseed.	Other kinds.	TOTAL.	Linseed.	Other kinds.	TOTAL.
	met. quint.	met. quint.		met. quint.	met. quint.	
1827	...	...	208,479	17,867	188,020	205,887
1828	..	...	103,016	45,577	57,024	102,601
1829	...	...	50,734	45,055	6,981	52,036
1830	...	...	151,810	136,730	17,104	153,834
1831	...	...	30,006	18,346	6,106	24,452
1832	...	...	97,910	77,769	12,434	90,203
1833	...	...	188,435	76,139	89,898	166,037
1834	45,793	10,366	56,159	56,554	16,634	73,188
1835	79,381	22,621	102,002	82,431	17,605	100,036
1836	110,862	202,072	312,934	110,607	202,095	312,702
1837	121,900	119,730	241,630	117,292	118,455	235,747
1838	220,776	62,198	282,974	204,202	64,068	268,270
1839	235,458	36,091	271,549	248,522	34,592	283,114
1840	341,296	153,186	494,482	337,162	158,433	495,595

CHAPTER XII.

COAL AND IRON MINES OF FRANCE.

IT is but little more than a century since the coal-mines of France were first explored. Sayary, informs us, "that in 1774, wood having been scarce and dear in Paris, a few boat-loads of stone-coal or anthracite, were brought there; but the burning of it was not understood, and the speculation did not succeed."

In 1722 the coal-mines of the north were first worked. In 1737 the mines of *Saint-Georges* were opened. In 1749 those of *Litry*, in *Calvados*. In 1759 those of *Carmeaux*, in *Tarn*. In 1789 those of *Vouvant*, in *Vendée*; in 1809, those of *Aalis*, in *Gard*. There are at present 46 coal-fields, or rather districts, explored in 34 departments of France; viz.—one in the *NORD*, or that of *Valenciennes*; one, that of *Forbach*, in the *MOSELLE*; one in the *VOSGES*; three in the *RHINE* departments; three in the *HAUTE-SAONE*; one in the *NIEVRE*; two in the *SAONE-ET-LOIRE*; three in the *ALLIER*; four in the *PUY-DE-DOME*, and *HAUTE-LOIRE*; one in the *RHONE*; one in the *LOIRE*; one in *ARDECHE*; one in *VAR*; one in *GARD*; two in *HERAULT*; one in *AUDE*; one in *TARN*; three in *AVEYRON*; one in *LOT*; one in *CANTAL*; three in *CORREZE*; two in *CREUSE*; one in *VENDEE*; one in the *DEUX-SEVRES*; one in the *LOIRE-INFERIEURE*, extending into *MAINE-ET-LOIRE*; one at *Quimper* in *FINISTERRE*; one in

MAYENNE; one in CALVADOS; one in LA MANCHE; and one in the PAS-DE-CALAIS. The most important of these are those of *Decize*, in the Nièvre, near *Creusat*, and *Blanzey*, in the Saone and Loire; *Corcelles*, in the Haute-Saone; those of the Loire, the centre of which are at the manufactures and furnaces of *St. Etienne*. *Brassac*, in the Puy-de-Dome, *Alais*, in Gard, *Aubin*, in Aveyron, and *Litry*, in Calvados and Manche.

In 1835 the number of coal-mines then worked, are stated by J. Garnier (*Encyclopédie du Commerçant*) to be 157 of good bituminous coal, 42 lignite, and 24 of anthracite coal. In all which there were 267 steam-engines, of 5603 horse power; employing 19,484 men, and producing, in 1836-7, about 25 millions of metric quintals, or about 2,400,000 tons. In 1814 the production was 6,757,471 quintals. In 1820, 9,726,095; in 1825, 12,783,270; in 1830, 15,965,703; in 1835, 21,483,571; and in 1840, rather more than 25 millions of quintals. More than half of the coal produced is extracted from the mines of two departments, that of the Nord, of which Valenciennes is the centre, and that of the Loire, of which St. Etienne is the great workshop.

The consumption of combustible substances in 1835 has been calculated by the administration of mines, as follows: viz.—

Charcoal	6,090,000	metric quintals; value	37,209,000	frances.
Mineral coal	2,068,000	do.	4,195,000	
Coke	590,000	do.	1,596,000	
Wood	8,100	steres	39,000	
Turf	6,500	do.	10,000	
Total . .				43,049,000

This statement shows the interest which the proprietors of forests have in prohibiting the importation of foreign iron. In 1788 France imported 2,430,984 metric quintals of coal, nearly one-third of which was from Belgium, and nearly all the rest from England. In 1821 the importations of coal were from Belgium 2,500,000; from the neighbouring parts of Germany (chiefly Prussian) 410,000, and from England, 266,000 metric quintals. In 1835 the importations were, from Prussia, &c., 810,000; from Belgium, 6,200,000; and from England, 710,000 metric quintals. France now exports coal, to Belgium 125,000 metric quintals; and to Algiers, and other places, about 100,000 metric quintals.

IRON-MINES containing ores of nearly all qualities, abound in France, but they are seldom so contiguous to coal as the iron-mines of England, in which the coal and iron are found interstratified. The working of the French mines, and the iron-furnaces have been long maintained by the so-called protective system, which, as already stated, taxes so enormously the agriculture of the kingdom. The iron-furnaces and forges of France are divided into TWELVE GROUPS, viz.—

1. THE EAST GROUP, which comprises all the great furnaces (about 150)

of the *Haute-Saone*, *Doubs*, *Jura*, and *Haute-Rhin*; those situated east of the *Côte d'Or*, and *Vosges*, and two furnaces in the *Haute-Marne*. In all these the ore is smelted by the aid of charcoal, and converted into *malleable iron*, by the same combustible and in the same furnace; except in a few in the eastern part of the group where the latter operation is either wholly or partly by the use of mineral coal. The ore is chiefly extracted from the mines of the *Haute-Saone*. The charcoal is produced in the country where the furnaces are situated.

2. THE NORTH-WEST GROUP, which comprises 61 establishments in twelve departments; viz.—*Eure*, *Orne*, *Morbihan*, *Mayenne*, *Sarthe*, *Loire-Inférieure*, *Côtes-du-Nord*, *Eure-et-Loire*, *Ille-et-Vilaine*, *Manche*, *Loire-et-Cher*, and *Marne-et-Loire*. The ore in these is altogether smelted and converted into malleable iron in charcoal furnaces, with the exception of a few forges which use coal in making hammered iron. The ore is mined not far from the furnaces, and the charcoal supplied by the neighbouring forests; what little mineral coal is used is imported from England or Belgium.

3. GROUP OF THE INDRE, which comprises 22 establishments, situated chiefly in the *Indre*, and also in the *Indre-et-Loire*, *Vienne*, and the *Two Sevres*. The ore is nearly altogether smelted and converted into malleable iron by means of charcoal. The ore and charcoal are produced in, or not far from, the locality of the furnaces.

4. GROUP OF PERIGORD, comprising 115 establishments in the *Dordogne*, *La Charente*, *Tarn-et-Garonne*, *Correze*, and *Lot*, and those in the south of *Haute-Vienne*, and in the north-east of *Lot-et-Garonne*. The smelting of the ore and conversion into iron and steel is altogether by means of charcoal, except in one furnace where mineral coal is used for making hammered iron. The ore and charcoal are produced in the vicinity of the forges.

5. GROUP OF THE SOUTH-EAST, comprising 38 establishments, situated chiefly on the *Rhone*. The ore is first roasted, as the operation is termed, and then smelted and converted into malleable iron, by means of charcoal; which, with the ore, is found in the neighbourhood of the establishments.

6. GROUP OF THE NORTH-EAST, comprising 89 establishments situated in the *Ardennes*, *Bas-Rhin*, *Aisne*, and the mines situated on the north of the *Meuse*, and south of the Department of the *Nord*. The ore is generally smelted in these by means of charcoal, or by the simultaneous or alternative use of coke. Coke, coal, and charcoal are employed in converting the smelted ore into malleable iron. The mineral is extracted from the localities, or occasionally brought in a smelted state (*fonte*) from Belgium. The coal and coke are imported, and the charcoal is produced from the neighbouring forests, and from Luxembourg.

7. GROUP OF CHAMPAGNE AND BURGUNDY. This important group comprises 114 distinct establishments, situated in the *Haute-Marne* in the north-end of the *Côte d'Or*, and in the *Yonne* and *Haute-Marne*. The ore is smelted in

all these by means of charcoal, and converted into malleable iron by means of charcoal, coke, and mineral coal. The latter, and the ore, are the produce of French mines, and the charcoal is obtained from the localities of the forges, and in part from Belgium.

8. GROUP OF THE CENTRE, comprising 122 establishments, situated in the *Nièvre*, *Saône-et-Loire*, *Cher*, and *Allier*. The ore is smelted in some by charcoal, in others by charcoal and coke, and in some by coke only; and in its conversion into malleable iron, coke, charcoal, and mineral coal are variously or singly used. All these combustibles are produced by the neighbouring forests and coal-mines. The ore is mined not far from many of the furnaces, and carried also from the mines of *Haute-Saône*. The region of this group has the great advantage of being traversed by navigable rivers, and by the *Canal-du-Berri*.

9. GROUP OF THE SOUTH-EAST comprises eighteen unimportant establishments situated in the *Landes*, *Gironde*, and in the west of *Lot-et-Garonne*, and in the south-west of the Lower Pyrenees. The ore, which is not abundant, is partly found near the localities, and partly in *Lot-et-Garonne*. Charcoal is used for smelting. Turf and wood are also used in rendering it malleable.

10. GROUP OF THE COAL-MINES OF THE NORTH. This group is exclusive of the basin of Valenciennes, and is of recent formation. It comprises five or six establishments situated on the *Sambre*, *Upper Scheldt* and *Scarpe*, and two situated in the *Pas-de-Calais* and the *Oise*. The ore is all smelted by means of coke, and converted into malleable iron, *puddled* and rolled, as in England, in coal-furnaces, and occasionally in charcoal-furnaces. Pig-iron smelted by charcoal at the furnaces of the second group are carried to the tenth group to be drawn or hammered. The ore and coal used are mined in the locality of the furnaces. This group is immediately contiguous to the frontier mines and iron-works of Belgium.

11. GROUP OF THE COAL-MINES OF THE SOUTH. This important group comprises thirteen or fourteen establishments: in all the furnaces and forges of which the English system is pursued of smelting, puddling, rolling, &c., by coke or mineral coal.

12. GROUP OF THE PYRENEES. This group of forges comprehends eighty-three establishments, situated in the *Eastern Pyrenees*, *Aude*, *Haute-Garonne*, *Tarn* and *Haute-Pyrénées*. In all these the ore is smelted, and the same rendered into malleable iron directly by means of small charcoal-furnaces. The ore is partly, and the charcoal is altogether produced in the neighbourhood of the forges, and it is necessary that the ore should be of the best quality, and is, therefore, in part obtained from *Arriège*. This *catalan* and almost primitive manner of smelting and hammering iron, has nearly disappeared from other countries. In Corsica the same, but less perfect process is followed in the five forges which still exist in that island.

In 1841 a commission appointed by the minister of agriculture and commerce drew up a report on the manufacture of iron in France. This report states, "that the tariff which protects our *metallurgic* products against foreign competition, bears upon so many divers interests as to be the subject of frequent controversy."

"*Agriculturists* complains of the consequent dearness of the instruments which are indispensable in cultivating the soil. *Manufacturers* complain that the high price of metal and iron which the tariff augments, bears heavily on the production of other articles. The *Ship-owners* consider that the high duty on iron is one of the chief causes of the high cost of naval construction, and that it denies them the many freights which they would otherwise obtain. The proprietors of forges, coal-mines and forests reply that all the manufactures and industry of France are maintained under the protective system. In principle, then, who can complain of the encouragement accorded by the tariff?"

"In 1828 there existed in France 393 blasting-furnaces which produced 2,209,177 metrical quintals of smelted iron; and 1,295 forges which produced 1,513,878 metrical quintals of malleable iron. In 1834 there were 569 blasting-furnaces, producing per annum 2,690,636 metric quintals of smelted iron; and 1687 forges producing 1,771,638 metric quintals of malleable iron. In 1839 there were 569 blasting-furnaces, producing 3,502,000 metric quintals of smelted iron, 2022 forges producing 2,318,000 metric quintals of malleable-

STATEMENT of the production of Iron in France from 1833 to
1840 inclusive.

Nature of the Productions		1835.		1836.	
		met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.
Ore, raw	15,751,000	18,041,000	20,135,000	22,758,000	23,888,000
washed	5,941,000	6,113,000	7,321,000	8,273,000	9,122,000
roasted	578,000	599,000	442,000	556,000	745,000
Smelted by charcoal	1,508,000	1,858,000	2,083,000	2,233,000	2,231,000
" coke	249,000			361,000	432,000
" charcoal and coke		433,000	400,000	70,000	161,000
Smelted and moulded by charcoal	341,000	361,000	382,000	388,000	458,000
" by coke only . . .	30,000			21,000	6,000
" by coke & charcl.	12,000	39,000	23,000	11,000	29,000
Total	met. quint. 2,253,000	2,691,000	2,948,000	3,081,000	3,317,000
Value	frs. 40,593,000	49,803,000	54,930,000	60,917,000	66,747,000
Large malleable iron	met. quint. 1,339,000	1,772,000	2,095,000	2,106,000	2,246,000
Value	frs. 56,282,000	76,500,000	88,048,000	92,570,000	95,043,000
Hammered, small	132,000	139,000	209,000	220,000	239,000
" split	288,000	296,000	386,000	384,000	388,000
" plates	105,000	161,000	101,000	201,000	232,000
other kinds	175,000	513,000	570,000	632,000	734,000
Steel, forged	63,000	64,000	63,000	50,000	61,000
" cast	40,000	34,000	40,000	32,000	38,000
Iron, malleable by charcoal	822,000	1,016,000	1,069,000	1,000,000	1,067,000
" by mineral coal	517,000	715,000	902,000	941,000	1,093,000
" by mixed fuel		41,000	54,000	156,000	86,000
					91,000
					1,258,000
					103,000

**STATEMENT showing Production of, Importation into, and Consumption of
Smelted Iron in France, from 1821 to 1840 inclusive.**

YEARS.	Production.	IMPORTATION.			Entered for Consumption.
		From England.	From Belgium.	From all Countries.	
	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.
1821 . . .		27,284	32,182	76,712	
1822 . . .		25,405	34,307	82,622	
1823 . . .		32,610	30,496	78,222	
1824 . . .	1,975,999	17,991	34,261	72,295	2,048,294
1825 . . .	1,985,665	5,460	23,888	74,226	2,059,891
1826 . . .	2,058,431	25,843	33,848	113,534	2,171,965
1827 . . .	2,164,212	22,279	35,895	77,945	2,242,157
1828 . . .	2,209,177	26,197	38,700	87,601	2,296,778
1829 . . .	2,171,249	30,508	29,626	77,996	2,249,245
1830 . . .	2,263,608	55,107	29,336	93,282	2,356,890
1831 . . .	2,248,054	17,529	26,309	47,481	2,295,535
1832 . . .	2,250,352	28,582	31,590	67,999	2,318,351
1833 . . .	2,360,998	44,795	34,721	81,399	2,440,297
1834 . . .	2,690,636	46,708	38,457	103,362	2,793,998
1835 . . .	2,947,997	85,349	56,658	167,992	3,115,989
1836 . . .	3,084,000	85,494	93,036	199,617	3,283,617
1837 . . .	3,317,000	113,209	53,862	177,592	3,494,592
1838 . . .	3,478,000	119,582	36,374	162,793	3,640,793
1839 . . .	3,502,000	115,316	31,113	160,456	3,662,456
1840 . . .		98,790	50,864	160,945	
9.1st months of 1841 }		104,890	64,120	191,600	

**Production of, Importation into, and consumption of Hammered Iron, or
Malleable Iron in France, from 1820 to 1840 inclusive.**

YEARS.	Production.	IMPORTATION.			Entered for Consumption.
		From England.	From Belgium.	From all Countries.	
	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.
1820		68,303	8,946	88,911	
1821		109,585	6,814	138,437	
1822		24,566	4,124	50,692	
1823		14,633	2,869	45,217	
1824	1,416,896	10,279	1,725	58,135	1,475,031
1825	1,435,488	3,308	866	60,707	1,496,195
1826	1,455,190	11,260	1,040	95,845	1,551,035
1827	1,488,535	8,973	475	73,122	1,561,657
1828	1,513,878	10,453	218	65,613	1,579,491
1829	1,536,233	6,655	192	55,421	1,591,654
1830	1,484,685	3,779	72	63,460	1,548,145
1831	1,410,571	2,760	16	46,461	1,457,032
1832	1,434,884	1,782	54	58,061	1,492,945
1833	1,522,651	251	38	54,303	1,576,954
1834	1,771,638	518	47	64,329	1,835,967
1835	2,095,387	559	92	58,814	2,154,201
1836	2,106,000	3,859	100	50,876	2,156,876
1837	2,246,000	518	78	54,562	2,300,562
1838	2,242,000	2,555	49	57,156	2,299,156
1839	2,318,000	3,800	34	55,910	2,373,910
1840		4,768	35	56,440	

**PRODUCTION of, Importation into, and Consumption of Coal in France, from
1825 to 1840 inclusive.**

YEARS.	Production.	Importation for Consumption.	Consumption.
	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.
1825.....	14,914,000	5,069,000	19,983,000
1826.....	15,410,000	5,029,000	20,439,000
1827.....	16,911,000	5,389,000	22,300,000
1828.....	17,741,000	5,787,000	23,528,000
1829.....	17,416,000	5,475,000	22,891,000
1830.....	18,627,000	6,309,000	24,936,000
1831.....	17,604,000	5,414,000	23,018,000
1832.....	19,629,000	5,759,000	25,388,000
1833.....	20,576,000	6,966,000	27,542,000
1834.....	24,898,000	7,414,000	32,312,000
1835.....	25,064,000	7,669,000	32,733,000
1836.....	28,420,000	7,638,000	36,058,000
1837.....	29,807,000	10,948,000	40,755,000
1838.....	31,133,000	11,636,000	42,769,000
1839.....	29,949,000	11,561,000	41,510,000
1840.....		12,158,000	

**CONSUMPTION in the Production of smelted and malleable Iron in France, of
Ores, Charcoal, Wood, Coke, and Coal, from 1833 to 1839 inclusive. From
the Tables of the Administration of Mines.**

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.
Consumption of ore	6,720,000	7,463,000	8,240,000	8,723,000	9,290,000	9,645,000	9,970,000
" " charcoal..	3,127,000	3,505,000	3,590,000	3,790,000	4,318,000	4,034,000	3,849,000
St.			St.	St.	St.	St.	St.
" " wood.....	2,000	....	11,200	36,500	191,500	87,200	200,500
met. quint.		met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.
" " coke.....	771,000	589,000	533,000	64,000	906,000	1,090,000	1,123,000
" " coal.....	89,000	202,000	431,000	542,000	353,000	252,000	281,000
Smelted iron produced....	2,253,000	2,691,000	2,948,000	3,084,000	3,317,000	3,478,000	3,502,000
Consumption of ore	292,000	329,000	318,000	311,000	289,000	323,000	336,000
" smelted ore..	1,849 0 0	2,295,000	2,902,000	2,753,000	2,692,000	2,762,000	2,993,000
" charcoal.....	1,689,000	2,010,000	2,229,000	2,145,000	2,022,000	1,993,000	1,800,000
St.			St.	St.	St.	St.	St.
" wood.....	....	....	800	500	13,000	59,000	42,300
met. quint.			met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.	met. quint.
" " coke.....	128,000	165,000	161,000	195,000	182,000	151,000	163,000
" " coal.....	969,000	1,275,000	1,636,000	1,833,000	2,011,000	2,218,000	2,569,000
Malleable iron produced..	1,339,000	1,724,000	2,041,000	2,048,000	2,193,000	2,199,000	2,268,000

The mines and forests of France are managed under distinct administrations. The scarcity and dearness of fuel occasions the greatest privation in respect to warmth in winter, and culinary purposes, which the citizens of that kingdom endure. This evil will, however, be gradually ameliorated by the yearly increasing production of the coal-mines.

CHAPTER XIII.

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN FRANCE.

SALT is produced in France from the seven great salt-pans or marshes, situated on the coasts of La Vendée, Morbihan, Loire, and Charente, viz. at *Brouage*, at *Croisic*, at the *Bay of Bourgneuf*, at *La Tremblade*, and at *Maresmes*, on the Accum, and on the coasts of the *Bouches du Rhone*, and *Herault* on the Mediterranean. Salt-mines of great extent and quantity have also been discovered in the south-west of France. Salt-springs, highly saturated, abound in the east; and in Lorraine and on the frontier of Switzerland they have been long worked. In fact no country in the world has in greater abundance this commodity so necessary for the use of man; and in no country in the world has the people been so grievously limited by monopoly and taxation in the use of this article. The *Gabelle*, or administration of the salt-monopoly, was so oppressive before the first revolution, that the levying of this odious impost excited the people of France against the crown fully as much as all other privations. The impost itself was not only severe in the extreme, but unjust and partial, favourites were exempted from the tax, others through favour redeemed the privilege of using untaxed salt. A few provinces paid only 2 to 9 francs per 100lbs. of salt, while in the others 20 francs, 30 francs, and even 62 francs per 100lbs. were exacted, and the frontier-provinces were also taxed with the expense of guarding against the importation of foreign salt. Legions of the citizens were always under arms, and in order to secure the salt-tax, to fight against their compatriots. Notwithstanding all which, so great was the oppression and temptation, that a perpetual contraband was carried on in salt. Necker says that the brigades charged with preventing smuggling and the illicit manufacture of salt consisted of 23,000 men, who made an average of 3700 seizures annually in the interior of buildings, and imprisoned and punished annually for being, or supposed to have been concerned in the frauds upon the salt and tobacco revenue, 2300 men, 1800 women, 6600 children, and 1100 horses. The number of persons annually remaining in prison are reckoned at 1800, and 300 were sent annually for life to the galleys as a punishment for the fraud. The *Gabelle* was suppressed in 1790, but the citizens of France were not destined to enjoy the use of untaxed salt. In the year VII. when the finances were, under the Directory, in the utmost state of disorder, a salt-tax was proposed, but resisted until 1806, when Napoleon re-established the impost. It was at first moderate, but the expenses of the war soon augmented the tax to a high rate. Salt can only be extracted or manufactured under licence, and

under strict and expensive supervision, and when extracted or made the tax is paid, or it may be bonded until the duty is paid. The gross revenue is estimated at about 62,000,000 of francs, or nearly 2,800,000*l.* sterling, but as the expenses of collection is confounded with that of the douanes, &c., the nett revenue is not ascertained. The duty is 3 decimes per kilogramme, or 30 francs per 100 kilogrammes,—nearly 12*s.* per cwt.

The production is chiefly from the evaporation of sea-water. The salt-springs of the east produce only about 250,000 metric quintals of salt, and those of the Pyrenees about 40,000 metric quintals. The distribution of the salt produced is stated by the administration in round numbers as follows : viz. —

	Met. Quint.
Consumption on which duty is paid	2,100,000
Probable contraband	200,000
Used in fisheries (free)	350,000
Exported from bond (free)	650,000
Used in chemical works	300,000
	<hr/>
Total	3,600,000

CHAPTER XIV.

MUNUFACTURES OF FRANCE.

SULLY admitted no honourable or profitable branch of industry except agriculture, and the French economists accuse him of having, in consequence, sacrificed the manufactures of France, which were at that period in a more flourishing state than those of England.

Louis the Fourteenth, however, by revoking the Edict of Nantes, and consequently exiling to England and other countries the most numerous classes of French artisans, occasioned the decline of national manufactures far more effectually than the preference which Sully attached to agriculture.

Colbert adopted an opposite course, and beheld in manufactures only the great source of national riches. Premiums, monopolies, and the protective system were established by Colbert. The national treasury was drained by him to establish monopolies and companies beyond the seas. In Africa, India, and America, monopoly and war destroyed those factories; and the manufactories of France, which were maintained by artificial means, languished like crazy opium-eaters, from whom the exciting stimulant is withheld.

The eminent natural advantages of the soil and climate of France, and the ingenuity, taste, and industry of her people, under the blessings of a long peace, and in opposition to various legislative premiums, restrictions, and prohibitions, enabled manufactures to flourish to an important, and, in many respects,

perfect extent. Each interest, however, agricultural and manufacturing, and every branch of each of those interests, with the exception of the silk-manufactures of Lyons, have ever been, and continue to be claiming protection.

An able writer (M. A. Blaise, des Vosges), observes in that valuable work, lately published in Paris, the *Encyclopédie du Commerçant, ou Dictionnaire de Commerce et des Merchandizes*—"The evil results of all those temptations appear to have been profitless to the government of that time, and of no advantage to the manufactures of the present day. On all occasions, special measures only were proposed and adopted without regard to any complete system which would regulate generally the three great branches of agriculture, manufactures, and trade. In each of the public inquiries at which we have been present, in all the legislative discussions,—in every petition to the Chamber of Deputies, personal interests have ever formed the subject in question. Recriminations and complaints have been alternately sent forth by the agriculturists against the manufacturers, and by the latter against the former, and by the inland manufacturers against the seaports. Bordeaux complains that her wines remain unsold because Anzin prevents the importation of coal. Mulhausen remonstrates against the high price of meat, which raises the price of labour. The beet-root-growers cry aloud for protection against the colonial sugar-growers, and the ship-owners and merchants of our seaports against the restrictions on foreign trade which deprive them of freights and return cargoes."

"We do not pretend to establish unalterable laws by which our manufactures and our administration should be regulated and guided; but it appears to us that the great evils complained of would, for the future, nearly disappear if instead of attempting to encourage and maintain any one branch of our productive riches, agriculture, manufactures, and trade, should all have the general freedom of prospering without protecting any one interest at the expense of another."

The following brief view of the present state of the French manufactures is abstracted from the same work, and from the various reports and documents presented by the ministers of commerce to the Chamber of Deputies:—

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

(*Draperies. Tissues de Laine.*)

The manufacture of fine woollen cloths in France is not of ancient date. The ordinary wool of the country was probably at all times spun and woven for their own use by the peasants and labouring classes. Manufacturers of woollens of superior quality and colour can only be said to have been extensively and successfully established since the first revolution.

Colbert, in 1665, invited to France Van-Robais, a celebrated manufacturer of cloth in Holland. Privileges and premiums were awarded to Van-Robais for the purpose of introducing the Dutch art of spinning and dyeing wool, and weaving and dressing fine cloths. He was established at Abbeville, and it was prohibited for any one else even to spin wool within ten miles of that city. This is an historical grievance which was loudly complained of by the magistrates and municipality of Abbeville, for a century afterwards.

Various legislators continued to restrict all improvement and competition in the manufacture of cloth until after the first revolution. The administration interfered with all ingenuity, and all was controlled by the administrative *employés*. Even the number of threads for the warp, and nearly every other mode of manufacture as well as dyeing, dressing, &c., was restricted to the rules laid down by the government. Since that period, and with the view to excel in quality and beauty those of any other country, the government of France has, however, not allowed manufacturing ingenuity to have the freedom which naturally belongs to it. Napoleon, by a decree of the 21st of September, 1807, which is still in force, restricted, "*in order to encourage commerce*," the departments of Ardèche, Aude, Gard, Haut-Garonne, Hérault, Losère and Tarn, to special descriptions of cloth for each. The quality, the breadth, the number of threads to the warp, the kind of selvage, and the length of the piece,—the quality and dye and when packed, the number of pieces, and other formalities in each trade were all determined by the emperor. The pretence was to force the production of woollens suitable for the Levant trade. The manufacture of cloths in the *generality* of Rouen was also regulated by legislation. In 1810, regulations respecting its cloth-manufactures were extended by decree to Louviers, and afterwards extended to the other cloth-manufactures of France.

In a report upon the woollen-manufactures of France, drawn up in 1841 under the direction of the Minister of Commerce, the commissioners state that "Foreign woollen cloths of all descriptions were, however, not prohibited under the Ancient Régime. The tariff of 1667 admitted woollen cloths without distinction of origin, on the payment of duties varying from about 1 franc, 60 centimes, to 2 francs, 80 centimes the metre, according to the coarseness or fineness of the quality."

"By the treaty of 1786 the cloths and woollens of England were admitted into France on paying a duty of 12 per cent, *ad valorem*. The law of the 15th of March, 1791, established a duty of 652 francs per 100 kilogrammes on fine woollen cloths, and half that on common."

"In 1793 the actual prohibitions commenced, by the absolute non-admission of hosiery and cassimirs. Two years afterwards all woollens, except *coverlets*, and carpets of wool and linen yarn, Zurich crape, and certain woollen tape

were prohibited. This system of prohibition has continued up to the present time, that is for 45 years, *in full force*.

That the manufactures of cloth, fine and coarse, have extended under this system, by which the nation has been taxed in high prices, several millions of francs annually, there is no doubt; and that, for the last few years, many of the woollen cloths of France, compete profitably with those of England, Belgium, Saxony, and Moravia, in the markets of the world, is equally true. But the success of the cloth-manufacture has been the result of French ingenuity and other favourable circumstances. Machinery for carding and spinning wool was introduced by MM. Douglas and Cockerell as early as 1803, and the superior art of dyeing acquired soon after that very perfection which gives a preference, especially in the Levant, to the French red and blue cloths. The woollen-cloth factories are not, like many other manufactures in France, confined to two or three great centres of production. They are on the contrary spread over a great part of the kingdom.

The leading establishments are thus dispersed over various portions of the country, viz.—the chief seats of manufactures are, in the east, at *Metz, Moutiers, Nancy, Buhl, Mulhausen*:—in the south, at *Dijon, Vienne, Crest, Lavelanet, Clermont, Lodève, St. Pons, St. Chinian, Castres, Mazamet, Bedarieux, Montauban, Limoux, Carcassonne, Chalabre, Quillan, St. Colombo and Limoges*:—in the west, *Vannes, Saint Lô, Vire, Lisieux, Louviers, Elbeuf, Darnetal, and Aumale*:—in the north, at *Beauvais, Mouy, Abbeville, Sedan*, and in the centre of France, those at *Tours Châteauroux, Romorantin, and Châteaurenard*.

The most celebrated of the cloth-manufactories, as regards both the amount and value of their productions, are at the following places: viz.—*Elbeuf, Sedan, Louviers, Beauvais, Mouy, Nancy, Buhl, and Bischwiller, Vire, Vienne, Castres, Lodève, Limoux, Bedarieux, Chalabre, Carcassonne, Mazamet, Montauban, Châteauroux, Châteaurenard, and Romorantin*.

ELBEUF.—The factories of this town and neighbourhood may be viewed as producing the greatest quantity of cloths, although it must cede to other localities as regards the beauty and fineness of the cloth manufactured. The descriptions here produced are exceedingly various, and include double-milled and waterproof cloths, *zephirs, amazones*, and fancy cloths (*draps de fantaisie*) of blue, black, and, in fact, of all colours.

All kinds are manufactured with success, but more especially cloths valued at from 15 frs. to 30 frs. Within the last few years *Elbeuf* has produced woollens, known in England as Scotch flannels (*flanelles Ecossoises*). It is also celebrated for its billiard-table cloth.

SEDAN is chiefly celebrated for its black and scarlet cloth, as well as those

of almost every rich shade of colour: also for black and white kerseymeres. The price of the cloths produced at Sedan varies according to a graduated scale, at from 15 to 50 francs; and of the kerseymeres from 7 to 24 francs. The total value of its productions amounts to about 15,000,000 francs, of which a considerable portion is exported to foreign countries.

LOUVIERS.—*Louviers* formerly acquired a fame almost European, for the beauty of its cloths. Some of the manufactures at this place still sustain their former high reputation, although they are becoming much less celebrated and other manufactories are rivalling the perfection of the cloths of Louviers. The finest description of cloth for uniforms, &c. &c., are, however, still sought for here. Those sold at a price of from 36 to 45 francs, form the great bulk of this species of cloth, whilst those of a superfine quality range from 45 to 60 francs per annum. The total value of the cloths made at this seat of industry amounts to about 4,000,000 francs, of which some of the finer kinds are exported principally to Italy.

BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER.—This seat of industry, situated at some distance from Louviers, in the same department, produces in an equal degree of excellence the same kinds of cloth as are manufactured at Louviers and Elbeuf.

ABBEVILLE.—The woollen-manufactory was established at this place by a Dutchman of the name of Van-Robais, in the reign of Louis XIV. It is one of those establishments at which every operation in regard to the wool is performed, from the time of its being shorn from the animal, until its being put forward for general use in the shape of cloth. Abbeville is celebrated for fine cloths and kerseymeres, more especially for the lighter sorts, known by the name of "*zéphirs*," of every description and shade of colour.

BEAUVAIS AND MOUY.—The Department of the Oise possesses fabrics of wool at both the above places, which equally deserve favourable notice. At Mouy they manufacture *white* cloths, afterwards destined to be dyed in the piece—chiefly black. These have the merit of being of a very fine texture, and are to be purchased at a moderate price. The artisans of Elbeuf frequently buy the *white* cloths of Mouy, which they afterwards dye. The article produced at Beauvais very closely resembles those made at *Elbeuf*. The cloth used for the army is, in great part, manufactured at Beauvais.

NANCY.—This seat of industry produces some good sorts of kersey cloth, which are sold at a moderate price; and the manufacture of other woollens is extending. At the late *general* exhibition, the artisans of Nancy produced good specimens of blue and black cloths, at a price varying from 12 to 16 francs per annum. They have lately established a manufacture of cachmeres, which are said to rival those of the south of France.

BUHL.—The manufacturers established at this place have produced in the department of the Upper Rhine the several descriptions of articles produced at Elbeuf. The cloths made here under the name of *cuirs de laine*, are quite equal to those manufactured at Elbeuf, and much distinguished for their strength.

MULHAUSEN.—White cloths for rollers, &c., of a superior description, are made here.

BISCHWILLER.—The manufactory at this place is well known for its cloths dyed in the piece, and also for its kerseymeres. The price of the former is from 6 to 12 francs, and the latter are valued at from 12 to 15 francs per ell. These are all generally sold and worn in the immediate vicinity.

VIRE.—The manufactory at Vire, in Calvados, was originally better known for its piece-dyed cloths. The quality of those produced at this place are of an inferior sort, and are generally suited for those persons who are unable to purchase the fine wool-dyed cloths of Elbeuf.

VIENNE.—One of the principal seats of this industry in the south of France is at Vienne. For a long time the cloths produced at this place were of a very coarse and ordinary kind; during the last few years the manufacturers here have endeavoured to compete with those of the north; but in general their productions are less perfect, and sold at a much higher price than those produced by the latter.

CASTRES.—As regards care and skill in manufacturing, and the beautiful finish given to their productions, the artisans of this place hold undoubtedly the leading position in the south of France. The cloth called *cuir de laine*, owes its origin to this town; and has for the last twenty-five years been in great repute.

LODÈVE, CLERMONT, SAINT-PONS, SAINT-CHINIAN.—The cloth factory at Lodève, with which the others are more or less connected, is situated in the department of Herault, and is celebrated for its piece-dyed cloths exported to the Levant.

CHALABRE in the department of the Aude, has a very considerable cloth manufacture, especially for its cloths called *cuirs de laine*, dyed in the wool, better known as “*castorines*.” These are generally woven in pieces of 15 ells length, and the price varies from 10 to 15 francs per ell. At Limoux they manufacture cloths of a similar description, but of an inferior quality—these range at from 7 to 15 francs per ell.

CARCASSONNE, in the same department, has much improved in its cloth manufacture, which was originally of an inferior character. Black kerseymeres are here produced at a price of from 15 to 20 francs per ell, and these will bear comparison with the best that are made elsewhere. Cloths of red and bright colours are also produced here for the Mediterranean markets.

LAVELANET, in Arriège, produces also those descriptions of cloths known as

"*castorines*," which are celebrated for a very brilliant lustre. This manufacture, has, during the last few years acquired great perfection. Here are likewise produced cloths (*cuirs de laine*) which quite rival those of Castres. The piece contains 16 ells, and is valued at from 12 to 22 francs per ell.

Mazamet, in Tarn, and Montauban in Tarn and Garonne, produce cloths, both plain and coloured, of good quality.

CHATEAUROUX AND ROMORANTIN.—Amongst the principal seats of cloth manufacture in the centre of France may be classed these places: the former in the department of the Indre, and the latter in that of the Loire-et-Cher. The cloths which they manufacture are more remarkable for strength of quality than for fineness of texture. This character, however, joined to the lowness of price, makes them eagerly sought for by the labouring classes. These cloths are also much used for clothing the army, customs' officers, &c. &c., on account of the good qualities of the wool used in their manufacture, and the care which is taken in weaving them.

The report alluded to states, "that from 1834 to 1839-40, the improvement in the production of milled cloths, kerseymeres, &c., is equal to 15 per cent; but that although this improvement has placed foreign competition at a greater distance, yet the exportation of these cloths has diminished, and that the increased imports have been solely in articles of *fantasia merinos*, and other light woven *tissus*."

In 1820 the quantity of fine and milled cloths exported was 1,067,000 kilogrammes; of light cloths, as kerseymeres and merinoes 19,000 kilogrammes of other woollen cloths 372,000 kilogrammes. In 1830 the quantity exported of the first description was 443,000 kilogrammes; of the second, 158,000 kilogrammes; of the third, 510,000 kilogrammes. In 1835 the quantity exported of the first sort was 644,000 kilogrammes; of the second, 146,000 kilogrammes and of the third, 787,000 kilogrammes. In 1840 the quantity exported of the first was 706,000 kilogrammes; of the second, 217,000; and of the third 1,402,000 kilogrammes. The woollen tapestry of France has long been celebrated especially those of the *Gobelins*, or royal manufactory at Paris: these are of the most luxuriant design and colour, but the cost of production is enormous.

The following official tables are condensed from those drawn up by the councils-general of commerce and manufactures.

STATEMENT of the Quantity entered for Consumption of Sheep's Wool imported into France, from 1820 to 1840, indicating the Countries from whence imported and Duty levied.

YEARS.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED FROM						Value.	Duty paid.
	Belgium.	Spain.	Germany.	The Unit. St., Barbary, and Algiers.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.		
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	frs.	frs.
1820	178,000	1,531,000	165,000	1,543,000	1,495,000	4,312,000	8,351,000	207,000
1821	967,000	1,782,000	508,000	862,000	2,758,000	6,877,000	11,690,000	955,000
1822	934,000	1,922,000	565,000	3,698,000	1,960,000	9,118,000	15,500,000	1,430,000
1823	815,000	822,000	347,000	2,241,000	1,354,000	5,482,000	9,310,000	1,381,000
1824	1,316,000	882,000	566,000	778,000	808,000	4,410,000	7,497,000	2,602,000
1825	942,000	1,266,000	778,000	909,000	804,000	4,639,000	7,886,000	3,100,000
1826	1,486,000	1,778,000	858,000	1,581,000	732,000	6,135,000	10,940,000	3,147,000
1827	1,437,000	1,932,000	829,000	1,077,000	1,207,000	7,382,000	11,131,000	3,672,000
1828	1,322,000	2,148,000	1,104,000	1,597,000	1,516,000	7,687,000	13,391,000	4,117,000
1829	930,000	1,820,000	8,09,000	1,221,000	966,000	5,749,000	9,276,000	3,059,000
1830	929,000	2,276,000	1,064,000	1,705,000	1,240,000	7,214,000	12,872,000	4,246,000
1831	549,000	826,000	157,000	1,780,000	521,000	3,836,000	5,253,000	1,733,000
1832	1,388,000	1,262,000	178,000	984,000	870,000	4,622,000	7,802,000	2,594,000
1833	1,715,000	3,220,000	549,000	2,140,000	1,682,000	9,306,000	19,140,000	6,314,000
1834	1,219,000	2,637,000	654,000	3,271,000	1,440,000	9,221,000	17,915,000	4,752,000
1835	2,221,000	3,818,000	1,719,000	4,660,000	2,427,000	14,845,000	34,219,000	7,550,000
1836	2,691,000	4,365,000	1,420,000	3,670,000	2,014,000	14,196,000	31,891,000	7,116,000
1837	2,126,000	3,290,000	1,011,000	1,941,000	1,632,000	10,000,000	18,997,000	4,220,000
1838	3,637,000	3,557,000	2,600,000	3,030,000	2,093,000	14,926,000	34,178,000	7,558,000
1839	3,835,000	3,676,000	1,946,000	2,746,000	2,209,000	13,612,000	31,037,000	7,069,000
1840	2,983,000	2,393,000	2,407,000	3,395,000	2,278,000	13,456,000	29,987,000	6,643,000
1841								
1842								

STATEMENT of Quantity and Value of Woollen Yarns and Woollen Cloths, the Manufactures of France, exported from 1820 to 1840 inclusive, with the Amount of Premiums paid each Year.

YEARS.	YARNS.			Cloths, Kerseymeres, Merinoes, &c.			Premiums paid.	Premiums in Sterling Money.
	Quantity.	Value.	Sterling Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Sterling Value.		
	kils.	frs.	£	kils.	frs.	£	frs.	£
1820	36,000	647,000	25,880	1,158,000	42,737,000	1,709,480	48,000	1,920
1821	31,000	540,000	21,600	1,339,000	39,211,000	1,568,440	485,000	19,400
1822	20,000	372,000	14,880	1,082,000	40,156,000	1,606,240	413,000	16,520
1823	15,000	271,000	10,960	1,003,000	32,808,000	1,312,320	439,000	17,560
1824	17,000	320,000	12,800	1,124,000	36,117,000	1,444,680	1,336,000	53,440
1825	16,000	281,000	11,240	1,167,000	37,540,000	1,501,000	3,038,000	122,320
1826	17,000	306,000	12,240	966,000	29,542,000	1,181,680	1,892,000	75,680
1827	23,000	441,000	17,640	1,006,000	26,928,000	1,077,120	2,110,000	84,400
1828	28,000	520,000	20,800	1,031,000	29,506,000	1,180,240	2,022,000	80,880
1829	64,000	1,181,000	47,240	1,133,000	30,425,000	1,217,000	2,330,000	93,200
1830	58,000	1,065,000	42,600	971,000	26,625,000	1,065,000	1,971,000	78,840
1831	67,000	1,071,000	42,840	993,000	27,018,000	1,080,720	2,497,000	99,880
1832	119,000	2,255,000	90,200	1,349,000	34,052,000	1,362,080	2,982,000	119,280
1833	76,000	1,435,000	57,400	1,471,000	36,663,000	1,466,520	3,644,000	145,760
1834	74,000	2,392,000	95,680	1,542,000	39,446,000	1,577,840	4,125,000	165,000
1835	44,000	808,000	32,320	1,577,000	38,300,000	1,584,610	3,085,000	123,400
1836	53,000	993,000	39,720	2,018,000	40,188,000	1,667,520	3,736,000	149,440
1837	84,000	1,594,000	63,760	1,070,000	43,428,000	1,737,120	2,925,000	117,000
1838	79,000	1,485,000	59,400	2,208,000	64,401,000	2,576,040	4,061,000	162,440
1839	71,000	1,351,000	54,040	2,201,000	60,588,000	2,423,520	3,883,000	155,320
1840	107,000	1,996,000	79,840	2,325,000	61,100,000	2,444,000	3,807,000	153,880
1841								
1842								

STATEMENT showing the Value of French manufactured Woollen Cloths exported to the following Countries, during the Years 1833 and 1840.

PLACES OF DESTINATION.	Value of Exports in France.		Value of Exports in English Monies.	
	1833.	1840.	1833.	1840.
	francs.	francs.	£	£
United States	6,207,000	12,634,000	248,280	505,360
Spain	5,239,000	7,675,000	209,560	307,000
Sardinian States	4,093,000	5,943,000	163,720	237,720
Belgium	2,062,000	5,070,000	882,480	202,800
England	1,650,000	5,001,000	60,000	200,040
Turkey and China	4,819,000	3,809,000	192,700	155,900
Switzerland	3,093,000	3,752,000	123,720	150,080
Germany	1,300,000	2,906,000	55,600	116,240
Chili	281,000	2,384,000	11,240	95,300
French Colonies	771,000	1,456,000	30,840	58,240
Algiers and Africa, comprising 19,000 fr. in 1838, and 94,000 fr. in 1840, exported to Mauritius.	683,000	1,417,000	27,320	57,880
Tuscany and Roman States	506,000	1,192,000	20,240	47,680
States of Barbary	1,115,000	962,000	44,000	38,480
Holland	243,000	802,000	9,720	35,080
Buenos Ayres	169,000	720,000	6,760	28,800
Brazil	378,000	612,000	15,120	25,680
Mexico	279,000	403,000	11,160	19,720
Naples and Sicily	621,000	404,000	24,840	18,560
Prussia	104,000	423,000	4,160	16,920
Russia	171,000	422,000	6,840	16,880
Egypt	1,017,000	380,000	40,680	15,200
Antilles (foreign)	84,000	349,000	3,360	13,560
Peru	971,000	322,000	39,840	12,880
Austria	128,000	199,000	5,120	7,960
Colombia	23,000	109,000	960	4,360
Haiti	150,000	101,000	6,000	4,040
Foreign India	46,000	85,000	1,840	3,400
Sweden and Norway	69,000	5,000	2,760	200
Other Countries	200,000	1,183,000	8,000	47,320
	30,663,000	61,100,000	1,406,520	2,444,008

COTTON MANUFACTURES OF FRANCE.

THE earliest manufacture of woven cottons in France cannot be traced further back than the latter years of the seventeenth century. In 1688, 450,000 lbs. of cotton wool and 1,450,000 lbs. of spun thread were imported from the Levant to Marseilles. In 1750 the imports of cotton wool amounted to 3,831,620 lbs and to 3,381,625 of cotton thread. In 1765 the manufacture of cotton velvets was begun at Amiens. Machines, with eighteen to twenty spindles were made there at the same time, and from designs brought from England. In 1784 M. Martin, of Amiens, obtained under the title of "*the first importer from England of machines invented there for spinning cotton,*" the authority to establish a cotton-factory with special privileges. High premiums were given the following year to those who invented new machines for spinning, and M. Milu was paid accordingly for his *inventions* 60,000 livres, and rewarded further by a *lottery* for an establishment, an annual salary of 6000 livres, and 1200 francs for each complete set of machines which he furnished for manufactories. In 1788 MM. Morghan and Massey constructed a *mull jenny* at Amiens, with 280 spindles 12,000 livres were given him as a reward. The spinning and weaving of

cotton to any very important extent did not, however, commence in France until the beginning of the present century.

In the year 1803 establishments for spinning cotton were first formed at St. Quentin, and between this period and 1818 the population of that town had increased 25 per cent. In the first instance *dimities* were the articles manufactured, to these succeeded *calicoes* for printing, and very shortly after that period they produced cambrics and plain and figured muslins of the best qualities and designs.

The cotton manufacture at Tarare seems to have made equal progress, and the natural rivalry existing between this place and St. Quentin soon placed both in the class of important manufacturing towns in France.

In 1806 a jury, who formed a commission of inquiry, reported that the art of spinning cotton was completely established in France, although they had not then produced threads of a higher number than sixty. This object was soon afterwards effected, and Messrs. Delaitre and Noël, successors of M. Martin, at the hydraulic cotton-establishment at *l'Epine*, obtained a gold medal for the fineness and regularity of their threads. From this time the cotton manufacture continued to make what was considered rapid progress up to the moment when machinery was generally introduced.

The importation of cotton wool (not including that arriving from the French colonies) was as follows, at the undermentioned periods : viz.—

In 1803.....	10,711,665	kilogrammes.	
„ 1804.....	10,886,315	„	
„ 1806.....	9,077,528	„	
„ 1807.....	12,061,396	„	(of this quantity 28,237 kils. were captured.)

From the French colonies the importations were as follow :—

In 1803.....	4,800	kilogrammes.
„ 1806.....	23,273	„
„ 1807.....	15,031	„

The exportations, which had amounted to 122,441 kilogrammes in 1806, were reduced in the following year to 8408 kilogrammes.

From 1806 to 1820 the cotton manufactures made great progress; and between the latter year and 1836 inclusive, the years in which the greatest advance was made, the increase is shown by the following statements :

The increase in the importations of cotton wool from the year 1812 to 1819, amounted to 11,000,000 kilogrammes; and between the lastmentioned year and 1835, the augmentation had reached 22,000,000 for home consumption.

It may be observed, that the chief cause of the United States of America importing silks and other articles from France is the demand in the latter, at a low duty, of the raw material of cotton wool.

THE following Quantities of Cotton Wool were entered for Consumption in France, in each Year, from 1812 to 1819 inclusive.

YEARS.	Entered for Consumption.	YEARS.	Entered for Consumption.	YEARS.	Entered for Consumption.
	kils.		kils.		kils.
1812	6,343,230	1815	16,414,606	1818	16,974,159
1813	9,638,842	1816	12,115,042	1819	17,010,401
1814	8,181,710	1817	13,370,398		

It appears from good authority that the annual average value of cotton manufactures produced in France amounted in 1835 to 600,000,000 francs, or 24,000,000*l.* sterling. The quantity of cotton wool used in 1835 was 40,000,000 kilogrammes. The number of workmen employed was from 800,000 to 900,000, at an average rate of from 1 fr. 30 c. to 1 fr. 50 c. per individual; and 3,500,000 spindles have yielded annually 34,000,000 kilogrammes of twist, at an average value of 170,000,000 francs, 6,800,000*l.* sterling.

The department of Lille possesses about 150 manufactories for cotton spinning, and an aggregate of 600,000 spindles, giving occupation to 100,000 persons.

The two departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, and including the long range of the Vosges, and the departments of the *Haute-Saone* and *Doubs*, form an extensive region, in which cotton manufactures are those which principally exist. This district contains fifty-six spinning establishments, of which forty are in the Upper Rhine, four in the Lower Rhine, and twelve in the neighbouring departments. These fifty-six manufactories have 800,000 spindles at work, and each spindle uses at an average calculation about ten kilogrammes of cotton wool. The total production may be estimated at 800,000 kilogrammes of twist, and the consumption of raw cotton, at from 9,000,000 to 9,500,000 kilogrammes. The average value of the cotton twist is five francs fifty centimes per kilogramme, which will give a total value of from 45 to 50,000,000 francs, or 2,000,000*l.* sterling.

There are in the abovenamed departments about 60,000 looms, of which number 3000 are worked by machinery. These yield 2,000,000 pieces of calico fine and common, also muslins and other tissues, which, at an average rate of forty francs per piece, will give a total value of about 80,000,000 francs.

The floating capital employed in this branch of industry amounts to 60,000,000 francs.

In *Alsace* the manufactories employ from 105,000 to 110,000 persons.

In *Normandy*, throughout which cotton manufactories have extensively spread, as well as in the departments of the *Somme*, the *Pas-de-Calais*, the *Aisne*, the *Eure*, and also of the *Manche*, we find a population of about 130,000 persons employed in these factories. In the department of the *Seine-Inférieure*, the

quantity of raw cotton annually consumed amounts to 13,144,000 kilogrammes. This district comprises 240 spinning-establishments, large and small, which contain about 1,000,000 spindles. The amount of cotton spun weekly in this part of the kingdom may be estimated at 248,000 kilogrammes, or annually at 12,896,000 kilogrammes.

In the year 1804 the annual amount of production at the manufactories of St. Quentin was valued at 72,000 francs : in 1810 at 4,951,000 francs. At the present time this place and its immediate neighbourhood has thirty-seven establishments, containing 20,000 spindles, with a steam power equal to 200 horses, and an hydraulic power equal to 100 horses. These 210,000 spindles manufacture about 1,500,000 kilogrammes annually, giving a total value of 12,000,000 francs. The cottons of this place are considered finer and superior to those of Rouen. The weavers in this district annually receive from *Lille*, *Roubaix*, and *Alsace*, about 1,250,000 kilogrammes of cotton threads, which, on account of being of very high numbers, may be valued at nine francs per kilogramme : this gives a total amount of 11,025,000 francs.

These threads are woven into from 800,000 to 850,000 pieces, of about 40,000,000 francs value ; the price of each piece being nearly 45 francs.

Mechanical industry has been but recently brought into use at St. Quentin ; there are five establishments at that place which have adopted this system, and their produce is valued at 600,000 francs annually. There are also 50,000 hand-looms in this vicinity, which yield an average yearly value of 5,000,000 francs. All finer descriptions of goods are made by hand. The other various establishments connected with this seat of industry, for the purposes of bleaching, dyeing, &c. &c., amount to 33 in number, and represent a capital of 4,025,000 francs. The spinning-establishments occupy about 4000 workmen, the calendering and glazing, &c. &c., 1200 ; and those for weaving and embroidering (not including the *Tulle* manufactories) about 70,600, giving in all, employment to 75,800 persons.

These various establishments manufacture 1,500,900 kilogrammes of cotton twist, or 1,875,000 kilogrammes of raw cotton, equal in value to about 6,562,500 francs. Between the years 1816 and 1835 the quantity of cottons manufactured has nearly doubled itself, whilst the prices of the same have been greatly reduced.

The cotton manufacture of Amiens gives employment to 18,000 persons, that at Troyes to about 15,000, and if to the total number of individuals engaged in this manufacture, in the cities and towns already mentioned, is united the number of workmen to whom this branch of industry affords occupation at Paris, Lyons, Tarare, Nimes, and Montpellier, &c., we shall find that this leading manufacture employs a total population of 600,000 souls.

The period from 1825 to 1830 exhibits the greatest improvements which have been made in the cotton manufactures of France ; and the following esta-

blishments, in various parts of the kingdom, may be viewed as almost approaching perfection, whether we regard the excellent quality of their machinery, the general arrangement and management of the works, or the quality of the article manufactured. The names of the parties conducting these several leading establishments are as follow: viz.—In *Alsace*, there is the manufactory of Messrs. Nicolas Schlumberger & Co., at Guebwiller; of Messrs. Jacques Hartmann, at Munster; the factory at Huttenheim; that of Messrs. Gros, Odier, Roman & Co., at Wesserling; those belonging to Messrs. Nezely and Isaac Kœchlin; that of Messrs. Danvilliers, at Gisors; and of Messrs. Pauquet Lémaitre, at Bolbec. In *Picardy*, that of Messrs. Samuel Joly and Son, at St. Quentin; and another belonging to Messrs. Féray & Co., at Rouval. In the neighbourhood of Paris may be also mentioned the factories possessed by Messrs. Arnaud, and likewise those of Messrs. Féray & Co., at Essonne. There are also a vast number of minor establishments in which a correspondent improvement has taken place, between 1825 and 1830.

It may be remarked, that during the five years which have elapsed between 1830 and 1836, an improvement has been effected in most of the cotton factories of France. The employment of steam power has been brought in more general use, and as a consequence of this change we find a considerable reduction in the price of the articles produced. The increase of cotton factories from 1836 to 1841 inclusive, has not been so rapid; but the establishments have been so far extended, that the quantity of cotton wool used has increased from 44,000,000 kilogrammes in 1836, to an annual average of 48,245,000 kilograms for the three years 1838, 1839, and 1840. The following table exhibits the average rate of wages per week paid for hand labour at Mulhausen, Manchester and Zurich, in 1836.

Designation of Persons employed.		Mulhausen.		Manchester.	Zurich
To the Spinner	per week	14 fr.	38 fr.	12 fr.	
„ Winder	„	5	10	3	
„ Carder	„	6	12	5	
„ Ordinary Operatives	„	9	20	8	

This statement gives a cheap result favourable to Swiss industry; but although Mulhausen has been selected as regards France, it may be remarked, that there are several other seats of the cotton manufacture in that kingdom, in which hand labour is performed for less rates of wages than those above stated.

The wages generally paid in France to the cotton-spinners are, as shown in the undermentioned table—

	Men.		Women.		Children.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.
At Gisors per day	2	50 to 3	50			
„ Amiens „	2	average rate.	1	0 to 0	0	50 to 0
„ Lille „	3	ditto.	1	20 .. 1	25	

	Men.		Women.		Children.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.
At Rouen	3	average rate.	1 25	to 0 0	0 60	to 0 0
„ Alsace	1 25	to 3 0	0 75	„ 2 0	0 40	„ 0 50
„ Essonne	3 0	„ 4 0	1 30	„ 1 50	0 75	„ 1 05
„ St. Quentin	2 50	„ 3 0	0 90	„ 1 25	0 50	„ 1 25
„ Do (environs of)	2 3	„ 2 2	0 70	„ 1 0	0 30	„ 0 60

The importation of cotton manufactures has been prohibited for some time, in like manner as woollen manufactures, and the only relaxation has been in regard to very fine numbers of cotton twist, No. 143 and upwards required for the manufactories of France, and to nankeen from India. The importation by contraband trade has, however, been very extensive, and has caused a competition which has kept at a somewhat moderate rate the prices which would otherwise have been exacted for the cotton manufactures in France.

The printing of cotton was first introduced into Alsace, at Mulhausen (then a free town), in 1746, from Switzerland, where the art had flourished for some time before, and where it exists in perfection at the present day. Mulhausen drew from Switzerland her drawings, engravers, printers, and artisans. Köchlin, Smaltzer, and Company, established the first cotton-printing houses at Alsace, the earliest French nursery of the cotton manufactures. The situation and other advantages of Mulhausen were exceedingly favourable to this branch of ingenious industry. The abundance and purity of its water, the moderate price of labour and fuel, the industrious and saving habits of the people, its convenient situation, near a great river, and to a frontier by which its manufactures passed into fair markets, all concurred in the establishing and carrying forward the print works of this town. Houses were soon afterwards established at Thann, Wesserling, and Munster, in Alsace, and in Lorraine; both provinces, though subject to France, were not then under the *ferme générale*.

The Company of the Indies, however, considered that their privileges in regard to importing the printed calicoes from India were interfered with by the sale of those produced at home, and that body finally succeeded in prohibiting the use in France of the prints and cottons of Mulhausen, and soon after of those printed in Lorraine and Alsace. But this unjust prohibition was of short duration. It was, like all other institutions, the good as well as the evil, abolished by the Revolution. The production of the cotton-print works of France is not easily ascertained. In 1838 it is stated, that in the twenty-eight principal establishments of Alsace there were produced—

Printed cottons and handkerchiefs	540,000	pieces of 36 ells
Printed muslins and jaconetts	55,000	„ „
Adrianople or Turkey reds	60,000	„ 36 to 38 ells
	<hr/>	
	655,000	pieces.

Besides which they produced 25,000 pieces of that woollen fabric, which has attained such perfection and beauty in France, *mousseline-de-laine*. The production of printed cottons in Normandy and Picardy is not given statistically.

The countries to which those goods are exported, rank as follow:—1. Spain by smuggling; 2. United States, by fair trade; 3. Germany, by fair trade and by contraband; 4. South America, by fair trade; 5. French Colonies, by fair trade; 6. Sardinian states, by fair trade and by contraband; 7. Belgium, by contraband and by fair trade.

The following tables, condensed from those attached to a report drawn up by the Councils-general of Commerce in 1841, will illustrate more fully the trade in cotton manufactures.

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Cotton Wool imported and entered for Consumption in France from 1820 to 1840.

YEARS	From Turkey and Egypt.	From United States.	From Brazil and other countries.	TOTAL.	Value.	Duty levied
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	frs.	frs.
1820	2,419,000	11,630,000	6,154,000	20,203,000	36,825,000	6,055,000
1821	2,629,000	10,155,000	9,793,000	22,587,000	41,367,000	7,209,000
1822	3,461,000	9,500,000	8,611,000	21,572,000	39,696,000	7,360,000
1823	2,847,000	12,196,000	5,311,000	20,354,000	37,097,000	6,089,000
1824	6,487,000	15,749,000	5,794,000	28,030,000	49,188,000	7,816,000
1825	6,066,000	13,454,000	4,147,000	24,667,000	44,062,000	6,238,000
1826	5,976,000	21,921,000	4,117,000	31,914,000	56,354,000	7,997,000
1827	4,291,000	21,880,000	2,513,000	29,684,000	51,919,000	6,631,000
1828	3,143,000	21,617,000	2,615,000	27,375,000	49,144,000	6,019,000
1829	3,117,000	25,844,000	2,808,000	31,839,000	57,140,000	7,004,000
1830	2,938,000	23,150,000	2,172,000	29,260,000	51,761,000	6,334,000
1831	3,425,000	22,778,000	2,026,000	28,229,000	49,442,000	6,020,000
1832	4,312,000	27,383,000	1,861,000	33,636,000	58,443,000	7,210,000
1833	4,425,000	28,819,000	2,416,000	35,610,000	62,290,000	7,576,000
1834	2,456,000	31,587,000	2,192,000	36,935,000	65,054,000	7,933,000
1835	3,844,000	32,323,000	2,594,000	38,760,000	67,732,000	8,288,000
1836	4,783,000	36,368,000	3,274,000	44,332,000	76,813,000	9,328,000
1837	3,398,000	36,469,000	2,943,000	43,830,000	76,221,000	9,233,000
1838	4,586,000	43,780,000	2,893,000	51,259,000	89,465,000	10,853,000
1839	2,513,000	34,832,000	2,683,000	40,534,000	71,205,000	8,621,000
1840	2,130,000	48,581,000	2,231,000	52,942,000	94,006,000	11,345,000
1841						
1842						

The British duty of 2s. 11d. per 112 lbs. of the raw material of cotton wool, according to the quality of the article, from 1 per cent, the minimum, to 2½ per cent, maximum, is too high. The above table, in the columns *Value*, and *Duty levied*, shews that the latter is somewhat more than 12 per cent of the former.

THE following Statements exemplify the effect of Duties and Prohibitions on Cotton Twists and Woven Cottons.

	Years	IMPORTATIONS.			EXPORTATIONS.		
		Twist.	Woven Cottons.	TOTAL.	Twist.	Woven Cottons.	TOTAL.
		kils.	francs.		kils.	francs.	
Importation permitted at moderate duties.....	1792	530,270 frs.	67,293,551		478,707 frs.	39,008,303	
Prohibition of twist.....	1802	708	43,710,896	43,711,604	1,278,941	6,414,957	7,693,898
Ditto.....	1803		57,069,316	57,069,316	1,356,614	6,607,710	7,964,323
Prohibition of twist removed.....	1804	399,816	34,463,228	34,863,044	905,623	6,819,435	7,725,058
Ditto.....	1805	689,288	20,099,457	20,788,745	438,155	4,004,973	4,533,128
Absolute prohibition of woven cottons and twists under No. 61.....	1806	1,508,612	13,214,083		861,759	5,916,639	
Ditto.....	1809	305,552	764,701		121,542	7,285,942	
The superior numbers were not prohibited until Jan. 1810.....							
Ditto.....	1810	25,936	751,004		85,911	11,314,238	

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Cotton Twist and Woven Cottons of French Manufacture, exported from France, from 1820 to 1840.

YEARS.	Cotton Twist.		WOVEN COTTONS.							Total Quantities and Value of Tissues.		
	Quantities.	Value.	Muslins, Calicoes, &c., Printed.		Shawls and Handkerchiefs.	Printed and Naukinets.	Tulle and Gauze.	Other Woven Cotton.	Quantity.	Value.	TOTAL.	
			Unbleached and Bleached.	Unbleached and Printed.								
kils.	frs.	kils.	kils.	kils. Added to Calicoes.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	frs.	frs.		
1820	72,000	307,000	251,000	558,000		25,000	5,000	530,000	1,411,000	29,120,000	191,000	
1821	75,000	413,000	207,000	338,000	do.	350,000	6,000	208,000	1,184,000	21,534,000	301,000	
1822	61,000	356,000	308,000	188,000	do.		6,000	525,000	1,164,000	21,281,000	261,000	
1823	86,000	475,000	391,000	555,000	56,000	55,000	10,000	223,000	1,379,000	28,813,000	339,000	
1824	111,000	610,000	167,000	920,000	108,000	258,000	20,000	279,000	1,863,000	31,829,000	501,000	
1825	67,000	370,000	276,000	902,000	124,000	208,000	21,000	316,000	1,914,000	41,190,000	707,000	
1826	71,000	393,000	206,000	810,000	192,000	128,000	8,000	286,000	1,701,000	37,617,000	659,000	
1827	91,000	498,000	226,000	1,179,000	168,000	135,000	6,000	271,000	2,079,000	46,522,000	797,000	
1828	107,000	916,000	294,000	978,000	258,000	77,000	7,000	363,000	2,144,000	45,730,000	792,000	
1829	113,000	621,000	298,000	1,285,000	225,000	91,000	8,000	344,000	2,364,000	52,791,000	432,000	
1830	116,000	635,000	253,000	1,427,000	225,000	79,000	5,000	350,000	2,155,000	55,636,000	887,000	
1831	173,000	951,000	358,000	1,367,000	206,000	73,000	5,000	352,000	2,534,000	55,615,000	978,000	
1832	147,000	809,000	379,000	1,290,000	219,000	73,000	9,000	383,000	2,500,000	55,124,000	1,057,000	
1833	118,000	648,000	347,000	1,282,000	238,000	76,000	10,000	486,000	2,357,000	57,007,000	1,026,000	
1834	44,000	240,000	263,000	1,321,000	231,000	42,000	8,000	378,000	2,290,000	53,391,000	416,000	
1835	51,000	282,000	194,000	1,590,000	249,000	109,000	16,000	309,000	2,578,000	61,887,000	515,000	
1836	58,000	321,000	203,000	1,741,000	207,000	68,000	18,000	440,000	2,735,000	66,010,000	536,000	
1837	135,000	745,000	401,000	1,695,000	171,000	25,000	16,000	399,000	2,833,000	66,267,000	546,000	
1838	78,000	430,000	382,000	2,186,000	200,000	20,000	20,000	519,000	3,405,000	80,542,000	622,000	
1839	83,000	457,000	416,000	2,301,000	200,000	16,000	20,000	511,000	3,677,000	80,255,000	680,000	
1840	100,000	503,000	568,000	2,982,000	288,000	4,000	20,000	468,000	4,416,000	107,024,000	868,000	
1841												
1842												

Nearly one-third of the above exports have been smuggled into Spain. It will also be observed that since 1828 there is a great decrease in the exports of cotton twist, and a gradual increase in the exports of woven goods.

VALUE of Woven Cotton Manufactures exported from France.

COUNTRIES EXPORTED TO.	V A L U E.	
	1833.	1840.
	Francs.	Francs.
Spain	14,341,000	33,331,000
French Colonies	7,117,000	16,024,000
United States	5,740,000	8,160,000
Sardinian States	5,467,000	7,624,000
Germany	2,667,000	6,253,000
Switzerland	2,440,000	5,344,000
Belgium	6,764,000	5,140,000
England	513,000	4,227,000
Haiti	1,830,000	3,794,000
Mexico	1,691,000	2,871,000
Algiers, Africa, and Isle Maurice (28,000 frs. in 1833 and 158,000 in 1840.)	583,000	2,659,000
Netherlands	586,000	2,205,000
Foreign Antilles	1,136,000	1,854,000
Tuscany and Roman States	520,000	1,295,000
Brazil	1,212,000	1,292,000
Chili	263,000	1,115,000
Turkey and Greece	398,000	699,000
Prussia	254,000	647,000
Naples and Sicily	1,186,000	549,000
Colombia	45,000	499,000
Barbary States	218,000	307,000
Buenos Ayres	237,000	303,000
Peru	74,000	236,000
Foreign East Indies	185,000	233,000
Other countries	892,000	1,839,000
Total in Francs	56,359,000	108,500,000
Total in Sterling Money	£2,253,434	£4,340,000

As Spain absolutely prohibits the importation of manufactured cottons, the above value of 33,331,000 francs, or *three-tenths* of the whole exports of woven cottons, were smuggled. To the German and Sardinian states, and to Belgium, a great part of the cotton manufactures exported were also by contraband: say in all, including Spain, 40,000,000 francs in value were exported by illicit trade. The value of the cottons exported to the French colonies and possessions in 1840 amounts to 18,683,000 francs: which, added to the quantity exported to foreign countries by contraband trade, makes 58,683,000 francs of the whole value of exports; leaving about 40,000,000 francs, or 1,600,000*l.* sterling, as the value of legal imports from France into countries with which England trades in the same article of manufacture. The exports of 8,000,000 francs value to the United States are paid for in the raw material of cotton, and those to Sardinia, in silk; and to most other countries in articles not manufactured.

SILK, AND SILK MANUFACTURES OF FRANCE.

FRANCE produces a great quantity of silk, but not sufficient for her manufactures, and therefore imports from various countries, especially from Piedmont, Turkey, and the Two Sicilies.

THE following Statement exhibits the number of Mulberry-trees grown in France in the Years 1820 and 1835, also the amount of Cocoons collected, and the Quantity of raw Silk produced, during a similar period.*

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Mulberry-trees grown in France.		Amount of Cocoons collected.		Raw Silk produced.	
	1820.	1835.	1820.	1835.	1820.	1835.
	No.	No.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.
Ain	34,225	113,179	13,705	41,716	1,142	3,994
Basses-Alpes	29,488	66,539	45,000	37,886	2,600	3,157
Ardèche	1,600,000	2,000,000	1,345,039	1,765,121	132,430	174,388
Aveyron	9,530	26,260	...	25,400	...	1,400
Bouches-du-Rhone	374,959	970,799	354,400	1,331,304	29,107	27,608
Drôme	2,400,000	2,850,000	368,186	2,479,829	47,340	211,325
Gard	2,832,000	5,709,166	950,000	696,231	86,400	236,602
Haute Garonne	7,900	14,050				
Hérault	63,600	247,000	214,029	372,390	17,519	21,072
Indre-et-Loire	32,500	42,500	24,650	42,000	2,000	3,500
Isère	454,800	602,600	390,923	430,256	28,896	46,016
Loire	13,250	18,970	6,040	12,615	252	1,178
Lozère	140,000	214,400	32,900	41,050	3,200	1,395
Pyrénées Orientales	5,500	44,100	...	6,100	...	390
Rhône	40,082	18,082	...			
Tarn-et-Garonne	20,000	20,000	15,000	30,500	2,200	1,700
Var	93,591	208,425	146,350	115,494	7,872	8,884
Vaucluse	1,260,349	2,013,034	1,113,677	1,600,885	92,812	133,407
Total	9,631,674	14,879,404	5,229,896	9,007,967	453,770	876,016

“ ‘ We employ,’ say the manufacturers of Lyons, in their Address to the Minister of Commerce, in 1829, ‘ the common silks of France, because they are cheaper; but their imperfections make the use of them, at every step of manufacture, tardy and difficult. There is always a great waste, and this especially encourages the frauds which make the waste greater. When placed in the looms there are frequent delays to repair broken threads or to remove imperfections, and it often happens that the weaver requires an additional hand to assist him in his multiplied cares. The manufacturer, too, knows that he must watch with double assiduity the progress of the article, lest the defects of the primary materials should accompany its progress. Hence loss of labour and loss of time; and additional expense, and the false economy which has employed the cheap material is corrected by the production of the imperfect stuff.’ ”

“ Silk is sold in the Lyonnese market at a credit of three months, with a discount of 11 per cent. When cash is paid, 12½ per cent. discount is allowed. Sometimes it is sold

* This sketch of the silks and silk manufactures of France is taken from various authorities: chiefly from a statement by M. Kauffmann of Lyons, Doctor Bowring's report, and from the returns of the customs of France, &c.

by the kilogramme, sometimes by pound (pois de marc); while the raw silk of Cevennes is sold without discount, and by the Alais pound.

The principal improvement in the art of reeling in France has been the employment of Gensoul's apparatus, but its expense has prevented its general introduction. In the address of M. Dugas-Montbel (the delegate from Lyons) to the Committee of Commercial Inquiry, in 1829, he says, 'Of all silk-producing countries, France is that where reeling is least advanced. Divided among a multitude of small proprietors, who breed their own worms, and who reel 6, 10, 15, or 20 lbs. of silk, the reeling offers no guarantee either for quality or strength; so that the throwsters, who are obliged to buy in the market their raw silk from such a variety of sources, cannot produce proper assortments; nor can their thrown silk have that regularity of thread which is so essential to the manufacture of the stuff. Reeling is thus delivered over to all the chances, or rather to all the frauds, of petty interest. Peasants will mingle gum or grease with their threads, or, by some other heterogeneous matter, increase its weight and change its value, &c. The Piedmontese Government has, for the last 100 years, regulated all the proceedings of reeling and throwing by special legislation. To remove the reeling from the cottage to large reeling establishments is deemed a great desideratum. Some of those which do exist, in the departments of the Gard, Hérault, Ardèche, and Drôme, are, on the whole, more advanced than the reeling establishments of Piedmont; and it is asserted that the staple of the French silk is really very superior to that of Italian.'

"The throwing mills are, for the most part, the property of the throwsters, though there are a few rented. There are also a small number of silk dealers who have throwing mills.

"Taking the average of all the raw silks of France, and the average of all the imported raws, there is a loss on throwing the French of about 4 per cent more than the loss on the foreign. The profit on throwing is not estimated on the long run to exceed 2 per cent or 3 per cent. The average cost of throwing is estimated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ frs. per lb.

"One of the largest throwing mills in France is at Valence. It cost 50,000 fr., equal to 2000*l.* sterling; its annual produce is from 6000 lbs. to 7000 lbs. of organzines. It employs eight men and thirty-seven women and girls. The hours of labour are fourteen (*i. e.* sixteen, with an allowance of two hours for meals). The wages are paid per month from 30 fr. to 40 fr. to the men, average 35 fr.; to the women 15 fr. to 18 fr., average 16 fr. The profits of such an establishment do not probably exceed 50 c., equal to five pence per pound on all the silk thrown.

"The smaller throwsters buy the reeled silk of the peasantry in parcels of from 2 lb. to 50 lb. They have a little advantage in gathering up many parcels, from that turn the scales which is called the *bon poids*, and which is estimated at from 1 to 2 per cent.

"The very rapid production of new patterns is the real source of French superiority. It is estimated, that not more than twenty-five pieces are, on an average, manufactured to the same design; and there are a great number of patterns woven for samples, which, on being approved, are never transferred to the piece. For the most part, the fancy trade of Lyons is a trade of orders: the patterns having been exhibited to the buyer before the manufacture of the article is undertaken. Hence stocks are low, as are average profits on account of the smallness of the risk. There are, of course, many remarkable exceptions in these regions of taste and fashion, where a large price is willingly paid for a production that is pre-eminently beautiful. But the capitals employed in the silk manufactures of France are, for the most part, moderate. The factory system has been hitherto tried only on a small scale: there is little concentrated labour. Almost every stage of production is independent of the rest. The mulberry-tree grower, the silkworm trainer, the reeler, the throwster, the winder, the dyer, the artist, the companion, the master weaver, the manufacturer, the merchant, each stands (for the most part) isolated from the rest, and there is no general superintendence exercised in the production of a piece of silk goods. It may be doubted if the division of labour in France is altogether judicious; whether the relationship between the throwster and the silk-grower, between the loom proprietor and the compaignon, between the manufacturer and dyer, might not be improved by char-

In some parts links appear to be wanting, and in others to be crowded to excess. Increasing capital, and the pressure of foreign competition, will inevitably lead to many beneficial changes. Experiments are already being made. At St. Valier, silk is reeled, thrown, and woven, on the same premises. In Lyons, we are told, only four manufacturers wind, warp, and fold their own goods.

"Among the many advantages that Lyons possesses, the school of St. Peter, where a course of instruction in the different departments of art is gratuitously given to about 180 students, must not be forgotten. The course lasts five years; the classes open at nine and continue till two o'clock. The students must be of French birth, and Lyonnese are to be preferred. The city of Lyons pays 20,000 fr. annually for the support of the school,* and the government gives 3000 fr. from the budget of the Minister of Commerce. A botanical garden, a hall of sculpture, a museum of natural history, and an anatomical theatre belong to the establishment. There are professors of the different branches of the fine arts, and one whose particular business is to teach their application to manufactures, and to instruct the students in the manner of transferring the productions of the artist to the loom of the weaver. The students who are advanced, are generally easily located as draughtsmen or pattern producers among the manufacturers, and the school constantly pours forth a supply of talented young men, whose taste is specially devoted to the production of novelties, and who very frequently are admitted to partnership in the principal houses, if their creative or inventive powers are of a distinguished order. The gain of an artist is from 3 fr. to 10 fr. or 12 fr. per day, and in some cases, of very high merit, considerably more. The preparation of new patterns is the great concern at Lyons; it commences many months before the season approaches for which they are intended. The success of the most prosperous of the manufacturers may be traced to the *artistical* skill of some one of the partners or dependents. Lyons is constantly sending forth and creating novelties, and receiving fresh impulse from every part of the world, which her beautiful productions reach.

"Of the dyeing establishments at Lyons some are wholly engaged in the production of blacks, others of fancy colours. There is scarcely an example of a manufacturer being the dyer of his own goods. And there are great complaints of the frauds practised among the dyers, for the purpose of adding to the weight of the silk, by the use of absorbable dyestuffs.

"The fair average to the dyer for the loss is 4oz. on 15oz., or about 27 per cent. This loss is, of course, increased, if the silk has been charged with any heterogeneous matter before it reaches the dyer's hands. Rose, lilac, yellow, pale blue and green, and generally the light colours lose, from 1½ to 2 per cent less, and white from 3 to 4 per cent.

"Supples render 14-15ths of their weight. Heavy colours weight for weight. Gall blacks render 16 to 18oz. for 15oz., and heavy blacks 18 to 22oz. for 15oz. .

"The charge for dyeing averages about 3fr. per kil. for common colours. White, 6.50fr. Cherry (fine) 24fr. Ponceau 42fr. Black (gall) 4fr. Black (fine) 3fr.

"The rate of dyers' wages (workmen) is from 2fr. to 2½fr. per diem. Their food and drink are supplied them by their masters.

"The price charged for winding the tram is estimated at 1d. per ell. In a return from a manufacturer now before us, taken from his books, he charges for winding the organzine, 4fr. per kilogramme. But it fluctuates from 3 to 5fr. according to the character of the silk.

"The warper (*ourdisseuse*) receives the silk from the winder (*dévideuse*.) The charge for warping is from 1fr. to 2fr. per kilogramme. On satin I find it charged at 1.50fr., on common goods only 1fr., and if for fancy goods the cost is double.

"The Tariff is not by any means of compulsory operation; bargains between master and workman, for the workman's services being made independently of any understood rate of wages. The *Conseil des Prudhommes*, from time to time, draws up a document, called a *Mercuriale*, of the average rate of wages paid, and in cases of dispute between manufacturer and weaver it is referred to as a guide.

"In the only large factory establishment at Lyons, we were informed the average

earnings of the people employed were from forty to forty-five sous per day, i. e. 20d. to 22½d., and that the weavers generally earned from 2.50fr. to 4fr., i. e. 2s. 1d. to 3s. 4d. per day.

"Weaving wages are, at Lyons, St. Etienne and other places, divided between two individuals. Half goes to the owner of the looms, half to the labouring weaver. The loom owner is called a *maitre-ouvrier*, or *chef d'atelier*, the subordinate weaver a *compagnon*. About three-sevenths of the looms are worked by *maitre-ouvriers*, one-seventh by children and apprentices, and three-sevenths by *compagnons*. For the lower-priced plain stuffs a great number of women are employed as weavers, and as the wages are exceedingly low, this quality of goods has been mostly abandoned by men. Formerly there was a difference of nearly half in the earnings of the weaver engaged in figured goods over the weaver of plain goods. The Jacquard mechanism, by simplifying the work, has nearly equalized the two.

"The master weaver who has three looms is supposed to receive from the two which he does not himself work about 900fr. per annum, 36*l*. His rental will be about 150fr. : cost of lodging his two *compagnons*, 80fr. : remains 670fr. The weavers who are most prosperous are those who, with three or four looms, can employ their children to weave on them, and so receive the whole of the wages paid by the manufacturer. Three looms will clear to a family from 1500fr. to 1600fr. per annum, 60*l*. to 64*l*. per year.

"The *maitre-ouvriers* represent that their net receipts from the looms, after the payment of the expense of mounting, winding, quills, &c., is not more than one-fifth of the sum paid by the manufacturer, i. e. if 10fr. be the sum gained by the loom, 5fr. will be received by the *compagnon*, 3fr. will be spent in the different charges, &c., and 2fr. will go to the proprietor of the loom.

"At an estimate of three ells per day the *compagnon's* average earnings will be about thirty sous. On new articles, however, his gains are from two to three francs, and those of the *maitre-ouvrier* will be increased in proportion.

"In some of the lower articles, in which the winding of the tram is for account of the manufacturer, and not for that of the *maitre-ouvrier*, two-thirds of the weaving price is paid to the *compagnon*.

"The winding of the tram, the preparation of the quills and the folding, are for account of the weaver.

"The allowance to the weaver for waste, as sanctioned by the old authorities, called *Maitre-gardes*, and by the existing Conseil des Prudhommes, is

On dressed and supplies	3	or 12 deniers per lb.
On waste and wool	4½	„ 18 „
On heavy black and cotton	3¾	„ 15 „
On undyed silk for china crape, &c.	1½	„ 6 „

"The average expense of a Lyonnese weaver, who takes his meals abroad, is for food thirty sous, equal to 1*s*. 3*d*. per day ; with this he pays for breakfast, dinner, supper, and half a litre, or about a pint of wine.

"The *compagnon*, who lodges and boards with the master weaver, generally, consumes 1½lbs. of bread, 30c. ; quarter litre wine, 12½c. ; dinner, 25c. ; cheese, 10c. ; supper, 10c. ;—say from 80 to 90c. (8*d*. or 9*d*.) per day. There are many cases in which he bargains to be nourished, paying from 45c. to 55c. (4½*d*. to 5½*d*.) per day.

"Apprentices are sometimes fed, lodged and washed for three or four years. They are expected to produce two-thirds of the average work of a *compagnon*, and for any excess they receive half the weaving price.

"The spirit of independence is strong among the weavers, as are their domestic attachments, and the love of their looms, and pride in their more beautiful productions. An *atelier*, or workroom is, in fact, a little kingdom governed by a chief, in which four or five gradations of society frequently exist. The *maitre-ouvrier*, the *compagnon*, the apprentice, the winder of the warp, and the maker of the quills ; the domestic superintendence being left to the wife, who prepares food for all, and who sometimes takes a share in the general labour.

"The master weaver has no other lien on the *compagnon* than that of mutual agree-

ment. Their engagements are entered into and broken at will; the law only requiring that the companion shall finish the work he has in hand.

"Most of the *maître-ouvriers* are married; the assistance of a woman is more valuable than the additional expense is burdensome. Of the *maître-ouvriers* the greater number can read and write, as they have accounts to settle with the manufacturer. Of the companions, a great proportion of whom come from the agricultural districts, less than half are able to read and write. Their readings are principally confined to newspapers and romances.

"The average produce of the looms in the Lyons district is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ells per day. An estimate, on an extensive scale, gives 357 ells for 100 looms: thus—

30 looms at 3 ells per day	90 ells.	} Draps de Soie, or Gros de Naples.
40 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	140 "	
20 " 4 "	80 "	
6 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ "	27 "	
4 " 5 "	20 "	
100 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	average, or 357 in all.	

"The daily produce of different goods from sixteen hours' labour is thus estimated:—
Of a first-rate Workman. Of a second-rate Workman.

Velvet $\frac{1}{2}$ ells	$\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ ells per day,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ ells.
Drap de Soie	4 to 5 "	3 to 4 "
Satin	5 "	3 to 4 "
Gros de Naples	5 to 6 "	3 to 4 "
Crapes	5 to 6 "	3 to 4 "
Taffetas	4 to 5 "	4 "
Florence	7 to 9 "	5 to 6 "

"The difference between first and second rate workmen is calculated as three to two.

"The average gain per loom per day is generally reckoned at 3 fr.

"The value of a loom is from 100 to 400 fr.

"The cost of a Jacquard machine for the production of a figured silk of 18 to 22 inches is from 250 fr. to 300 fr. In more complicated articles of manufacture, such as Cashmere shawls, its cost sometimes reaches 1500 fr. The mounting and dismounting patterns for expensive goods of this sort are very costly.

"The average hours of labour at Lyons and its neighbourhood are sixteen; but when the demand is active, it is usual for the weavers to work eighteen or twenty.

"The finishing of satins costs about 20 c. per ell; that of gauzes, crapes, &c., varies greatly, according to the width and quality of the stuffs.

"The expenses of a manufacturing establishment at Lyons have, on a pretty large survey, been estimated thus:

"The first class of houses	return annually	1,500,000 fr. to 1,800,000 fr. ... expenses 3 per cent.
second "	1,000,000	" $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 "
third "	500,000	" 5 "
fourth "	300,000	" 6 "
fifth "	100,000	" 8 "

and taking the trade of Lyons as a whole, the expenses of management may be rated at from 4 to 6 per cent.

"The octroi, which is the municipal tax collected chiefly on food and fuel, presses heavily on labour; and it is estimated that the annual contribution of the weaver to the state is more than £2 per annum. On a rental of 100 fr., the direct impost is 12.50 fr. On a half litre of wine per day the duty is $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.—say 183 litres, altogether 53.95 fr. The principal sources of local revenue are the articles of food and drink; wine alone producing nearly half the whole amount of receipts. It is hence estimated that the price of labour beyond the reach of the octroi is nearly one-fourth less than within its influence.

"The cost of the collection of the octroi is about 10 per cent."

CONSEIL DES PRUDHOMMES.—"There is an institution at Lyons, and in all the principal manufacturing towns of France, for the settling of questions between manufacturers, as to copyright and other disputes between manufacturers and artisans, whether as regard wages, manner in which work has been done, or otherwise, or between masters and apprentices, &c. This is the *Conseil des Prudhommes*, who are chosen by annual election, and consist of nine councillors nominated by the manufacturers, and eight by those weavers who possess four looms. They hold their sittings in the evening, after the labours of the day are over, and have the power of settling all questions to the amount of 100 fr. without appeal; and for any greater sum, with the reservation of the right of appeal to the Tribunal of Commerce. But the appeals are rare. They are vested with the power of summons, of seizure, and with that of imprisonment to the extent of three days: they act in the first instance rather as a court of conciliation than of judicature, examine parties, suggest remedies for grievances, and prevent much vexation and expensive litigation. The number of weavers at present represented is 778, of whom 1 has 13, 4 have 12 looms; 2, 10; 2, 9; 12, 8; 8, 7; 53, 6; 82, 5; and 614, 4; making in all 3435 looms; so that only about one-ninth of the looms of Lyons, and about one-fortieth of the weavers, are really represented in the Council. The number of weavers represented, has, however, been greatly increased. Before the present year, the weavers who were privileged to vote did not amount to more than 60; so that the constituency has been increased thirteen-fold since the events at Lyons in November, 1831.

"The *Conseil des Prudhommes* had its origin in a decree of Bonaparte, dated in 1806, and has undergone sundry modifications since its first establishment. The Council at Lyons, when complete, consists of

5 manufacturers	}	Section of broad silks	Etoffes de Sois.
4 master weavers			
2 manufacturers	}	" haberdashery and narrow silks	Passementerie.
2 master weavers			
2 manufacturers	}	" silk, hosiery, tulles, &c. .	Bonneterie.
2 artisans			
2 master hatters	}	" hat making	Chapellerie.
2 workmen ditto			

—
21 members.

One-third of whom are renewed yearly, and at each election a president and vice-president are chosen by ballot. An ordinance of the 21st of January, 1832, has increased the number of the councillors, who represent the broad silk section, to 17. The number of cases that are yearly decided are from 4000 to 4500; the number of appeals less than 100; and of the appeals very few have led to a reversal of the decree of the council.

"There are about 200 riband manufacturers at St. Etienne. Their foreign trade is almost wholly one of orders, and they seldom ship goods for their own account. It is estimated that the present annual produce is of the value of 32,000,000 fr., of which three-fourths are exported. In 1828 the produce reached 37,500,000 fr. It fell somewhat in 1829, and yet more in 1830; but has, since that period, been steadily on the advance. The production of ribands, in the St. Etienne district, embraces nearly nine-tenths of the whole French manufacture of the article, towards which Lyons contributes about 1,500,000 fr. per annum.

"Three principal places are the seat of this manufacture in the department of the Loire; St. Etienne, St. Chamond, and St. Didier, the first being, by far, the most important. Ribands were formerly manufactured at Lyons, and the neighbouring districts, and some, not very considerable quantities, about St. Etienne; but the great impulse was given by the introduction of the bar loom, by which several pieces of riband are woven at once. This improvement found its way from Switzerland to St. Etienne, in the middle of the last century; and it must not be forgotten, as one of the leading causes of the prosperity of St. Etienne, that manufacturing industry was there disembarassed of many of the regulations (falsely called protecting) which encumbered Lyons, and other manufacturing towns."—*Bowring's Report*.

TABLE showing the amount of Silk produced in France, with the average Prices of the Cocoons, and also of the Raw Silk, in the undermentioned Years.

YEARS.	Amount of Cocoons collected.		Quantities of Raw Silk spun.	
	Kilogrammes.	Average Price.	Kilogrammes.	Average Price.
		fr. c.		fr. c.
1810	4,073,198	3 45	350,629	45 12
1815	3,481,696	3 43	308,157	54 03
1820	5,229,896	3 43	453,770	46 14
1822	3,577,013	4 04	289,793	55 31
1824	8,313,971	3 00	670,863	44 09
1830	7,678,437	3 15	673,615	43 10
1833	8,991,837	3 18	752,025	48 40
1834	7,294,365	4 12	649,040	61 03
1835	9,007,967	3 82	876,016	58 64

The quantity of silk annually produced in France is insufficient for her manufacturing industry; 100,000 looms require yearly 2,500,000 kilogrammes of raw silk. Of these looms 50,000 are employed in the manufacture of pure silk stuffs, each of which annually weaves 30 kilogrammes, giving an aggregate amount of 1,500,000 kilogrammes; 50,000 weave mixed goods, and each use about 15 kilogrammes, yielding an aggregate of 750,000 kilogrammes: total 2,250,000 kilogrammes.

The article of silk furnishes a source of great wealth to France, whether in regard to its production in an *agricultural* or to its importance in a *manufacturing* and *commercial* point of view.

Agricultural labour in the cultivation of the mulberry-tree, and the collection of the cocoons, produces about 1,600,000 kilogrammes of raw silk, which, taken at an average value of 55 francs per kilogramme, amount to about 88,000,000 francs. This sum is far from the limit of production, for by the continually increasing growth of mulberry-trees and other causes, the production ought naturally to increase to a much greater extent.

Viewed as a source of manufacturing industry, the silk trade of France employs about 200,000 persons, reckoning two individuals to every loom; and the value of the hand labour of these 200,000 workmen represents a value = 70,000,000 francs, which being added to the cost of the raw material, viz. 130,000,000 francs, gives a total value of 200,000,000 francs, or 8,000,000*l.* sterling.

As to the history of the silk manufactures of France, some writers have asserted that as early as the year 1275, there were certain descriptions of taffetas and floss silks manufactured at Lyons. This is not clearly established. On the 1st of July, 1345, the Sénéchal of Beaucaire transmitted to the King of France

12lbs. weight of silk, dyed in as many colours. This silk was purchased at Montpellier at a price of 86 francs per lb. Lyons was the city in which the silk manufacture first commenced; this occurred in the year 1450. In 1470 it was established at Tours, and shortly afterwards at Avignon and Nîmes. It was subsequently introduced at St. Chamond and at St. Etienne, towards the middle of the sixteenth century, and soon afterwards in Paris, and in Picardy.

For a long period Lyons, from its favourable position and legislative enactments, was the general entrepôt for French silks, and foreign merchants were obliged to seek this description of merchandize at that city.

One thousand pounds weight of raw silk are usually imported into Lyons every year; and of this amount 224,000 lbs. come from the Levant (chiefly Persian silk), 256,000 lbs. from Italy and Sicily, 210,000 lbs. from Spain, and 310,000 lbs. from Languedoc, Provence, and Dauphiné. Of these 1,000,000 lbs. annually brought to Lyons, the workmen of the latter city, together with those of St. Chamond and St. Etienne, consume about 500,000 lbs. weight; those at Tours 240,000 lbs.; those at Paris 110,000 lbs.; at Rouen 32,000 lbs.; and in Picardy there are about 86,000 lbs. annually employed.

The abolition of the special privilege of bonding silks at Lyons, has effected a very beneficial change.

The ribbons of St. Etienne are as remarkable for the beauty of their colours and for the taste of their patterns, as are the rich woven and brocaded silks of Lyons. For silk tapestries Beauvais has been long famed. Some of the richest tapestries, in texture, design, and colours, which now adorn the palaces of France, were manufactured at Beauvais.

The superiority in beauty and quality of the silk manufactures of France is chiefly referable to the taste of their designs and execution. In this city and in Paris, the *education of circumstances*, and of institutions, has long been favourable to manufacturing ingenuity. The Catholic religion which exhibits in the churches the paintings of eminent masters, and the public museums and collections which are always accessible without difficulty or expense, to the labouring as well as to all classes of the population, convey that attractive non-fatiguing and inexpensive instruction in matters of taste and art, which constitutes in this respect the *education of circumstances*. This means of imparting knowledge is little understood, especially in England. Yet *circumstances*, whether in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, form the education of the masses. At Lyons the producers of ingenious fabrics are also instructed in a school of art and design—in all the principles of the art in which colours and figures produce the most beautiful and natural effects.

The following table exhibits the kinds and qualities of silks exported from France to foreign countries.*

STATEMENT showing the Quantities and official Value of Silk, the Manufactures of France exported to England, the United States, and to all Countries during the Years 1837, 1838, and 1839, condensed from the Annual Quarto Volumes published by the French Customs.

	Exported.	1837.		1838.		1839.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		kils.	frs.	kils.	frs.	kils.	frs.
Tissues. Woven goods, viz.—printed and plain foulards	To England.....	none	..	none	..	none	..
	United States.....	none	..	none	..	none	..
	All Countries.....	1851	222,126	915	109,800	718	86,160
Ditto plain, other than foulards	England.....	51,055	38,188,446	90,497	60,270,480	91,788	50,801,160
	British India.....	621		1,998		5,093	
	United States.....	61,809		184,803		159,734	
	All Countries.....	318,627		502,254		493,313	
Ditto figured, embroidered with silk.....	England.....	3,109	13,188,500	5,410	21,760,820	20,646	25,437,130
	British India.....	621		538		1,717	
	United States.....	24,821		66,830		85,354	
	All Countries.....	101,450		167,304		195,671	
Cloths, embroidered with gold, silver, or silk thread, &c...	England.....	1,189	6,040,910	684	5,444,366	2,061	6,136,739
	British India.....	40		15		110	
	United States.....	6,041		6,084		8,175	
	All Countries.....	70,413		56,814		69,572	
Tulle.....	England.....	1,261	483,200	1,833	931,840	3,108	916,160
	British India.....	20		20		20	
	United States.....	1,499		4,094		2,755	
	All Countries.....	6,040		11,618		11,452	
Gauze.....	England.....	475	1,552,092	333	1,094,224	2,353	1,579,700
	British India.....	110		110		110	
	United States.....	3,907		3,768		1,658	
	All Countries.....	13,866		15,127		14,105	
Crape.....	England.....	868	1,596,232	456	3,320,504	2,340	1,857,680
	British India.....	54		54		308	
	United States.....	4,698		26,538		7,724	
	All Countries.....	18,139		37,783		21,110	
Lace.....	England.....	138,343	460,783	224,658	682,023	67,249	384,141
	British India.....	2,000		4,500		300	
	United States.....	47,084		122,064		35,068	
	All Countries.....	483,733		682,023		384,141	
Hosiery.....	England.....	6,071	2,686,600	8,726	4,529,300	12,044	4034,700
	British India.....	43		183		96	
	United States.....	3,188		16,279		11,239	
	All Countries.....	28,866		45,293		40,307	
Small Wares or Passementerie.....	England.....	608	2,381,128	1,398	4,053,647	811	3,866,057
	British India.....	145		145		402	
	United States.....	7,822		13,915		17,395	
	All Countries.....	23,123		38,232		38,400	
Ribbons of Silk and Velvet.....	England.....	53,306	22,427,640	64,558	34,601,520	100,495	35,287,560
	British India.....	1,524		226		93	
	United States.....	31,793		113,082		92,173	
	All Countries.....	186,897		288,346		294,063	
Silk Hats and Bonnets.....	England.....	1,240	842,172	5,020	1,148,091	2,224	789,034
	British India.....	2,700		2,700		164,020	
	United States.....	6,842		127,552		89,034	
	All Countries.....	84,217		1,145,091		89,034	
France.....		90,072,729		138,547,215		140,175,281	
Sterling.....		3,603,180 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>		5,541,887 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>		5,607,011 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>	

In 1840 the exportation of manufactured silks is stated as follows :—

Silk manufactures of all kinds, French and foreign, value	192,000,000 frs.
or 28 per cent of the whole exports.	
Silk manufactures of France	141,000,000
or 21 per cent of all French manufactures exported.	

The foreign manufactured silks re-exported were in general those imported from England, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

The manufactured silks imported into France, and entered for consumption during 1837, 1838, and 1839, which form average years, were in quantity and value as follow ; viz.—

In 1837 from England	27,553 kils....	All Countries	71,211 kils....	Value	5,069,244 frs.
1838 " "	27,198 do. ...	"	64,686 do. ...	"	5,096,112
1839 " "	28,042 do. ...	"	99,155 do. ...	"	5,221,672

The total quantity and value of manufactured silk imported into France during the year 1839, were as follow :—

From England, 67,062 kils. Switzerland, 312,714, kils: (about 350 kils. of which were entered for consumption). The Sardinian States, 41,227 kils. (only 152 kils. entered for consumption). Holland, 122,217 kils. Or a total importation from England, Switzerland, and the Sardinian States of 444,160 kils. ; and from all countries, 472,521 kils. Total value, 51,468,239 francs, or sterling 2,058,729/.

Total quantity entered for consumption being 99,155 kils. ; value 5,221,675 francs, or 208,867/1. sterling.

The exportation of manufactured silks from France in 1840 to the following countries, is valued in a statement drawn up by Mr. Arles Dufour of Lyons, from the customs' account of the quantities exported, as follows : viz.—

United States of America	. . . . .	32,000,000 frs.
United Kingdom	. . . . .	32,000,000
Germany	. . . . .	14,000,000
Belgium	. . . . .	7,300,000
Spain	. . . . .	8,000,000
Russia	. . . . .	4,700,000
Sardinian States	. . . . .	4,800,000
Switzerland	. . . . .	3,000,000

105,800,000 or, £4,232,000

LINEN MANUFACTURES OF FRANCE.

LINENS were probably, at all times, manufactured in France; and the flax and hemp raised by the farmers were, as in Flanders and most other countries dressed, spun, and woven, for domestic use, by the peasantry, for many centuries before large manufactories were established. The best yarns are now said to be spun at Lille. In Epinay, Rennes, Dinon, and other parts of France, especially in Picardy, Normandy, Lorraine, Brittany, and Alsace, yarns are spun of excellent quality, both for linen and canvass. Leeds, Dundee, Belfast,

Belgium, &c., have, however, produced linen threads so cheaply that the large factories of France have, for the last eight years, been chiefly supplied with foreign yarns from England and Belgium. Spinning by machinery is now carried on successfully in France, but not so cheaply as in the United Kingdom, or even Belgium. The prohibition to export machinery from England has proved a complete failure; for the most approved machinery has not only found its way in separate parts and packages by different routes and conveyances to France, where it has been again reunited, but manufactories of machinery have been established for some years at Paris, Mulhausen, and Amiens, where perfect machinery is made similar to that used at Leeds and Dundee, and costing only the difference of the price of fuel and iron in France. The following is a statement given to the commission of inquiry on linen yarns and linens in 1838, by M. Decoster, as to the relative prices of the spinning machines made in England, and those made by him in France. M. Decoster has his manufactory in Paris. He served his apprenticeship in England to the business he follows.*

The cost of all the parts of a spinning-machine made at Leeds to work 600 spindles he states at 1300*l.* sterling, and that of one of his manufacture at Paris being exactly of the same kind for 600 spindles at 41,500 francs, or 1660*l.* sterling. Lille, Corbeil, Dunkirk, Abbeville, Beauvais, Saint Omer, Alsace, &c., are the chief places where the spinning of linen yarns by machinery is in activity.

The chief seats of the linen manufactures of France are in *Figeesterre*, *Côte-du-Nord*, *Maine-et-Loire*, *Ille et Vilaine* (the latter chiefly canvass for sails); *L'Orne-et-Sarthe*, for fine linens; *La Mayenne*, for ducks; *L'Oise* and the neighbourhood of *Beauvais*, which produce some of the best linens made in France; *Somme* and *Aisne*, for strong and coarse linens. *Lisieux*, *Bernay*, and *Vimouliers*, are places renowned for the quality of their fabrics. *Fecamp*, *Dieppe*, and the *Puy-de-Caux*, furnish also excellent linens. The painted and varnished linen-cloths, *toiles cirés*, are exceedingly beautiful in design and colour, and form a branch of industry in which France ranks in production next to England. The manufacture of linen in France must hitherto be considered chiefly for home consumption, for the French use linen more generally than in England, where cotton is to a greater extent substituted. In order to encourage the spinning of linen yarns in France, the duty has been increased, since 1838. (See the General Tariff.) But the contraband trade renders this augmentation of duty ineffectual.

* On visiting his manufactory at Paris, M. De Coster showed us rooms filled with parts of machinery, then recently imported by various directions from England. He said there was no legal prohibition which could prevent the clandestine exportation from England, until the time arrived when machinery would be manufactured on the Continent within ten per cent of the British cost. Then the premium for smuggling would cease. •

The following tables have been prepared from the reports of the councils general, to illustrate the linen yarn and linen trade of France.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Extent of Land, applied to the Cultivation of *Hemp* in France, and of the Quantity annually produced.

REGIONS.	Extent of Land cultivated.	Quantity produced.	
		Hempseed.	Flax.
	Hectares.	Hectolitres.	Kilogrammes.
North-East	48,063	481,402	18,189,288
South-East	32,608	372,247	15,284,206
North-West	54,713	485,135	19,920,561
South-West	40,713	332,481	14,101,805
Total of Continental France .	176,096	1,671,265	67,495,860
" " Corsica .	52	376	11,216
General Total	176,148	1,671,641	67,507,076
Ditto in English Acres, &c. .	Or, 435,364 English acres.	Or, 4,596,012 Imperial bushels.	Or, 1,328,984 cwt.

QUANTITY of Hemp imported from the following Countries, and entered for Consumption.

YEARS.	Russia.	Prussia.	Hanse Towns.	Belgium.	England.	Spain.	Austria.	Sardinia.	Two Sicilies.	Tuscany.	Germany.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.
1825	1,744,532	11,830	16,904	10,202	140,560	216	59,972	637,044	456	1,209,865	361,691	2,879	4,292,157
1826	4,060,709	18,080	43,629	26,729	157,737	6,201	69,010	1,029,283	48,164	956,388	748,938	126,310	7,286,738
1827	2,654,770	85,040	171,610	5,950	173,488	5,000	44,149	701,181	33,803	1,706,639	412,423	9,436	6,007,561
1828	3,141,893	8,355	67,947	2,301	39,431	6,197	54,345	378,223	34,811	2,415,467	306,555	1,993	6,406,561
1829	1,292,793	1,898	8,480	1,802	25,268	5,498	130,860	788,417	57,530	1,610,928	448,132	10,575	4,388,187
1830	989,541	7,156	8,008	161	69	12,174	32,047	373,208	54,736	1,456,142	246,427	26,418	3,226,670
1831	260,320	2,146	16	5,140	..	3,353	467	297,781	40,906	916,271	127,706	17,457	1,671,653
1832	1,362,330	32,508	31,638	8,287	29,210	4,656	4,808	238,237	96,919	1,490,637	206,398	14,216	3,520,950
1833	2,534,572	4,331	269,157	40,933	33,035	4,601	20,200	276,218	193,961	2,266,398	219,706	72,665	5,936,680
1834	3,626,090	103,505	314,607	31,198	61,055	4,450	30,098	201,032	355,886	2,781,661	229,456	47,187	7,780,525
1835	3,665,185	49,417	73,852	11,136	8,015	1,521	16,814	310,505	279,086	2,333,306	205,590	21,028	6,976,415
1836	2,960,016	36,939	12,913	6,58	906	1,431	29,943	432,094	468,392	2,533,014	249,430	2,810	6,725,707
1837	3,062,785	9,402	5,892	27,707	85,767	641	4,632	143,479	390,451	2,397,872	183,162	62,653	6,284,433

In 1838 the imports of Hemp were from Russia 3,816,798 kilogrammes, Tuscany 3,244,582, and from all Countries 8,898,864; value of which 5,842,241 francs. In 1838 there were exported to England 12,032 kilogrammes, to all countries 379,485; value 92,633 francs. In 1839 the imports from Russia were 2,373,281 kilogrammes. Tuscany 2,371,844, two Sicilies 296,934, and from all countries 6,860,953 kilogrammes; value 4,505,696 francs. The exports were to England 953,767 kilogrammes, to all countries 1,570,347 kilogrammes; value 1,041,843 francs.

QUANTITY of Flax imported into France during the following Years.

YEARS.	Russia.	Prussia.	Holland.	Belgium.	England.	Germany.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.
1825...	682	...	...	223,512	30	9,206	619	234,049
1826...	15,459	731	...	463,563	...	24,318	9,165	513,236
1827...	6,459	7,848	...	440,582	157	5,703	698	461,447
1828...	28,105	902	...	357,093	2,322	1,555	...	389,977
1829...	2,083	24	...	198,527	89	80	125	200,928
1830...	3,826	15	...	132,263	...	598	1,892	138,604
1831...	...	9	5,282	189,218	49	6,012	1,187	201,757
1832...	588	...	19,212	157,802	102	5,803	2,141	185,648
1833...	5,681	1,768	1,300	113,816	679	22,671	413	146,328
1834...	9,486	101,44	5,255	185,759	14,278	5,332	846	232,000
1835...	5,472	673	4,122	320,096	...	37,067	6,266	373,696
1836...	2,736	...	5,094	533,007	162	100,551	1,287	642,837
1837...	12,552	374	8,540	1,027,660	...	52,113	1,529	1,102,768
Total ...	93,129	23,388	48,805	4,342,898	17,868	271,009	26,178	4,823,275
Average	7,163	1,799	3,754	334,069	1,375	20,847	2,014	371,021

The imports of flax into France entered for consumption during the year 1838 was, from Belgium 1,538,342 kilogrammes, and from all countries 1,815,229 kilogrammes. Value 990,981 francs. In 1839 the imports entered for consumption were from all countries 1,144,834 kilogrammes. Value 682,845 francs.

The exports of flax during those thirteen years were—

To England 14,194,373 kilogrammes; to all countries 15,998,916; annual average to England 1,091,875 kilogrammes; to all countries 1,230,686.

In 1838 the exports of flax of French growth to England were 1,361,890 kilogrammes, and to all countries 1,816,834. Value 2,247,424 francs. In 1839 the exports of flax of French growth were 3,074,573 kilogrammes to England; to all countries 3,678,915 kilogrammes. Value 4,472,416 francs.

QUANTITY of Linen Yarns imported and entered for Consumption into France from the following Countries.

YEARS.	Belgium.	England.	Prussia.	Germany.	Sardinia.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.
1825 ..	826,759	161	71,231	47,411	33,924	3,545	983,031
1826 ..	774,101	1,151	84,477	57,032	40,352	26,173	983,286
1827 ..	862,645	42	55,283	64,642	22,184	6,019	1,010,815
1828 ..	926,008	455	72,815	66,208	18,383	8,320	1,092,279
1829 ..	768,746	524	58,451	81,056	22,338	3,091	934,206
1830 ..	831,243	3,049	77,419	82,729	19,846	4,113	1,018,399
1831 ..	676,655	14,532	43,892	45,600	13,088	1,450	795,217
1832 ..	688,125	56,378	65,624	23,338	22,126	4,407	860,498
1833 ..	824,782	418,383	96,995	50,663	28,415	4,086	1,423,324
1834 ..	714,591	826,439	81,309	72,575	32,302	4,499	1,731,715
1835 ..	654,749	1,295,593	64,404	75,779	24,439	11,688	2,126,652
1836 ..	635,690	1,901,074	78,003	89,446	29,767	12,787	2,746,767
1837 ..	541,950	3,199,917	68,006	71,368	26,781	11,761	3,919,783
1838 ..	405,857	5,246,152	61,490	57,137	26,955	7,770	5,805,354
1839 ..	499,188	6,167,201	54,357	46,396	34,485	19,429	6,817,421
1840 ..							

The exports of linen yarns during the first thirteen years were to England 24,401, to all countries 2,396,42; or an annual average only of 184,340 kilogrammes.

In 1837 the exports were only 250,588 kils., and in 1839 no more than 222,475 kils.

lowing Years.

YEARS.	UNBLEACHED.				BLEACHED.			
	Belgium.	Germany and Hanse Towns.	England.	Total to all Countries.	Belgium.	Germany & Hanse Towns.	England.	Total to all Countries.
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.
1825	4,285,220	134,497	340	4,502,310	81,263	43,445	669	131,990
1826	3,711,297	180,681	257	4,058,206	53,455	46,157	4,333	115,900
1827	3,912,982	141,296	371	4,092,803	22,212	35,201	623	71,055
1828	3,933,018	152,413	1,412	4,130,907	21,872	59,078	933	97,397
1829	3,603,654	164,634	996	3,825,534	19,357	48,654	344	80,890
1830	3,405,744	163,695	1,560	3,612,299	18,719	19,592	337	69,830
1831	2,825,619	91,618	3,443	2,998,028	8,757	10,462	229	37,411
1832	2,902,611	114,636	2,097	3,071,615	14,581	25,698	1,134	75,187
1833	3,605,822	165,490	2,550	3,830,969	28,735	16,133	626	87,761
1834	3,446,548	255,367	6,802	3,830,920	17,047	27,585	2,713	93,358
1835	3,458,705	280,110	8,976	3,844,190	12,785	22,712	4,255	64,166
1836	4,246,184	336,141	71,204	4,906,910	14,863	34,727	12,726	111,085
1837	3,634,449	269,897	333,103	4,409,989	20,092	27,369	142,357	228,726
1838	3,354,745	219,162	836,312	4,313,316	9,393	17,294	540,680	639,646
1839	2,916,469	176,747	659,879	3,848,647	8,702	16,349	289,157	345,425
1840								
1841								

THE Export of Linens, the Manufactures of and from France were, during the following years, to the undermentioned Countries.

YEARS.	UNBLEACHED.			BLEACHED.		
	England.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.	England.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.
	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.	kils.
1825	28,510	578,586	607,096	9,108	523,339	532,447
1826	23,449	504,449	527,898	7,238	430,663	437,901
1827	21,223	543,476	564,699	9,766	339,707	399,473
1828	2,555	542,309	544,864	9,561	355,811	365,372
1829	13,151	470,864	484,015	3,638	313,554	317,192
1830	14,877	394,994	409,871	6,353	223,509	229,862
1831	12,489	402,150	414,639	6,786	209,378	216,164
1832	14,561	583,364	597,925	2,015	294,686	296,701
1833	17,149	380,753	397,902	7,349	218,694	226,043
1834	19,664	368,132	387,796	9,371	204,063	213,434
1835	19,443	416,876	436,319	7,066	198,759	205,825
1836	15,796	352,380	368,185	3,544	202,303	205,847
1837	11,735	341,642	353,377	6,522	207,561	214,033

The Exports in 1838 of Linens were, unbleached 477,691 kils.; bleached and dyed, 233,726 kils. In 1839, unbleached 384,040 kils., bleached 257,397 kils.

DIVERS FABRICS.

Beer.—The *Breweries* of beer in Paris have increased to considerable importance. There are many wholesale as well as retail brewers, established principally in the faubourgs St. Antoine and St. Marceau. The sale of beer is now general at all the *limonadiers*, and at various other shops, in addition to the quantity drunk at the numerous cafés in Paris and elsewhere.

Beer is brewed at all seasons in France, but that made in the month of March ("*Bière de Mars*") is the most esteemed. There is generally a great stock of beer deposited in the large warehouses at Metz (department of the Moselle). The northern departments, viz. those of the Pas de Calais and of the North (du Nord), and also the department of the Somme, brew an important quantity of beer; and malt liquors are now brewed in nearly every *arrondissement* in France. The beer of Lille, Arras, Amiens, and Soissons are, however, considered the best.

Jewellery.—This is one of the most important of French manufactures, and perhaps that in which the Parisians generally excel, and from whom jewellery is bought by most nations. The business appears to be divided into *four classes*, known by the following designations: viz.—

1. *La bijouterie en fin* (fine gold jewellery).
2. " *en argent* (" silver do.)
3. " *en faux* (artificial gold, &c. &c.)
4. " *d'acier* (polished steel wares.)

A fifth class may be included under the name of *bijoux en fonte de fer*: better known as *Berlin wares*.

The first class consists of purely golden ornaments, the second of silver articles, and the third of gilt or burnished wares. The fourth class comprises steel goods. These are well known, and highly esteemed throughout Europe.

The chief seats of this manufacture are at Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Clermont. Lyons has a considerable trade in jewellery with the south of France; and Marseilles sends jewellery to the Levant and the coasts of the Mediterranean.

Buttons.—Paris is the leading place for the manufacture of buttons. A great number are made there of every variety and pattern, including both metallic and silk buttons, those for the use of the army, and those known as *boutons de lasting* (of which a great number is annually sent to Mexico and Port-au-Prince), and also various descriptions in horn, bone, and mother-of-pearl. At the village of Audville, near Méru, nearly the whole population is employed in the manufacture of the last-named kind of buttons. This branch of the trade is, however, considerably shackled, owing to the very heavy duty (nearly double its value) imposed on mother-of-pearl.

Lyons furnishes a vast number of ordinary buttons, made of bone and copper. A great quantity of these is sent to Spain, and also to Peru. At Chantilly (Oise), there is a large manufacture of silk and thread buttons, and also of those made from horn and bone. At Méru there is also a considerable trade in horn buttons.

Braces of the best quality are made at Paris. Those of the choicest description exceed in price 140 francs the dozen : equal to 11 and 12 francs the pair. The use of these is very limited. Those of an ordinary description are usually made of cotton, and do not exceed in price, when bought of wholesale dealers, more than 10 centimes each pair : they are chiefly made in the country, or by prisoners. The principal export of these cheap braces is to the French colonies and to America.

The factory at St. Denis, near Paris, belonging to Messrs. Raiter and Guibal, was the first to introduce into France the manufacture of *caoutchouc braces*.

Embroidery.—The demand for gold embroidery is rapidly diminishing : its chief seats of manufacture are at Paris and Lyons ; it is generally sold for home use. A small portion is exported to various parts of Europe, but the principal export trade is to Brazil. The annual value of this branch of industry does not at present exceed 300,000 francs.

Manufactories of *silk embroidery* are chiefly at Paris and Lyons. The trade at Lyons is the most important. The export has, however, fallen off, especially in regard to the trade with Europe. Great quantities still are shipped to South America ; and the amount exported is valued at about 3,000,000 francs, of which 1,000,000 francs' worth are manufactured at Paris, and 2,000,000 at Lyons.

There is another description of embroidery, viz. on muslins, cambrics, &c. (*Broderie au plumetif*), carried on both at Paris and Nancy, but especially at the latter city, which has an extensive trade in this branch of industry. The value of these manufactures exported to various parts of Europe may be estimated at 1,500,000 francs. A considerable quantity is also exported to America, and some to India.

Bronze.—France possesses an almost exclusive monopoly in respect to this manufacture. The English bronzes may be considered as next best to those of this kingdom, and infinitely superior to those of Russia or Germany. The most important export trade in this article is to Great Britain, and we may state the total value of this leading branch of French industry at 25,000,000 francs (£1,000,000 sterling) annually. Although it is difficult to arrive accurately at the just proportion of the value of the general export trade, it may be estimated as approaching to two-thirds of the production. Bronzes only of the best

finish and highest price are usually exported, especially to England: this is mainly owing to the heavy duty of 20 per cent imposed by the British tariff on French bronzes.

Cashmeres.—It is about thirty years since the establishment of this branch of industry at Paris. The preparation of the yarns, weaving, &c., employ about 4000 persons. The annual consumption of cashmere yarn may be estimated at about 45,000lbs. of tram, &c. and 153,000lbs. for stuffs. There has been little rivalry opposed to France in regard to this manufacture, on the part of Europe. England, alone, has established some fabrics of this description, but her productions are considered inferior to those of France. The leading exports of cashmere are to Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, and a credit of three months is usually allowed by parties engaged in this trade.

The weaving of cashmeres, which subsequently originated the manufacture of the celebrated French shawls, &c., was first commenced in 1813 by the house of Hindenlang. Between this period and 1823 it made great progress, and the French yarns were then considered superior to those of India. From 1823 to 1827 the further advance was so progressive in improvement, that this branch of French industry may be viewed as having attained perfection.

Hats.—The principal seats of the hat trade are at Paris and Lyons: those of Bordeaux and Marseilles may be considered as of second-rate importance. At these places all sorts of hats are made, of beaver, silk, felt, &c. The manufacturers of France, and especially those of Paris, are celebrated for the beauty of their silk hats, but in respect to beaver and felt hats, they are inferior to the Germans and English.

The hat manufacture of Paris is estimated at an annual production of 1,200,000 hats, of the average value of five francs each, and employing 2000 men and 2500 women. The hat manufacture of Lyons does not equal more than half that of the capital. Very superior qualities of silk hats are sold to the retail tradesman at about eleven francs; the latter usually obtaining from fifteen to twenty francs for the same.

France exports to her colonies, to Brazil, and to other parts of South America, and also to Cuba, a considerable number of hats annually; these, however, are principally of silk manufacture.

Cutlery.—This is a very extensive branch of trade in France. The most important fabrics are situated at *Langres, Thiers, Chatellerault, and St. Etienne.*

This manufacture may be divided into the following sections: viz.—

1. Cutlery for the kitchen.
2. „ for the table.
3. „ such as clasp-knives, &c.
4. „ tools, such as chisels, &c.
5. „ surgical instruments.

Each of the above classes may be again subdivided into three divisions; viz., into common, ordinary, and fine wares.

FIRST CLASS. Kitchen Cutlery.—Amongst these are the large descriptions of knives, &c., used for all kinds of culinary purposes. These are made either of common steel, or of steel and iron. The former are the most ordinary kinds, and made at *St. Etienne*, at *Thiers*, and in fact generally throughout the kingdom. The strongest and best, however, are those denominated *couteaux acieres*; these are chiefly manufactured at *Langres* and at *Caen*. Of those made at *Langres* a great quantity is exported to America. Kitchen knives are of various sorts, large and small, and generally made of steel. These are chiefly made at *Paris*, and also of good quality at *Langres* and *Caen*: the manufactures of *Langres* rival those of the capital.

SECOND CLASS. Table Cutlery.—The principal seats of this branch are at *Thiers*, *St. Etienne*, *Chatellerault* and *Caen*.

The manufactory at *St. Etienne* has been in operation about twenty years, and its articles are noted for a better finish than those of *Normandy* and *Thiers*.

Second-rate descriptions of table-knives, &c., are made in *Lower Normandy*, and also at *Chatellerault*.

About twenty years ago various kinds of ordinary descriptions of table cutlery were manufactured at *Paris*, but the high price of wages in that city, and other local causes, have completely destroyed this trade.

THIRD CLASS. Clasp Cutlery—such as knives, &c. &c.: *Langres* is the principal seat of this branch of the trade: there are also some fabrics at *Caen*, which formerly enjoyed considerable reputation, but which are rapidly on the decline. In regard to the more costly articles of this description of cutlery, such as handsomely-mounted penknives, &c. &c., *Langres* excels.

A great quantity of the more ordinary kinds of these wares is exported annually to *Russia*, *Mexico*, and *Brazil*, and also to the French Colonies.

In this class may also be included tools of various kinds, such as chisels, &c.

Thiers is the chief place for the manufacture of the common descriptions. At *Langres*, and also at *Normandy*, the superior kinds are produced.

Surgical instruments, formerly manufactured at *Paris*, are now only to be procured from the manufactories of *Langres*.

Gold and silversmiths' tools, &c., are made both in *Normandy*, and also at *Paris*, *Lyons*, and *Langres*, but the latter place manufactures these articles at much lower cost than the former.

Ordinary sorts of razors are chiefly manufactured at *Thiers*, and the latter descriptions at *Paris* and *Langres*.

The exportation of French cutlery during the under-mentioned years was as follows :

In 1833	.	.	.	102,211 kils.	.	.	Value 1,226,532 francs.
„ 1834	.	.	.	102,248 „	.	.	„ 1,234,176 „
„ 1835	.	.	.	127,220 „	.	.	„ 1,526,640 „

The principal exports have been to Portugal and Sardinia.

Lace Trade.—Colbert established this branch of industry in France in the year 1666, and at the present time the principal seats of its manufacture are to be found at *Valenciennes*, *Le Point d'Alençon*, and also in Normandy. In the neighbourhood of *Lille*, *Caen*, and *Bayeux*, the female population is chiefly employed in lacemaking. In the year 1825 the number of women, in the vicinity of the two last-named towns, engaged in this manufacture, amounted to 30,000. The manufactory at Bayeux belonging to M. Lefébure and his sister, is celebrated for producing *large-lace-pieces*, such as *dresses*, *scarfs*, *shawls*, *mantillas*, &c. &c. There is a considerable export trade of these laces to Spain and the Havannah, and also to Mexico and the United States of America.

This fabric occupies 6000 workpeople, and the annual average value of exports amounts to from 250,000 to 300,000 francs.

Smaller descriptions of lace are made at Honfleur and Dieppe, at a price of about 10 francs the ell. They here imitate the superior Valenciennes laces with great skill. The trade at Lille is, however, the most important, and includes at least *two-thirds* of the general lace manufacture of France.

Glass Manufactures.—These manufactures are divided into five classes ; viz.—

1. Plates and mirrors, maintained by prohibition of foreign manufactures.
2. Crystals.

3. *Verre à Vitres*, or white common glass, which is afterwards melted, and worked up into glasses, &c., and into variously-coloured glasses for church windows, and other coloured glasses. This class is maintained by prohibition and high duties.

4. Common glass for bottles.

5. *Verroterie*, or all glasses, flasks, decanters, &c., for table use. There are but three important manufacturers of this class ; viz., at Geminos, near Marseilles, at Plaine de Walsh, and at Trelon. All common glasses and small mirrors are manufactured much cheaper in France than in England. Very large mirrors are produced in England as cheaply and often cheaper than in France, notwithstanding the excise on the former. Bohemia is, however, the country with which the French manufacturers state they cannot compete ; but still they ask the continued prohibition of foreign glass, or, according to the report of the Councils-general of Commerce, 60 francs per 100 kilogrammes duty, with 25 per cent. additional on the value.

The average value of glass imported into France amounts to about 750,000

frances, the exports to about 8,000,000, or nearly eleven times as much as the imports.

Gloves and Dressed Skins.—The dressing of the latter and manufacture of the same into the former, constitute a very extensive and profitable branch of industry; especially in *Paris, Vendomme, Niort, Grenoble, and Blois*. 25,000 to 30,000 persons are employed in glove-making. The *Councils-general of Commerce* report, in 1841,—That the value of all dressed skins which are used annually in French manufactories, is not under 250,000,000 francs, or 10,000,000*l.* sterling; that of gloves at 30,000,000 francs, or 1,200,000*l.* sterling; that of other manufactures of dried skins at 30,000,000 francs in addition; in all 310,000,000 francs, or 12,400,000*l.* sterling. Enormous as this sum appears, England is supposed to use as many dressed skins, and to manufacture as great a quantity as France; but the latter claims far greater superiority in the article of kid-skin gloves. Dressed skins from foreign countries are prohibited by the French tariff. The exports of gloves from France are about one-half of the whole, for the last ten years, to the United States, and about one-quarter of the whole to England.

Musical Instruments.—The manufacture of these at Paris, Mirecourt in Lorraine, La Couture in Normandy, and divers towns in France, form a very extensive branch of ingenuity and industry. The surgical instruments made in France are considered among the very best for surgical operations.

Essential and Volatile Oils.—France, and especially Paris, claims the merit of excellence in the purity of these oils.

Horlogerie, or Clock and Watchmakers' Works.—These are manufactured on an extensive scale, with great beauty and taste, as well as exactness, in France. A great portion of the works of the watches are, however, imported from Switzerland, formerly by smuggling, and now through the medium of very low duties.

Printing and Publishing.—These are very important in regard to the occupation of printers, and all others connected with the printing and publishing trade. The number of sheets printed annually, taking one set of all the works published in France, amounts to about 80,000, being equal to about 4000 octavo volumes of 360 pages each, or in all, taking 500 copies of each work, to two millions of volumes.

Household Furniture.—France, and especially Paris, is distinguished for the designs of many articles of furniture.

Modes et Lingerie.—The first, says a French writer, includes every article which adorns or adjusts the dress of women. In these France certainly excels other countries.

Hardwares (Quincaillerie)—These are nearly all prohibited: and the consequence is that the hardware of France are generally inferior to those of England, Belgium, Westphalia, and even to those of Austria.

Earthenware and Porcelain Manufactures.—These are established in various parts of the kingdom. The first is far inferior to that of England.

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

1. CONTRABAND TRADE.

THE contraband trade into France, and in many articles, as silks, gloves, lace, and brandy, out of France, is carried on to an incredible extent. Some estimate may be formed of the contraband into France from the quantities of various goods seized, as published in the annual accounts of the French customs. The proportion seized to the quantity that escapes into France is considered as less than 5 per cent of the whole; yet the variety of articles seized is remarkable, comprising, among others, many articles, the importation duty on which does not exceed 8 or 10 per cent; showing that even this duty affords a premium to the smuggler. The articles seized are classified much the same as in the tariff; viz.—

1. Living animals: among which horses, sheep, (about 500 to 800 annually), and even oxen, bulls, cows, calves, hogs, poultry, &c., figure. 2. Produce of animals, as fresh and cured meats, skins, wool, hair, butter, cheese, eggs, &c. 3. Fish, especially sea-fish. 4. Grain and flour, pastry, &c. 5. Fruits and oil-seeds. 6. Sugar, coffee, chicory, tobacco, especially manufactured tobacco, &c. 7. Oils, especially olive-oil. 8. Medicines. 9. Wood, even firewood and charcoal. 10. Dyewoods and tanning bark. 11. Hemp, flax, and cotton wool. 12. Dye-stuffs. 13. Hops, bulbs, roots, and rags. 14. Stones, slates, and coal. 15. Bar and cast-iron, and other metals. 16. Chemical products. 17. Prepared dyes and colours. 18. Refined sugar, soap, and perfumeries. 19. Rhenish wines, liqueurs, &c. 20. Porcelain and glasses. 21. Linen, cotton, and woollen yarns. 22. Linens, cotton and woollen cloths. 23. Articles made of paper. 24. Various articles, as haberdashery, lace, cutlery, tools, Leghorn hats, clockwork, &c. &c.

Smuggling is chiefly carried on by organized associations on the frontiers. Dogs and horses, chiefly dogs, are the carriers; premiums are paid annually for shooting or taking the dogs so employed, and many are shot or taken: but as there is no decrease in the number, it is evident the contraband trade will continue so long as high duties and prohibitions render smuggling, with all its risks and penalties, still profitable. The insurances on the introduction by sea are at higher rates than by land; and the risks consequently greater.

English manufactures are chiefly smuggled in bales, packed for clandestine introduction, weighing from 70 to 80 lbs., and of the value of about £50 sterling: woollen stuffs in packages of sixteen pieces, weighing from 80 to 90 lbs.

The principal contraband trade in English goods for the French market

is along the northern land frontier, and depots of them are established at Cambray, St. Quentin, Ypres, Tournay, Mons, and other towns in the north. There are three lines of land custom-houses; but it has been usual on the introduction of the English articles, to stamp them at the frontier-towns with the names of French manufacturers before they are sent off to the interior; and when so stamped the additional charge is 4 per cent for delivery within the walls of Paris. A large portion of the sugar, coffee, and other bulky colonial articles which are consumed along the frontier, are introduced clandestinely; these, tobacco excepted, are not often conveyed to the interior. Belgium gives on refined sugar, to the exporter, a premium beyond the amount of duty paid on the raw articles, and a double fraud is often committed; the same sugar returning again and again to Belgium, and receiving the premium on each exportation.

Of the premiums on smuggling, one-half is estimated to be paid to the carrier and the other to the smuggler. The smuggling companies have usually a chief, who undertakes the pecuniary arrangement of these transactions, and is the party with whom the insurance is effected: he arranges with the carrier for the conveyance of the goods, paying ordinarily from 20 to 30 francs per package. The carrier is not provided for by the smuggler, but merely delivers his charge at an appointed place. The manager generally receives for himself 5 francs per package. The introduction of the goods through the lines usually employs three days; and the average expenditure per man is 12 francs per journey. When the goods have passed the lines they commonly leave the hands of the smuggling parties, whose business is what is called the *filtration* through the frontier.

M. Blanqui, *ainé*, one of the ablest of living French writers on fiscal legislation, observes in his article on *contrabande*, in the *Encyclopédie du Commerçant*, "The contraband is the only resource left for the *industrious* to procure foreign articles, the use of which they consider indispensable, but which are either absolutely prohibited by law, or by the high duties which the law imposes. The notable increase of smuggling in extent and management proves that the legislation of the *douanes* should be in harmony with the wants of the people. If the import duties were moderate, the risks and penalties of contraband would never be encountered. That system must be indeed defective which ruins the conscientious who observe its laws, and enriches the smuggler who disregards them at whatever risk." He considers that under a system of moderate duties France might reduce the *employés* of her customs 10,000 below the present force, which is more than double that number.

2. BANKS OF FRANCE.

In 1716 a bank was formed at Paris, called the Bank of France, and in 1718 it assumed the name of the *Royal Bank*. It was instituted upon the principles of the Bank of Amsterdam, and its transactions, besides its original

business, were to extend to the payment of specified debts contracted by trading companies. Its operations were unsuccessful, and although remodelled in various forms and names, it languished until 1803, when it was reconstituted on its present basis.

Its charter in 1803 extended to forty years. Its capital was to be 70,000,000 francs, divided into 70,000 shares (*actions*) of 1000 francs each. The shares, by the law of 1806, increased to 90,000. The dividends are 5 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly. The remaining profits form a reserve fund, invested in the 5 per cent consolidated stocks, to be divided among the proprietors of bank stock at the expiration of the charter.

This bank issues its own notes, payable in specie to bearer on demand, and in sums not less than 500 francs. It is a bank of deposit, and opens accounts much in the same way as private bankers (called *comptes courants*). It discounts bills of exchange, and other commercial as well as government paper, and advances money on securities of different kinds, such as gold and silver in bars, or in coin; also on government and other approved paper securities, convertible into cash at short dates.

The bank likewise undertakes the care (as deposits in its chests) of different articles of value, such as gold or silver in ingots, or in coin, diamonds, foreign bills, *actions*, *rentes*, *title deeds*, and securities of all kinds; the premium of assurance for which is the one-eighth part of 1 per cent on the value of each deposit, for every six months or under.

No person can open an account at the bank, either for deposit, or discounting bills, without a written application to the governor, guaranteed by the recommendation of three persons known to the bank.

No bills are discounted that have more than three months to run, the usual *maximum* time for bills. Bills must generally be guaranteed by three approved signatures; two are accepted under certain circumstances.

The administration of the affairs of the bank is vested in a council-general, consisting of twenty members; viz., seventeen regents, and three censors, who are elected by 200 of the principal proprietors. The king appoints the governor and deputy-governor; the former must be possessed of 100 bank shares, and the latter of fifty shares.

The governor makes an annual report of the state of affairs of the bank, containing detailed statements of its issues, assets, discounts, loans, *rentes*, shares, deposits, &c.

Its affairs appear from these reports to be in a flourishing and solid condition. It has *succursales*, or branches, at Rouen, Nantes, St. Etienne, Rheims, &c.

The following condensed statement exhibits the condition of, and the nature of the business transacted by the bank of France.

**DEBTOR and Creditor Account of the Position of the Bank of France on the
30th of June, 1841.**

		CREDITOR.			
	Francs.	Cts.		Francs.	Cts.
Bank notes payable to bearer	225,011,500	00	Cash on hand	225,691,022	82
Bank notes payable to order	1,205,939	95	Commercial bills discounted	148,513,296	72
Account current with the Treasury	120,343,174	79	Advanced on the security of bullion	8,297,000	00
Various accounts current	48,857,392	44	Advanced on Government securities	8,822,491	65
Receipts payable at sight	2,803,500	00	Accounts current debtors	19,594,398	27
Capital of the bank	67,900,000	00	Capital advanced to branch banks	12,000,000	00
Reserve	10,000,000	00	Reserve	10,000,000	00
House and furniture	4,000,000	00	Lodged in Government securities	50,177,748	90
Dividends payable	4,328,001	43	House and furniture	4,000,000	00
Different branch banks	2,685,724	28	Sundry credits	283,175	16
Draughts of branch banks payable	243,900	63			
Total	487,379,133	52	Total	487,379,133	52

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1841.

DEBTOR.		
Average amount of bank notes payable to order outstanding	Francs.	
Treasury account	226,727,500	
Sundry accounts	106,693,000	
Receipts payable at sight	45,558,500	
	3,825,500	
CREDITOR.		
Average amount of cash on hand	226,856,500	
Average amount of commercial bills discounted	117,115,500	
Advances on bullion, &c.	19,615,000	
Branch banks, accounts current	16,958,000	

BUSINESS TRANSACTED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1841.

	Francs.
Amount of bills of exchange discounted	213,907,500
Cash advanced on deposits of bullion and Government stock	32,152,600
Received from sundry accounts current	1,018,826,000
Paid for sundry accounts current	1,031,961,000
Received from the Treasury	105,226,000
Paid from the Treasury	84,635,000
Received in sundry cash payments	594,287,000
Paid in sundry cash payments	591,519,500

SAVINGS-BANKS.—A report to the king, from the minister of Commerce, on the savings-banks throughout France, including Paris, states that the number of savings-banks, with their branches, which, in 1834, were only 70, had, in 1839, increased to 404; and the amount of deposits in hand, which was, in 1834, only 37,015,492 francs, although the institution of savings-banks in France had at that time an existence of 16 years, had increased, in 1839, to 171,057,904 francs. The progressive increase from 1834 was as follows:—1835, 62,185,676 francs; 1836, 96,576,622 francs; 1837, 107,637,150 francs; 1838, 146,089,884 francs; 1839, 171,057,904 francs. The number of depositors, in 1834, was 81,714, giving an average of 452 fr. 98 c. for each; in 1839 it was 310,843, giving an average of 550 fr. 30 c., thus showing a beneficial result, not only as to increase of numbers, but also as to the pecuniary means of contributors, or of greater habits of economy.

3. COMPANIES, ASSOCIATIONS, &c.

THERE are in France various associations or companies, for insurances against risks by land and sea; as for fire, life, and marine assurances; and some associations for the construction of railways, &c. Generally speaking the assurance companies are on solid foundations as to capital, and manage their affairs honourably. In respect to companies for conducting and completing public works,

these are far from important when compared with those of England. Private bankers in France are generally very cautious in their speculations, and are in consequence seldom in an insolvent condition.

4. THE BOURSE, OR EXCHANGE OF PARIS.

THE first of these places, or exchanges, for the meeting of merchants, established in France, was at Toulouse, in 1519, and that of Rouen, in 1556. Those of Paris and Lyons were instituted much later.

The exchange of Paris, established in 1724, is under the direction and control of the government, and retains the power of suppressing it at pleasure. It is forbidden by law for merchants to *assemble* elsewhere, or at other hours than those regulated by the administration of the police, for the negotiations of trade. Brokers or agents who transgress this law are liable to have their licences taken from them, and to be incapacitated in their professions. Practically, this law is only in force in respect to stock-brokers, for there are several other places of reunion resorted to before and after the regular hours. Even the agents of the public funds meet on Sundays chiefly, and also on other days, at the front of Torton's *café*, where business to a great extent is often transacted. The *police* of the Bourse at Paris is confided to the *préfet* of police. At Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, to the commissary-general of police, and in the other towns of France, to the municipal authorities. At Paris a commissary of police is always present during the hours of business. It is open to all citizens, and even to foreigners, except to bankrupts *undischarged*. The brokers have a separate place on the ground-floor allotted to them for their business. There are about sixty towns in France who have each an exchange.

5. ACCOUNTS, SALES, AND USANCE OF EXCHANGE.

ACCOUNTS are kept in francs of 10 decimes or 100 centimes. Before the year 1795 they were kept in livres of 20 sous or 240 deniers.

Legally there are three degrees of fineness for wrought gold, the first is $\frac{900}{1000}$ or 22 $\frac{2}{10}$ carats; the second $\frac{800}{1000}$ or 20 $\frac{16}{100}$ carats; the third $\frac{750}{1000}$ or 18 carats. For wrought silver two degrees of fineness are required; the first is $\frac{950}{1000}$ or 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ deniers; the second $\frac{800}{1000}$ or 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ deniers.

By the law of 1803, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ pieces of 40 francs, or 150 pieces of 20 francs, are to be coined from a kilogramme of standard gold of $\frac{9}{10}$ fine.

The proportion for silver coins is that one kilogramme in weight containing $\frac{9}{10}$ pure silver as the standard of coinage shall be minted into 200 francs.

The legal tendering of money in regard to the weight and purity of the coins is admissible, if there be no greater difference than the following: viz.—

Pieces of 40 and 20 francs $\frac{2}{1000}$ deficiency or difference in the weight, and the same in fineness.

Pieces of 5 francs	$\frac{3}{1000}$	do.	do.
Pieces of 2 and 1fr.	$\frac{5}{1000}$	do.	do.

The rule is the same whether the difference be over or under the standard weight or fineness, both being so far as above stated, deemed the allowance for accidental variation. Therefore gold coins of 898 millièmes fine, and silver coins of 897, are legally of the proper standard. By an assay of the coinages of six successive years the average purity and weight of the gold coins was proved to be 899,740 millièmes, and of the silver coins 899,588.

When gold or silver is carried to the mint to be coined, or exchanged for new coins, a deduction is made as follows, to defray expenses :

By an ordinance of 27th February, 1835, the charges for coinage, including waste, are fixed for a kilogramme or 900 millièmes,

of gold at 6 francs instead of 9 as formerly
of silver at 2 ,, of 3 ,,

No other charges whatever are to be exacted for the expense of coinage.

SALES AND USANCE.

Woollen Manufactures are usually sold in France at ninety days' credit.

Cotton Wool, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ months. Cotton manufactures are sold at Paris, Normandy, and Alsace, and generally in France at four month's credit, except printed calicoes, which are sold at ninety days' credit.

Linen manufactures are sold by wholesale houses at 120 days' credit. Silk manufactures at forty-five to ninety days' credit.

Wines are sold at from four to six months' credit.

Discounts according to agreement are allowed for prompt payment, and shorter, and sometimes longer credits than the above are often stipulated for between the buyer and seller, or their brokers.

Throughout France the usance of bills of exchange is thirty days, not including the day of date. Bills are also drawn at several days' sight, or at a fixed day, or at usance, or at double usance, or several usances.

Every bill must be paid on the same day that it becomes due, without any day of grace being allowed. In certain circumstances a liberal allowance of time called *délai* is granted. A bill of exchange must be accepted on presentation, or within twenty-four hours after presentation. Non acceptance is proved by the act called *protêt faute d'acceptation*. A bill of exchange at sight is payable on presentation.

The day a bill of exchange becomes due is determined by the date of acceptancé, or by that of the protest in default of acceptance. A bill of exchange payable at a fair, becomes due on the eve of the day fixed for the close of the fair.

The holder of a bill of exchange, drawn on the continent or islands of Europe, and payable in the European possessions of France, either at sight, or at one or more days, months, or usances at sight, must demand payment or acceptance within six months of its date, under penalty of losing all claim on the

endorsers, and even on the drawer, if the latter has provided when due for the bill.

The *délai* is extended to eight months for bills of exchange drawn from the Levant, and from the northern coasts of Africa, when payable in the European possessions of France; and reciprocally if drawn on the continent and islands of Europe; when payable, in the French establishments in the Levant, or the north coast of Africa.

The *délai* is extended one year for bills of exchange drawn in the western coasts of Africa, including the Cape of Good Hope.

One year is also allowed for bills drawn in the continent and islands of the West Indies, payable in the European possessions of France; and reciprocally, if drawn in the continent and islands of Europe, payable in the French possessions or establishments on the west coasts of Africa, and the continent and islands in the West Indies.

The *délai* is extended to two years, for bills of exchange drawn on the continent and islands of the East Indies, when payable in the European possessions of France; and reciprocally, when drawn on the continent and islands of Europe, and payable in the French possessions or establishments on the continent and islands of the East Indies.

The same law applies in regard to the holder of a bill of exchange drawn at sight, or at one or more days, months, or usances, when drawn in France, or in the French possessions or establishments, and payable in foreign countries, if the holder does not demand payment or acceptance within the prescribed *délai*.

The *délai* of eight months, one year, or two years, are doubled in case of maritime war.

These regulations, however, shall not be prejudicial to any stipulations that may intervene between the taker, the drawer, or the endorsers.

The holder of a bill of exchange must demand payment on the day that the same becomes due.

Non-payment is required to be proved on the morning after the day of expiration, by the act called *protêt faute de paiement*.

The holder is not excused from making protest in case of non-acceptance, or the death or failure of the person on whom the bill of exchange is drawn. The bill must be in either case protested for non-payment.

If the acceptor fail before the bill is due, the holder may protest, and bring his action.

Bills of exchange drawn in France, and payable out of France, if protested, the drawers and endorsers in France must legally be sued within the following *délais* :—

Within two months, for bills payable in Corsica, the isle of Elba or Capraia, England, and the states bordering on France.

Within four months, for bills payable in other European states.

Within six months, for bills payable in the ports of the Levant and the northern coasts of Africa.

Within one year, for bills payable in the western coasts of Africa, including the Cape of Good Hope, and also in the West Indies.

Within two years, for bills payable in the East Indies.

These *délais* shall be observed in the same proportions in proceeding against drawers and endorsers, residing in the French possessions not situated in Europe.

The above *délais* of six months, one year, and two years, shall be doubled, in times of a maritime war.

STEAM POWER IN FRANCE.

By a report presented by the Minister of Public Works to the Chamber of Deputies, it appears that during the year 1840, there were 159 establishments of various kinds which employed steam-engines, and these possessed among them 1789 steam boilers for the purpose of heating their premises, on the steam and hot water plans, and 3311 boilers for supplying moving forces. They had also 2547 machines, with a joint power equal to that of 35,779 horses. There are 225 steam-boats divided among twenty departments, being an increase of sixty-three boats over 1838; and they employed 300 machines, with a total force equal to 34,000 horses. The number of passengers conveyed by these vessels was 1,969,905, being 551,716 more than in 1838. The weight of goods conveyed was only 23,336 tons, being less by 60,970 tons than in the year before. The number of locomotive engines on railways was eighty-eight, of which twenty-five were of French manufacture; and their total power was that of 2,471 horses.

CHARITIES.

By an official report, lately published in the *Moniteur*, it appears that there are in the country—1st, 1328 hospitals, possessing a revenue of 52,222,152 francs, and ministering relief to 159,820 indigent; 2nd, 6275 charitable boards, disposing of a revenue of 10,315,768 francs, and assisting 695,932 individuals; 3rd, forty-two *Monts de Piété*, possessing capital to the amount of 35,000,000 francs, which are loaned on nearly five millions of articles; 4th, 127,507 foundlings under twelve years of age, who cost the state upwards of 10,242,000 francs annually; and, 5th, forty special insane institutions, and twenty-two mixed, the annual expense of which averages 400 francs per individual, and in which are treated upwards of 12,000 patients.

CHAPTER XVI.

PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS OF FRANCE.

BAYONNE.—In respect to trade and population this city is the most important in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It possesses an exchange, schools of commerce and navigation, and convenient docks, for the construction both of ships of war and merchant vessels. Several vessels have been fitted out in this port for the whale-fisheries, and for the colonies.

Bayonne has an entrepôt for warehousing, prohibited merchandize, and its exportations, which are considerable to European markets (especially by smuggling into Spain), consists chiefly of the following articles: viz.—resins, woollen cloths, serges, linens, dyed silks, drugs, cream of tartar, wines, brandy, &c. &c. The chief imports are, fine Spanish wool, liquorice root and juice, wines, iron, cocoa, olive-oil, mill-stones, &c. &c. This city has a chamber of commerce, and mint, sugar refinery, glass works, brandy (*eau de vie d'Andaye*), distilleries, and rope-works, for the use of the navy.

BORDEAUX with its great sea inlet and outlet, the Garonne, has also the advantage of its proximity to the canal of Languedoc, which opens a communication for its commerce with the Mediterranean. By means of this canal, Bordeaux is enabled to supply the South of France with colonial products as cheaply as Marseilles. The chief articles of its exportation are wine, brandy, and fruit, but the trade in the former occupies almost exclusively the attention of the merchants at this place. Colonial merchandize and cotton goods, form the principal articles of importation.

The port charges upon a vessel of 300 tons amount to rather more than 1400 francs; the details of which are as follow: viz.—

	Frs.	Cnts.
Pilotage from the sea to Bordeaux	218	93
Lazaretto dues	61	0
Mooring the vessel	10	0
Declaration at the custom-house	100	0
Tonnage and navigation dues	495	0
To customs' visitors, quay-master, &c.	14	75
Inspection of ships' papers	15	0
Pilotage from Bordeaux to the sea	220	0
Brokerage, &c., on clearing out; (this charge varies, according to the vessel's being in ballast, or being laden <i>en bloc ou à la cueillette</i>)	300	0
Total	1434	68

Sterling . £57 7s. 3d.

As regards pilotage dues there is but a trifling distinction made between foreign and national vessels, but tonnage dues on the former are nearly three times greater than on the latter. English vessels are placed on the footing of French, provided they arrive direct from ports in the United Kingdom.

Wines, of the first growth, are usually sold as soon as their quality can be tested, and frequently in *advance* for a certain number of years, whether of good or bad quality. They are taken without delay from the vine-growers, and deposited in the warehouses at Bordeaux, which are so built as to retain an even temperature throughout the year. It is customary to mix wines, destined for the English market, with other stronger descriptions, such as the Rhone wines, hermitage, côte-rôtie and Croze. Those shipped under the names of Château-Margaux, Lafitte, and Latour, are very often mixed. The sale of wines is generally effected through the medium of a broker, many of whom are reputed for skill in tasting and judging the character of wines.

England takes nearly half of the best sorts of wine, and little of other descriptions. The superior *Medoc* wines are not much consumed in France. Paris only takes the second, third, and fourth rate wines.

It appears that previous to the Revolution, the exportation of wine from Bordeaux, amounted annually to 100,000 hogsheads. Between 1820, and 1827, inclusive, the export has been as follows : viz.—

	Hogsheads.
1820	61,110
1823	51,529
1824	39,625
1827	54,492

The Dutch, who consume a great portion of the Bordeaux wines, purchase them at a much more economical rate than even the French. The former send their vessels up the Garonne at the period of the vintage, with skilful supercargoes, who personally attend to the purchase of the wines, without employing any agent. These parties invariably purchase new wines, which from not having been mixed with the stronger kinds, require to be drunk within two or three years. The Dutch follow the same practice at Bayonne, where they obtain the white wines of Jurançon.

The principal Bordeaux houses have agents at London for the sale of their wines, and they usually allow from 8000 to 20,000 francs annually to those parties, together with a commission of 3 per cent (and sometimes more) upon the wines they sell.

The price of brandy (cognac) varies from 130 to 150 francs the 50 *veltes*,* of ordinary strength, and spirits of wine at from 4 francs to 5 francs per *velte*.

* The *velte* is a small cask of brandy, measuring about six quarts.

By far the greatest quantity of brandy (*eau de vie*), is sent to England from the Port of Formay. Cognac (from whence the name), being some miles higher up the river Charente. At this place are the large distilleries of Messrs. Martel and Hennessy. It is considered that England receives annually from hence 6000 casks of brandy; but this quantity does not enter through the British custom-houses. A great portion is stated to be smuggled. Plums and almonds are the chief fruits exported from Bordeaux: the former being principally of Languedoc growth.

The policy, formerly, of Spain in regard to her American Colonies, caused a great number of rich and influential Spaniards to settle at Bordeaux; these emigrants have been joined by those Spaniards expelled from Mexico, who have not wished to return to the mother country, and the two parties united, have acquired the greater share of the trade between this port and Spanish America.

Bordeaux possesses some iron-foundries, cotton-manufactories, sugar-refineries, and glass-works, but the high price of labour and food, renders it improbable that this city will become an important seat of manufacturing industry.

The Bank of Bordeaux is in the hands of a company, and its capital amounts to 3,000,000 fr., divided into shares of 1000 fr. It circulates notes of 1000 and 500 fr. value, payable upon presentation, and its affairs are managed by a body of Directors, chosen by fifty of the principal shareholders.

Bills upon Bordeaux, at three months, are discounted at five per cent, having three signatures, and those upon Paris at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The usual commission charges are as follow:

	fr.	c.
To Ship Brokers, (if the ship be in ballast).	0	50 per ton.
" " " laden	1	0 "
Commercial agents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the goods.		
Wine ditto, 2 per cent.		
Assurance Brokers, $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.		
Between French merchants, 2 per cent.		
Between Foreigners, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		
In legal matters, 5 per cent.		
Upon merchandize in transit, 10 per cent.		

Quarantine is performed at Trompeloup, where a spacious lazaretto has been constructed.

NANTES is a large and important city, situated at about 13 leagues from the mouth of the Loire, and at the junction of that splendid river with those of the Erdre, Sèvre, Chézine, and Saïl. According to the census of 1836, it has a population of 75,895 inhabitants, exclusive of 10,000 foreigners, who are more or less resident in the city. Two causes have affected the decline of the commerce

of Nantes; first, the difficulty of navigating the Loire, owing to the sand-banks and shallows; and, secondly, the establishment of inland warehouses. The customs' laws and tariff have, however, been the real cause of the decline of Nantes.

The manufacturing industry of this city, with the exception of the cotton fabrics, is of little importance, especially when compared with that of Lyons, Rouen, and Mulhausen. There are, however, some iron-works, and several spinning-establishments in the neighbourhood, and a considerable manufacture of chain cables, anchors, &c. is carried on: also several extensive lead-works and tinplate factories, whose products are much esteemed. Nantes has 10 sugar refineries, producing annually from 7 to 8 million kilogrammes of pan sugars. Of this quantity about 25,000 kils. are exported to the colonies. The cotton manufacture is, however, the leading branch of commercial industry in this city.

The bank was established in 1821, and the value of its notes in circulation in 1836 amounted to 2,400,000 francs. The 1000 franc shares are at present worth from 1450 to 1500 francs each. There are thirty-six assurance companies at Nantes, a museum of arts and manufactures, and several very useful commercial institutions. The port charges and usages, with the exception of pilotage, which is regulated by the distances, are much the same as in other French ports.

ROCHEFORT is a seaport situated on the right bank of the Charente, about two leagues above its embouchure. This place is a naval station of the fourth class, and the residence of a maritime prefect, a naval commandant, and various other maritime officers. Its harbour, formed by the Charente, is both safe and commodious, and for large vessels there is a sufficient depth of water at low tide.

The general commerce of Rochefort is very unimportant, but there is a considerable coasting trade. Population 13,348.

ROCHELLE (LA).—The capital of the department of the Charente-Inférieure, built in the midst of an unhealthy, marshy district, is a military station of the third class, and possesses a good harbour and roadstead.

It has a chamber of commerce, a custom-house, and an entrepôt for tobacco and gunpowder, an exchange, mint, and naval school. The harbour is entirely within the town, and consists of two convenient docks.

BREST is a seaport and naval arsenal, with a population of 29,860 inhabitants. The port is one of the most commodious and safe in Europe, and holds the first rank as a naval station in France.

The commerce of Brest is very unimportant (almost confined to provisioning the navy): there is some intention, however, of forming a commercial port here,

as it is considered desirable to establish one between Nantes and Havre. This place possesses *special* and *other* bonding privileges.

CHERBOURG is a well-sheltered roadstead. The population amounts to 18,450 inhabitants, and although better known as a naval arsenal, yet it is of considerable importance in a commercial point of view.

Its chief industry consists in the spinning of cotton; this occupies 600 artisans. Here are also soda and sugar refineries; of the latter 600,000 kilogrammes are annually manufactured. From 11,000 to 12,000 tons of soda, of 1000 kilogrammes each are produced in this neighbourhood by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, who are almost entirely occupied in this branch of industry. Each ton is worth about 60 francs.

There is also at Cherbourg a lace-manufactory giving employment to 350 workpeople and 12 tanning establishments.

The principal articles of trade are cattle and provisions, lard, butter, soda, vegetables, as peas, vetches, &c., and slates. A considerable quantity of eggs is sent every fortnight to England.

The imports are pine timber and deals from Norway and Sweden (upwards of fifty vessels being employed in this trade), and hemp and flax for the use of the royal navy. It also carries on cod-fisheries at Newfoundland.

Cherbourg possesses entrepôts for salt and colonial merchandize, and has several fairs annually, at which cattle and various objects of general trade are bought and sold.

HAVRE.—The entrance to this port is intricate and narrow, being formed between two *jettées*, and is much incommoded by an accumulation of sand, which it is necessary to clear away constantly; great care is therefore requisite on the part of the masters of vessels entering this port. The position of Havre at the mouth of the Seine, and convenient advantages in the rise and fall of the tide, as well as various local circumstances, have all tended to render it a place of great commercial importance.

It has three docks, namely, *Le Bassin de la Barre*, commenced in 1800 and finished in 1818; the *Bassin du Commerce ou d'Ingouville*, also finished in 1818, and the *Kings* or the *Old Dock* formed more than a century ago, and repaired and enlarged at various periods. These docks are capable of containing 400 large vessels, although usually there are not more than 150 to 200 in dock at the same time. A large dock for steam-vessels is required; the construction of one parallel to the *Bassin de la Barre* has been entertained, but local interests have interfered to prevent the construction of such an almost indispensable dock.

Navigation.—From 320 to 350 large national vessels sail yearly from this port for foreign countries in different parts of the globe: many of them making two voyages in the year. This navigation is exclusive of that carried on by

steamers. The tonnage of these vessels may be calculated at about 190,000 tons, and the number of men employed at 8500. The following are the principal articles of exportation : viz.—*silks, plated* and tin wares, glass ditto, *modes, furniture, paperhangings, cloths*. Instruments, agricultural, and others (all of French manufacture), provisions, wines, liqueurs, flour, pickled goods, &c., also bricks and tiles, and carpenters' wares.

The articles of import are chiefly cotton wool, coffee, rice, drugs, sugar, spices, indigo, tea, woods, and various colonial products.

The chief trade is with the north and south of Europe, the United States, the West Indies, Mexico, Brazil, India and China. The total value of this commerce amounts annually to upwards of 500,000,000 francs, and yields a customs revenue of 23,000,000 francs.

Whale-Fishery of Havre.—This branch of commerce, which for twelve years did not employ more than five or six vessels, has, since the bounties were granted in 1829, greatly increased, not by means of the natural profits of the trade, but by those bounties drawn from the general revenue. Havre in 1838 had 50 vessels of from 400 to 500 tons engaged in the whale-fishery, giving employment to 1500 able seamen. The produce may be estimated at 50,000 barrels of oil, and a proportionate quantity of bone; the whole being of an average value of more than 4,000,000 francs.

Havre owns about thirty-five steam-vessels, principally employed on the Seine, several of them being used as *remorqueurs* or tug-boats. Besides the above there are other large packet-vessels engaged in the trade between this port and foreign countries; viz., New York, Bahia, Vera Cruz, and New Orleans.

There are at Havre, five docks or yards for the purpose of building vessels; these are immediately without the town, and near the shore. In them are constructed some of the best vessels owned by France.

Havre has ten assurance companies which effect insurances on ships and merchandize, at the rate of from 30,000 to 80,000 francs per vessel, and some few others which charge less expensive rates. Lloyd's (of London) have an agent established here.

Sale of Merchandize.—A credit of three months, with an addition of fifteen days, dating from the day of sale, is usually allowed upon the sale of goods.

Upon those sold at four to fifteen days' credit, a discount of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is allowed for the first month.

The delivery of goods must take place within fifteen days from the day of sale.

After the weighing and delivery of goods, payment may be demanded by the seller within twenty-four hours.

Prompt payments are allowed a discount, of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per month.

For the purchase of goods there is a commission allowed of 2 per cent.

Upon the sale to the responsible commission agent for the above specified time,
1 per cent.

The broker's commission on the sale or purchase of goods is $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Commission on assurances, $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Brokerage on ditto, $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent.

Colonial merchandize, such as cottons, drugs, dye-stuffs, &c. &c., are sold by the fifty kilogrammes, or by the half-kilogramme; American tobacco by the 100 kilogrammes; foreign corn and grain by the hectolitre, and home grain, corn, &c., by the sack of 200 kilogrammes; flax and hemp seed, and American flour, by the barrel; Spirits by the velte; and skins and horns, &c., by the 104.

The following are the Dock and Buoy Dues charged at the Port of Havre.

	Per Tonnage admeasurement.			
	Dock Dues.		Buoy dues.	
	Vessels afloat.	Vessels not afloat		
	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.	
French vessels, viz. fishing-vessels	0 30	nil	nil	
— passage boats between Havre, Honfleur, and Rouen	0 30	nil	nil	
— coming down the river, of 40 tons and upwards	0 30	nil	nil	
— less than 40 tons	0 30	0 15	nil	
— engaged in the small coasting-trade of 40 tons and upwards	0 30	nil	nil	
— less than 40 tons	0 30	0 15	nil	
— engaged in the great coasting-trade	0 75	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— from the Colonies	0 75	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	
— from foreign ports in Europe—from Great Britain or her Colonies in Europe	2 50	1 65	0 5	
— ditto other powers	0 75	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	
Spanish, Mecklenburg, and Venezuelan vessels pay as French vessels				
American vessels from British ports or colonies in Europe	2 50	1 65	0 5	
— from other ports	0 75	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	
Mexican vessels as the above.				
Brazilian ditto from British ports or colonies in Europe	2 50	1 65	0 5	
— from other ports	2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 40 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 5	
English vessels from British Ports or from British possessions in Europe	2 50	1 65	0 5	
— from other ports in ballast	0 75	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	
— " " laden	2 50	1 65	0 5	
Other foreign vessels, from whatever ports	2 50	1 65	0 10	
— of all flags, entirely laden with fir timber, for half-month, plus the decime	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 18 $\frac{3}{4}$	} 0 10	
— for 1st two months per month	0 75	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— for 3 or 4 months " "	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 18 $\frac{3}{4}$		
— for 5 months, and during the remainder of ships' stay per month	0 18 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{8}$		

PUBLIC CHARGES FOR WEIGHING AND MEASURING.

For Weighing.—

Charge to the Seller, 22 centimes per 100 kils. decime included.

,, Buyer, 11 ,, ,,

For Measuring.—

			fr.	c.
Coal, per 100 barrels or 100 hectolitres, heaped	.	.	6	0
Grain of all kinds, per 100 hectolitres, heaped	.	.	6	0
Potatoes, ditto, heaped	.	.	5	0
Apples, ditto, heaped	.	.	5	0

ROUEN, the capital of the Seine-Inférieure, has a population of 92,000 persons. In point of municipal regulations it stands as the fifth city of France, and immediately after Bordeaux in point of importance. Its position between the capital and Havre is very advantageous to its trade and industry, being, as it were, a connecting entrepôt for the commerce of the northern and western departments of the kingdom.

The navigation carried on from Rouen is comparatively of recent date when contrasted with that of Dieppe and Havre. The first person who embarked in it was a merchant of the name of Dambourney, who, in 1762, built a large three-masted vessel, which sailed to Cadiz. His example was speedily followed by others; and in the year 1790 almost all the leading merchants became largely interested as shipowners. The revolution inflicted ruin upon the trade and navigation of Rouen, but it began to revive in 1814. At the end of the year 1837 there were eighty-two vessels, measuring 12,708 tons, belonging to this port, and five steamers measuring 379 tons.

The annual value of exports from the city is about 25,000,000 francs; and the imports may be estimated at a value of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000. The merchandize which passes in transit through the custom-house is of important amount.

The manufacturing interest of Rouen has long been celebrated; and at the present time it is the chief seat of the French cotton-manufacture. The raw cotton employed in the vast and numerous factories here is obtained from Guadeloupe, Martinique, Sénégal, Haiti, Cuba, the United States of America, Brazil, and India: the dye-stuffs (with the exception of madders, &c., which are produced in the south of France) are imported from the same countries. Cotton threads were usually sold in the public cotton-market of Rouen; but at present almost all the leading parties engaged in this business have large depots of their own, from whence they transmit their products to the interior of the country. The general market is, however, still much frequented.

Besides this great staple, the trade of Rouen is largely engaged in the following articles: viz.—fish-oils, salted meats, hides, drugs, pitch, cloths, wool, tin wares, wines, brandy, wood for building, &c. &c. It is also one of the principal corn-markets in the kingdom.

The condition of the artisans in this part of the kingdom is different from that of others in France. The workmen here are not collected within the premises of their employers, as they usually are in various other manufacturing districts ; but they are generally dispersed throughout the different communes of the department, all occupied at piece-work at their respective abodes. This system has a very beneficial effect upon the industrious habits and morals of the working class. A serious evil is complained of as arising from this circumstance, which is, that of forming the class of persons known by the name of *porteurs*, a kind of "middle men" who act between the master manufacturers and the artisans they employ, in the distribution of the raw material and manufactured products. Thus the masters may be quite unknown to the parties whom they may employ, and, in consequence, can neither judge of the merits of their labourers, nor be able to reward the more deserving among them.

Rouen is celebrated for some particular descriptions of confectionery, known as "*sucre de pomme*," and "*gelée de pomme*," as well as for a variety of *sugar-plums*, &c. &c. Here is also made a kind of porcelain much in repute. Bonnet and hat making, lace and woollen manufactures, wax works, sugar refineries, cordage and rope factories, breweries, &c. &c. &c., are among the other branches of industry in or near this centre of French manufactures. Steam-engines and machines for carding and weaving, and all descriptions of agricultural implements, are also made in this city.

The following are its principal establishments and institutions connected with commercial industry: viz.—The Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce, Bank of Rouen, with a capital of 2,500,000 francs; a special entrepôt for colonial and foreign merchandize; a customs' direction, having a control over the *Bureau* here, and also that at Havre.

Amongst the other public institutions may be mentioned the cotton, stuff, and corn markets, Royal Naval School, Mint, assurance societies, and docks for ship-building. There are six annual fairs, the largest being great cattle-markets.

Navigation of the Seine.—The Seine at Rouen is about eleven metres in depth = thirty-six feet, and the tide flows up with sufficient depth to this city for vessels of 250 to 300 tons burden. The navigation, however, from the mouth of the river, is difficult and often dangerous, owing to the large shifting sand-banks and numerous shoals off Quillebœuf, Caudebec, &c., and especially on account of the rocks near the former place. Were it not for these impediments, vessels of 400 tons might safely come up as far as Rouen.

DIEPPE.—Is the capital of the department of the Lower Seine, and is situated at the embouchure of the river Arques. It has a population of 17,000 souls. Dieppe formerly possessed a considerable share of trade, especially in the manufacture of tobacco and lace, but since the revolution it has almost entirely lost its

once flourishing commerce, and the inhabitants are now almost wholly occupied in fishing. The herring-fishery is the principal, but it has also decreased. It was valued annually, between 1783 and 1792, at 2,000,000 francs, but at present it scarcely yields above 900,000 francs. The sudden rise into importance, of Havre, has been mainly instrumental in occasioning the decline of commercial enterprise at Dieppe.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.—Boulogne possesses some manufactures of fine and coarse woollen stuffs, sail-cloth and earthenware, which are chiefly sent to the French colonies. There are besides, glass-works, distilleries, several breweries, and a manufactory of ropes and twines, for fishing-nets: also some looms for weaving tulle. There is a considerable navigation both as regards long and short voyages between Boulogne and foreign ports, and several vessels are employed in the cod-fisheries off Iceland and Newfoundland, and the herring and mackerel fisheries in the Channel.

Boulogne has an entrepôt for *colonial merchandize*, *salt*, and *Dutch spirits*, and it is also a place of transit for raw silks sent to England. Its general trade consists chiefly in Geneva, wines, brandy, tea, lace, wood, &c. &c.

CALAIS.—This town trades with foreign countries, and has also a considerable coasting-trade. It has cod, herring, and mackerel fisheries.

Its manufacturing industry is principally bonnet-making, tulle (after the English fashion), black soap, &c. &c. It has likewise sugar refineries, and several steam-engines are constantly here employed, in manufacturing oil, and grinding corn.

The Tulle manufacture is the most important, and employs 600 looms, these are at Calais, at Saint-Pierre Le-Calais, and also in the adjoining villages. Each loom occupies two persons, and they employ about 3600 women and children; the weekly production amounts to 900 pieces, of 33 ells each. The first loom for the manufacture of Tulle was brought to Calais by an Englishman, who went there to establish himself, and this one served as a model for many others, which have since been made and used there.

Calais possesses a tribunal and chamber of commerce, and has a population of about 11,000 inhabitants. Two fairs are held during the year; viz., on the 10th of January, and the 11th of July.

DUNKERQUE.—This harbour is of a circular form, surrounded by large sand-banks, with two channels, one to the eastward, and the other westward; and during the late war it was completely secured from the enemies' cruisers. Great improvements have been made at this port since 1836, and it now possesses the advantage of water communication with Belgium and with Paris, and many inland towns of France. The want of capital alone prevents this place from ranking amongst the important commercial towns of the kingdom. At present the mercantile operations are confined almost entirely to the *transit* of goods. Dun-

kerque has extensive cod and herring fisheries: the *whale-fishery* was in a prosperous condition in 1790; it was annihilated by the revolution. In 1820 it was resumed, but with no success: the want of skilful *ship-masters* is the cause to which the failure is chiefly attributed. The cod and herring fisheries are, however, important, especially the former, which is carried on at the Dogger-bank; the salt used for curing is procured from St.-Ubes. This fishery yields annually 4,000,000 kilogrammes of fish, of a value of 2,000,000 francs.

The coasting trade is important between this place and Brest, Havre, Cherbourg, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Marseilles. It consists chiefly in timber, glass-wares, chicory, flax, cloths, and oil, in exchange for wine, oils, &c. From 36,000 to 40,000 tons of coal, the produce of the mines of Anzin, Mons, and Fresne, are annually forwarded coastwise from this port.

A trade is carried on between England and Dunkerque, principally in wines, oil-seeds, and fresh fruit; and the chief articles imported from Great Britain are iron in bars, lead, mill-stones, sulphur, cotton, and colonial merchandise.

MARSEILLES is the principal French port in the Mediterranean. It possesses an Exchange and Chamber of Commerce, Maritime Syndicate, Board of Health, Chief Customs' Department, Tribunal of First Instance, and a Cour Royale. It has a resident Commissary-general, and a Treasurer of the Navy.

The harbour, which is open to the north-west, extends up into the town, from east to west, to a distance of 500 toises in length by 200 in breadth. The entrance is contracted by two rocks, upon which are built the forts of St. John and St. Nicholas, both, however, in a poor state of defence. The entrance, owing to its narrow channel, is difficult for several vessels to pass at the same time. With this exception the harbour is very good, and will contain upwards of 1200 vessels. Owing, however, to its being a receptacle for the filth of the city, it becomes requisite to cleanse it frequently, and there are several engines kept in constant employment for this purpose. The Health Office, &c., is situated at the northern extremity of the port, and almost opposite its entrance. This entrance was formerly called *la chaîne*, from the circumstance of a chain being drawn across it during the night.

Besides this port, which is situated upon the mainland, Marseilles includes those at the isles of Frouil, Pomègue, and Ratonneau, which are at a distance of about half a league from the coast. The latter, formed by human skill, applied to the advantage of an immense dyke which united the two last-mentioned islands, is certainly a very extraordinary work. It at present serves for a quarantine station, and vessels anchor there in perfect security. A little in advance of this, and almost at the head of the roadstead, is situated the isle of *If*: a perfect rock, covered with batteries, towers, and other buildings, some of which have long been used as state prisons.

The vessels built at Marseilles are admired for the beauty of their models. They are constructed at great cost, owing to the high price of labour at Marseilles, and this circumstance has driven much of the trade of ship-building into the hands of parties at La Ciotat and La Seyne. Several frigates and some other ships belonging to the Pacha of Egypt, were built at this place.

Marseilles possesses about *one-third* of the general transit trade of France, Havre a little more than *one-fourth*, and Bayonne about *one-eleventh*.

Owing to the prohibitive nature of the French tariff, the commerce between this port and Great Britain is of little importance, and is almost wholly confined to articles entered either to be warehoused, or passed in transit. England sends iron, tin, and pewter wares, and some colonial products to Marseilles. Spain, saffron and various fruits. Italy, raw silk and wool; and Sicily a considerable quantity of sulphur, as well as oils, wool, silk, cotton, fruit, &c. The export trade of Marseilles consists principally of madder and madder roots, wines and brandy, acetate of copper and cream of tartar, almonds and various fruits, &c. &c. The export of the wines of Provence to England, when compared with those of Bordeaux, is trifling. In 1831 only 789 hectolitres of these wines were sent to England, and in the following year 2657 hectolitres, whilst during the latter period, Bordeaux exported to Great Britain 8964 hectolitres.

There is a considerable, although not a very valuable commerce, carried on between Marseilles and the British possessions in the Mediterranean. Gibraltar sends articles to be warehoused. Malta, white and red cottons, cummin-seed and oranges. The Ionian islands, oils, currants, wines, brandy, and soap. In return for these, Marseilles sends a trifling quantity of cod-fish to Zante and Malta, and some corn to Gibraltar.

The commerce between this port and the Black sea, although unimportant, is increasing, and will probably become of great importance.

Marseilles has a commercial intercourse with Tripoli and Beyrout, in Syria; at the latter place three mercantile houses, in connexion with this port, have commenced trading operations.

The trade between Marseilles and Egypt has been much deranged by eastern events, and the commercial monopolies of Mehemet Ali. The exportations from France to Egypt have *decreased annually* of late. The chief articles of import, into France from the dominions of the Pacha, are cottons and indigo; the annual average importation of the former being about 3,000,000 kilogrammes.

Between the Barbary states there is a growing commercial intercourse, more especially with the state of Tunis; France having, since her occupation of Algiers, made a treaty with the Bey, favourable to her trade and commerce. The commerce between France and Algiers is almost exclusively confined to the port of

Marseilles. It consists chiefly in supplying the troops. The returns, skins, oil, and some wool, do not exceed 2,000,000 francs in value: while 32,000,000 are said to be expended annually in that possession.

Although this port equips no vessels for the cod-fisheries, yet a large portion of their produce is brought here. The quantity of fish annually received at Marseilles may be estimated at from 6 to 8,000,000 kilogrammes, value 1,500,000 francs. Of this quantity about 2,500,000 are re-exported. The fisheries in the Mediterranean are of great importance to Marseilles, as forming a nursery for her seamen. The value of these, for the whole department may be taken at 1,563,000 francs; the greater part of this produce is consumed at Marseilles, and the remainder salted at the various establishments in the vicinity. There is a considerable coasting-trade with the principal seaports of the ocean.

Marseilles possesses a number of manufacturing establishments; amongst the leading are those of soda and sulphuric acid: several tanneries which have been long established. The total number of these seats of industry may be reckoned at 1612, employing 11,507 workmen, and producing fabrics to the value of 99,205,375 francs per annum.

The Chamber of Commerce here, founded in 1650, was the earliest establishment of the kind in France. Marseilles has had a local bank since the year 1835. There are several government steamers employed at this port in carrying the Mediterranean mails, and others which carry passengers to and from the principal ports of the Mediterranean.

CETTE (*Herault*) is a seaport upon the Mediterranean, and, the most considerable after Marseilles.

It owes its importance to being an outlet in the centre of the wine districts, and also to its water communication with Lyons and Bordeaux. The sale of wine and brandy is important, and the exportation of the latter amounts to about 40,000 casks. Among other exports are almonds and crystallized verdigris, which is manufactured at Montpellier; and there is also a trade in liqueurs, soap, flour, dried and fresh fruits, &c. Cette possesses a customs' entrepôt, large salt-works, docks, and extensive cod and oyster fisheries. Population 10,000.

TOULON ranks as the second naval port of France: It has a Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Custom-house, bonding warehouses, &c., and various schools and institutions connected with the royal navy. The population is estimated at upwards of 28,000. The harbour is divided into two, known as the Old and New, separated from the roadstead by moles, which were erected during the reign of Henry IV. The former of these harbours is appropriated for the reception of the commercial marine, whilst the latter is reserved exclusively for ships of war. Around it are all the store-houses, magazines, cannon-foundries, hospitals, &c., connected with the arsenal:

also the prison for the convicts, 5000 of whom are here employed in addition to 3000 artisans. The lazaretto is beyond the roadstead.

The commerce of Toulon is of little importance, owing chiefly to its proximity to Marseilles, which for many reasons has always had, and is likely to continue to possess, a monopoly of the Mediterranean trade.

Toulon has some manufactures of coarse cloths, soap, candles, and chocolate. Its chief trade is in wines, brandy, oil, olives, dried fruits, capers, figs, oranges, almonds, *vins du Coteau, de la Malue*, and corn and flour.

At the close of 1836 the commercial marine of Toulon amounted to 426 boats and vessels, measuring 7802 tons. Of this number five were steamers of 165 tons. At the same period the total tonnage of the port of Marseilles was 71,411 tons.

CORSICA.—This island possesses many natural advantages, but its culture and improvement has been unaccountably neglected. Its rich soil and climate are favourable to the growth of the vine, olive, mulberry, almond, orange, lemon, raisin, tobacco, cotton, wheat, maize, and other grain. The sugar-cane and indigo have been grown in the small way attempted with some success. It has mines of cobalt, copper, and lead, saltpetre, and alum. Quarries of beautiful marble, porphyry, and other stones. Fisheries, salines, &c., are other advantages neglected. It has original forests of oak, walnut and fir. "But," observes one of the writers in the *Encyclopédie du Commerçant*, "laziness and want of enterprise is the capital fault of the Corsican, and industry and commerce is in a state of languid inactivity." With almost every natural source of production, provisions are dearer in Corsica than in any department of France. The vessels of the island are small, and its trade is nearly altogether with the southern ports of France. The oils, wool, and skins of the former are exchanged for the common cloths and other articles of the latter.

Merchandise exported from the continent of France for this island is not subject to export or import duties; articles, the export of which is prohibited, can only be shipped from France to Corsica by special permission.

Manufactures of France imported into Corsica are exempt from duty. The export duty of the general tariff is imposed, if re-shipped to foreign countries.

The products of the soil of Corsica exported to France, under bond for delivery, and with certificates of origin, are free of the usual export duty, and admitted free, at the ports of Toulon, Marseilles, Cette, and Agde.

The olive-oils of Corsica are admitted in the ports of the Mediterranean free of duty, without certificates of origin, those of foreign countries on their importation into Corsica are subject to the duties of the general tariff.

All other merchandize, or articles imported from Corsica into France, pay on entry the duty of the general tariff.

The products of the soil of Corsica are chiefly fruits, honey, yellow wax, wines,

and skins not dressed, brandy, prepared skins, salt provisions, &c., which are, as to duties, considered as if imported from a foreign country.

The custom-house tariff, so far as relates to Corsica, has been modified on the following foreign articles of consumption : viz.—

Cheese of Sardinia, 5 fr. ; other cheese, 10 fr. ; iron ore, 50 c. ; pastes of, Italy, 10 fr. ; fish, 15 fr. ; fish, salted, &c., 50 fr. ; rice, 1 fr. per 109 kils., and imported into any custom-house in the island ; tissues of fleuret, 1 per kil.

Sugar and other colonial articles of consumption, half the duty of the tariff on those articles. Tobacco, in leaf, 60 fr. ; tobacco, manufactured, 100 fr. per 100 kils. ; tissues of flax, half duties of the tariff ; salt pork, 10 fr. per 100 kils. These articles can only be imported into Bonifacio, Ajaccio, Isle of Rouse, or Calvi.

Sheep, 2 fr. ; lambs, 50 c. ; goats, 25 c. ; kids, 15 c. ; hogs, weighing more than 15 kils., 3 fr. ; hogs, weighing 15 kils. or less, as sucking pigs, 50 c. each.

Dry vegetables and flowers pay the general tariff duties. Pastes, 25 c. per 100 kils.

All other merchandize taxed by weight, imported from France pay one-half of the duty which exceeds 5 fr. per 100 kils. The export duty of the general tariff is, with a few exceptions, exacted in Corsica.

FRENCH COLONIES.

FRANCE possesses Martinique, Guadeloupe, and its dependencies ; viz., part of St.-Martin, Marie-Galante, Desirade, les Saints ; French Guiana, and Cayenne in America ; Senegal, St.-Louis, and Goree, on the west coast of Africa ; east of the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of Bourbon, Mahe, Poudicherry, Karikal, Yanaon, and Chandarnagore ; and in North America, the Islands of St.-Pierre, Miquelon, and Langley, near the coast of Newfoundland.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE COMMERCE OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.

THE navigation between France and her colonies is confined to French vessels, measuring not less than 60 tons, and in which the officers, and at least three-fourths of the crew are French.

Clearance and entries are limited to ports which have a *real entrepôt*.

Every ship-owner before he commences loading his vessel must declare his intention to the custom-house.

French products, those nationalized by payment of the general duties, and those, the export of which is prohibited, when shipped for the colonies, are exempt from duty, with the exception of some raw materials for the use of manufactures.

Copper boilers, copper and sheathing nails, not French, taken from the entrepôts, to be shipped for the colonies, are subject, at the time of shipment, to a duty of twelve francs per 100 kilogrammes.

Exotic tobacco in leaves, and tobacco of foreign manufacture, may be exported to the colonies from the entrepôts on paying the duty of re-exportation.

Special permissions are also given to withdraw foreign merchandize from the entrepôts, to be shipped to the colonies.

The landing at the place of destination of goods so exported, is guaranteed by bond; a default in returning certificates of discharge, subjects the parties,

1st. To the payment of double duty of entry on the articles according to the tariff, for all foreign merchandize withdrawn from the entrepôts.

2d. To double duty of export on such articles.

3d. To a fine of 500 francs as well as confiscation, if it be a question of goods, the export of which are prohibited to foreign countries, or of articles, prohibited to entry, and re-exported from the entrepôts to French colonies.

French articles for the victualling of vessels, are exempt from duty.

Vessels cleared for the colonies, may, on paying the duties, export French articles not prohibited to be exported, to countries not in Europe which may be on their route, or beyond the colony of their destination. This privilege is also extended to foreign merchandize withdrawn from the entrepôts.

The direct return to the mother-country of vessels despatched from the colonies is indispensable, in order to obtain the colonial privileges, and the following documents must be produced :

1st. Register as a French vessel. 2d. Clearance. 3d. Copy of the "*rôle d'équipage*." 4th. Log-book. 5th. Manifest of entry. 6th. List of cargo. 7th. Discharge of colonial bond. 8th. Receipts for duties of import and export at the colonies. 9th. Certificate of tonnage.

On returning from Bourbon and Cayenne, certificates of origin of goods furnished by the authorities of the colony, are required.

Articles of the growth of Senegal, such as senna, sarsaparilla, &c., must be accompanied with regular certificates of origin.

Return cargoes from French colonies may consist of—

1st. Productions of the colonies admitted into France at privileged duties.

2d. French merchandize brought back for want of sale.

3d. Merchandize not tarified under privileged duties.

The colonial export duties are as follow:—Martinique and Guadeloupe, 1 per cent; Bourbon, 2 per cent; Cayenne, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; Senegal, 2 per cent.

Woods, pimento, pepper, vanilla, indigo, nutmegs, curcuma, turtle, fresh fruits, are free of export duty at Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Cayenne.

Special Regulations for Martinique and Guadeloupe.—The products of France, and those nationalized by the payment of import duty in France, and

not comprised in the *Lists Nos. 1 and 2*, hereafter are subject, on their arrival in those islands, only to a simple import duty of 1 per cent on their value, which is returned when those products are re-exported, no matter under what flag.

Foreign products contained in those tables, may be imported from foreign countries under any flag, on paying as follows:—For merchandize enumerated in *List No. 1*, the duties specified therein; and for those in *List No. 2*, a duty of five centimes per 100 kilogrammes.

Merchandize of similar kinds, the produce of the soil or industry of France, or those which have been nationalized by payment of duty, are only subject, on their arrival in those colonies, to a duty of five centimes per 100 kilogrammes, provided they are carried direct from France in French vessels.

These articles, withdrawn from French entrepôts, and carried in the same manner to those colonies, are there subject to the same conditions as those coming direct from foreign countries; that is to say, on paying, as the case may be, the duties in *List No. 1*, or the duty of five centimes, in *List No. 2*.

Foreign iron and steel not worked; that is, drawn, flattened, not tinned; steel not cast, forged, flattened, or filed, may be withdrawn from an entrepôt and be shipped by French vessels on payment of one-fifth of the import duty.

The articles enumerated in *Lists Nos. 1 and 2*, may, as well as all articles imported from France, be re-exported from one colony to another, but only by French vessels, duty free; on condition, however, that the importer of merchandize contained in *List No. 1*, proves that the duties have been discharged in the colony of original importation.

Foreign vessels, as well as French, may export, duty free, to foreign countries, articles imported into the two colonies, whether from France or elsewhere; but these exportations can only be allowed from the ports opened by article second of the ordinance of the 5th of February, 1826, and 30th of September, 1828, for the importation of merchandize enumerated in *Lists Nos. 1 and 2*.

These ports are, *St.-Pierre*, *Fort Royal*, and *Trinity*, in *Martinique*, and *Basse-Terre*, *Port-du-Mole*, and *Point-au-Pitre*, in *Guadaloupe*, and the port of *Grand Bourg*, in the island of *Mariegalante*.

Flour.—Foreign wheat-flour may be imported into *Martinique* and *Guadaloupe*, whatever may be the current price of Flour in France, or in those colonies, without any special authorization, on paying a fixed permanent duty per barrel of ninety kilogrammes. Formerly the importation was prohibited.

List No. 1. Foreign merchandize, the importation of which, under every flag is permitted into the Islands of *Martinique* and *Guadaloupe*, subject to duty:

Live animals	duty 10 per cent ad valorem.
Salt beef	„ 15 francs per 100 kilogrammes.
Wood hoop-poles	„ 10 „ per 100 pieces.
Dried vegetables	„ 3 „ 50 cents per hectolitre.

Corn in grain	duty	2	francs	per hectolitre.
Cod and other salt fish	,	7	„	per 100 kils.
Rice	,	7	„	do.
Salt	,	5	„	do.
Tobacco	„	7	per cent	ad valorem.

Wood of all sorts, other than hoop-poles; tar, pitch, and other extracts of pine, &c.; charcoal; hides, in the hair, not tanned; forage, green and dry; table fruits and seeds, 4 per cent ad valorem.

List No. 2. Foreign articles admitted at a duty of 5 centimes per 100 kils.:

Medicinal balms and juices; odoriferous woods, dye, and cabinet woods; cassia; wax not worked; cochineal; shells of cocoa; copper, unwrought; curcuma; elephants' teeth; tortoiseshell; tin, unwrought; whale fins; gloves; ginger; gums; seeds, ammonium; hard seeds, to be crushed; fats, except of fish; indigo; rushes and reeds; green vegetables; nutmegs; mother-of-pearl; gold and silver; bones and horns of animals; skins, dry and undressed; peltries not worked; lead; pepper; potash; quercitron and jesuit's bark; rocou; roots, barks, herbs, leaves, and flowers, medicinal; animal substances used in medicine and perfumery; sumac; vanilla; lac (natural); kermes.

CAYENNE.—Foreign merchandize admitted to entry in France, including iron and steel, not wrought, may, on being withdrawn from the entrepôts, be exported to Cayenne on paying the duty of re-exportation.

By a decision of the minister of finance, dated the 10th of July, 1824, buildings of wood coming direct from Cayenne, in French vessels, and accompanied by a certificate of their being the growth of French Guiana, and destined for the arsenals of France, are assimilated to ordinary building wood.

The products of Cayenne are admitted to the colonial privileges, as to duties, on being accompanied by certificates of origin.

SENEGAL.—Besides the merchandize, of which the exportation to French colonies is permitted, free of duty, exporters may take out of entrepôts for Senegal, on payment of the duty of re-exportation, the following articles:

Trading knives; decanters of glass; rummers and other glass-ware; common cutlery and hardware; Brazil smoking tobacco; Guinea cloths, &c., if imported direct from India in French vessels; cowries; Swedish iron; Dutch pipes; platillas of Breslau; kitchen vases from Saxony; barbuts; imitation speckled earthenware; pottery, glazed; rum; taffia of French colonies, or foreign; Dutch beans; basins; kettles; manilles; trumpets; red copper; copper nails; round rods, and flat bars; lead; large pasteboards, of 43 to 49 cent. by 119 to 130; woollen caps; little bells; metal bells; tobacco, in leaf; small German mirrors; guns and sabres for trade; colonial articles the growth of the French Antilles, Cayenne, Bourbon; iron and steel, not wrought; gunpowder.

GOREE.—Regulations the same as those for Senegal.

Foreign merchandize of Europe is admitted in the entrepôts of Gorée, and may be imported in the vessels of all nations on paying the following duties: viz —

M E R C H A N D I Z E.	Duty on going into Entrepôt.		Duty when taken for consumption from the entrepôts.
	French Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	
Sugar and coffee . . . per 100 kils.	f. 0 c. 35	} The double of these duties.	Quadruple of the duties on entrepôt, of articles imported by French vessels.
Tobacco in leaf . . . do.	0 65		
Wines per hectolitre	0 20		
Brandy do.	0 40		
Wood rough or hewed . . per stere	0 10		
„ sawed do.	0 15		
Other merchandize in packages 100 kils.	0 50	}	
„ in bulk . . . do.	0 25		

All merchandize, raw or manufactured, other than what is designated in the foregoing table is prohibited, unless coming from France in French vessels direct, or by way of St.-Louis in Senegal. Merchandize received in entrepôt at Gorée must be re-exported within one year, or pay the duty of consumption, and besides the duty of entrepôt, the double of what is rated in the tariff for entrepôt on merchandize imported by foreign vessels.

Gum, brown wax, wood, morfit, and undressed skins brought from the coasts of Africa to Gorée, can only be exported under bond for French ports.

Foreign tobacco in leaf, and foreign woods placed in entrepôt at Gorée, may be imported into St.-Louis in Senegal by French vessels, paying a duty of 2 per cent.

Merchandize withdrawn from the entrepôt of Gorée may, on paying the duties of consumption, be bartered for those of other French possessions in Africa.

French vessels may import, direct from foreign countries, into Gorée and other French establishments on the coast of Africa, iron and steel unwrought, and gunpowder of all kinds, free of duty.

ST.-PIERRE AND MIQUELON.—*Coast of Newfoundland.*—French vessels proceeding to those islands may take on board, free of duty and under bond, articles laden in France, and subject only to the duty of re-exportation, and foreign articles not prohibited to entry, taken out of entrepôts.

BOURBON.—Produce imported from Bourbon consists, First, of articles the growth of the island: second, of those imported into it from foreign places.

The produce of the island, the origin of which must be certified by the administrators of the colony, enjoys all colonial privileges as to duties in France: goods which in other respects do not enjoy those privileges are charged with the duties on merchandize imported from the French establishments in India.

Exporters may take out of French entrepôts, and export to Bourbon, paying the duty of re-exportation, foreign merchandize not prohibited by the regulations of the island. Woven cottons and woollens are excepted.

Factories in India.—French vessels equipped and registered in a port of the kingdom, and proceeding direct from a port of entrepôt (or from Toulon), for the French establishments in India, enjoy the following shipping privileges:

Merchandise, the export of which is not prohibited, may be shipped duty free.

The bond given to ensure such exportation being duly landed, must be re-produced in France within eighteen months.

Foreign merchandise may be exported from French entrepôts for these establishments, on paying the duty of re-exportation.

In order to obtain entry in France at the *moderated* duties imposed on articles imported by French vessels from countries out of Europe, it is requisite,

1. That the outward and return voyages are from and to the ports of entrepôts, or the port of Toulon.

2. That vessels must have been equipped and registered in French ports.

3. That manifests shall be produced, attested by the French authorities.

The condition of direct return, which is rigorously enforced for importations from the French colonies of cultivation, is not imposed upon vessels which arrive from the French establishments in India.

Sugars imported from Chandarnagore and from Pondicherry are treated, on their arrival in France, as those from the island of Bourbon.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOME TRADE OF FRANCE.

THE home trade of nearly all countries is of the utmost importance, that is the sale or exchange of the several articles produced or manufactured at home, in order that the producer or manufacturer of one or more articles may purchase or barter for the other articles which he either has not, or wants. In England the produce of the soil, mines, or home fisheries, are sold for the money which is paid for manufacture and other articles, and *vice versa* manufactured goods are sold for money to purchase such articles as the manufacturer requires or wishes to possess. In England, however, the home trade is more limited in the number of articles of home produce than France, and we have to pay a large amount for some important articles which we do not produce, and which France does in abundance. If England admitted these articles at moderate duties, and if France acted in perfect reciprocity, and admitted at fair duties instead of prohibiting nearly every article of British manufacture, this interchange would,

far beyond ordinary calculations, mutually enrich both countries, by one obtaining in greater quantities the respective productions of the other.

France, in limiting the development of her vast sources of wealth, can, we readily admit, do so with less inconvenience perhaps than most other nations. The mineral riches and the seaports of England are more important than those of France; but in almost every other respect the natural advantages of France are superior. The productions of the soil of England are chiefly confined to wheat, barley, oats, some rye, beans, peas, potatoes, turnips, carrots, and other culinary vegetables; hops, clover, and other grasses, and common fruits. The soil of France yields in perfection all that England produces, and in addition, maize, vines, olives, mulberry-trees, and nearly all the finer fruits.

It is this superiority which renders the home trade of France so much more important than the home trade of most countries, and it is this variety of her capabilities which affords continual and certain employment and subsistence to the people in every part of France. The sale of one article of production at home creates a demand for another article of home production. Grain is sold for money to buy manufactures, wine, brandy, oil, raw silk, &c. The wines of Bordeaux are sold to purchase all the articles which the vine-growers want. Raisins, prunes, figs, &c., are sold for the same purpose. Oil and raw silk, &c., are sold by the cultivators of the south to purchase the articles which are produced in the north. The wines of Champagne are sold to buy food and clothing, and, as luxuries, the wines of Bordeaux or Burgundy, or the brandy of Charente. The woollen cloth manufacturers of Normandy, the cotton-manufacturers of Alsace and Picardy, the producers of the fancy and other works of Parisian industry, all dispose of their respective articles in order to possess or enjoy those things which they do not produce. The fishermen of Dieppe, Boulogne, Havre, &c., sell their fish, which is sent to Paris or elsewhere in France, to pay for their food, drink, fishing-tackle, boats, clothing, and lodging. The soil and climate of France therefore produces so great a variety and abundance of articles, as to render her home trade one of extraordinary independence.

Legislation, however, opposes delays and obstructions to this home trade by consumption duties, and, especially the *octrois*, or town customs which we have already detailed.

The fairs of France are very important in regard to all branches of the home trade. These are numerous and all under the direction of the government.

COASTING TRADE.

THE coasting trade of France is limited, as in the United Kingdom, to national vessels. It is in the legislation of the customs, classed under the two heads of great and little coasting-trade (*grand et petit cabotage*). The first is the coast-

ing trade between the ports of the Ocean and the ports of the Mediterranean. The second is between one port on the Ocean, and another port on the Ocean; and the same in respect to one port to another on the coast of the Mediterranean. Coasting vessels from the north of Spain are placed very nearly on the same footing as French vessels on arriving and departing from the French ports of the ocean, and those of the south have also facilities extended to them in the Mediterranean ports of France. Through this medium an enormous quantity of French cottons and other goods are smuggled into Spain.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of French Vessels engaged in the Coasting Trade of France during the Year 1839.

PORTS.	ENTERED.					
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Total	84,656	2,325,246	25,713	742,951	110,369	3,068,197
Ports on the { Atlantic . . .	73,638	1,776,049	22,663	604,518	96,301	2,380,567
{ Mediterranean	11,018	549,197	3,050	138,433	14,068	687,630

PORTS.	CLEARED.					
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Total	84,656	2,325,246	25,713	742,951	110,369	3,068,197
Ports on the { Atlantic . . .	73,334	1,731,093	22,854	630,176	96,188	2,361,269
{ Mediterranean	11,323	594,153	2,859	112,775	14,181	706,928

By the official statement of the French coasting-trade, recently published by the administration of the customs, it appears that there were carried coastwise during the year 1840, exclusive of fish, 173,395,270 metrical quintals (nearly 1,733,952 tons) of merchandize, in 85,978 vessels (*voyages*) measuring 2,314,735 tons; 1,746,000 tons belonged to the Atlantic, and 568,000 to the Mediterranean; 426,000 tons of coasters entered at Havre and Rouen; 198,000 tons at Marseilles, and 220,000 tons of coasters were cleared at the latter port. Among the leading articles carried coastwise, were timber and wood, 271,000 tons; building materials 207,000 tons; Bordeaux wines 145,000; Provence wines 58,000; coals 62,000 tons, two-thirds of which on the Mediterranean. The tonnage of the British coasting-trade is eleven times greater than that of France; but in the British coasting-trade coal alone employs seven millions and a half of tons. The French vessels in the coasting trade average about twenty-seven tons; those of England about eighty tons. The number of British coasting-vessels is not quite double that of France.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FOREIGN TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF FRANCE.

THE administration of the French customs publishes annually a large quarto volume, entitled *Tableau Général du Commerce de la France*. This work exhibits a clear view of the foreign navigation by French and foreign ships, the coasting trade, the colonial trade, the fisheries, and the importations and exportations of France. As a systematic tabular work it merits the highest praise, and a great share of this merit is due to M. GRETERIN, the present *able directeur en chef* of the *douanes* of France.

In 1837 two large quarto volumes were published comprising the whole navigation, importations, and exportations of France, distinguishing French and foreign ships, the trade of France with each foreign nation, and each article in quantity and value imported and exported for each of the ten years 1827 to 1836 inclusive, with a decimal average of the whole trade and navigation. This laborious work was produced under the direction of M. Greterin, and for each of the years 1837 and 1838, and 1839 and 1840, a volume exhibiting the annual navigation and trade as above stated, has been published by the administration, of which he is the chief. One great merit of these volumes is, that the articles of importation and exportation are arranged according to the *generic* class of each, and in the order of the classification in which we have arranged the general tariffs of France.

For the earlier trade and navigation of France, we have taken the following statement of trade and navigation from various official works, and since 1826 from the volumes above stated, and from the returns of the British customs.

STATEMENT showing the Imports and Exports of France, from the Year 1716 to 1784 inclusive.

P. for time of Peace, W. for time of War.		Imports.	Exports.	P. for time of Peace, W. for time of War.		Imports.	Exports.
	Years.	Francs.	Francs.		Years.	Francs.	Francs.
P.	1716—1720	65,079,000	106,216,000	P.	1749—1755	155,555,000	257,205,000
P.	1721—1732	80,198,000	116,765,000	W.	1756—1763	133,778,000	210,899,000
W.	1733—1735	76,600,000	124,465,000	P.	1764—1746	165,164,000	309,245,000
P.	1736—1739	102,035,000	143,441,000	W.	1777—1783	207,536,000	259,782,000
W.	1740—1748	102,805,000	192,334,000	P.	1784—1786	301,727,000	354,423,000

Sometime after Colbert entered upon the administration of affairs, he writes to the French minister at the Hague, "Holland possesses 15,000 to 16,000 vessels of all kinds, France 500 to 600." In order to encourage the increase of French shipping, Colbert imposed fifty sous per ton on foreign shipping, French vessels to be free of all duties, and he accorded to the latter premiums on sailing to the Baltic or on other long voyages. In 1787 the whole tonnage (*voyages*) of France, exclusive of the coasting trade was 445,269 tons, of which two-thirds were engaged in the colonial trade and fisheries, 3720 of which in the whale-fishery.

In 1753 the countries trading with France ranked in the following order of importance:—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Livres.		Livres.
1. The Levant	30,333,088	1. Spain	58,189,358
2. Spain	23,985,213	2. Holland	33,269,029
3. Italy	17,339,905	3. Italy	31,210,238
4. Holland	16,327,941	4. The Baltic	31,073,555
5. England	11,404,851	5. Germany	25,388,050
6. Switzerland	11,326,311	6. The Levant	24,421,518
7. Savoy	9,835,875	7. England	13,191,553
8. The Baltic	9,541,823	8. Flanders	8,050,347
9. Germany	6,365,252	9. Portugal	5,411,038
10. Flanders	4,358,867	10. Switzerland	5,174,725

Of the articles exchanged with England in 1753, the following shows the rate of importance:—

EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	Livres.		Livres.
1. Wine	5,891,194	1. Tobacco	2,611,524
2. Brandy	1,727,350	2. Wheat	2,324,116
3. Tea	1,626,331	3. Lead in pigs	978,874
4. Indigo	1,506,118	4. Salt beef	953,814
5. Linen	911,465	5. Flour	882,575
6. Salt	127,152	6. Butter	844,354
7. Sugar	117,870	7. Coals	822,896
8. Mercery	114,769	8. Tin	300,777
9. Cambric	104,191	9. Tallow	266,382
10. Vinegar	89,036	10. Wool	229,354
11. Gildings	77,340	11. Barley	132,851
12. White paper	74,078	12. Horses	122,500
13. Saffron	55,805	13. Hides	112,016
14. Various stuffs	54,165	14. Salted salmon	94,097
15. Coffee	50,604	15. Tallow candles	84,765
16. Bar iron	43,316	16. Hemp	83,052
17. Soap	42,028	17. Linseed	67,926
18. Various cloth	29,720	18. Yellow wax	67,675
19. Beauvais cloth	22,900	19. Red herrings	65,109
20. Earthenware	19,184	20. Hempen ropes	54,563

COMPARATIVE COMMERCE between France and other Foreign Nations, from 1787 to 1789, and 1819 to 1821.

Countries.	TOTAL IMPORTATIONS.					TOTAL EXPORTATIONS.				
	Amount, including Bullion.					Amount, excluding Bullion.				
	1787 to 1789.	1810 to 1821.	I Increase. D Decrease.			1787 to 1789.	1810 to 1821.	I Increase. D Decrease.		
	Francs.	Francs.		Francs.		Francs.	Francs.		Francs.	
Russia	14 20,563,900	13 48,176,000	I	27,612,100	13 19,570,400	10 40,364,800	I	20,792,400		
Sweden	13 21,054,200	15 15,555,000	D	5,400,200	16 11,840,800	16 10,948,800	D	881,000		
Denmark	16 11,935,500	17 4,507,100	"	7,368,400	14 18,856,200	15 18,203,500	"	652,700		
Prussia	17 12,111,500	12 40,510,400	"	37,398,900	12 31,284,800	11 38,357,700	"	7,072,900		
Hanseatic Towns	9 38,307,500	16 7,738,000	D	30,602,500	2 188,032,900	17 9,118,600	D	179,814,300		
Austria	6 98,574,000	18 3,112,000	D	95,462,600	0 95,559,800	" 3,880,200	"	91,670,000		
States of Germany	12 25,520,100	8 61,927,400	I	39,401,300	8 71,043,000	2 172,805,200	I	101,782,200		
Switzerland	15 20,380,400	10 55,244,800	"	34,855,400	10 63,372,100	6 98,534,300	"	35,162,100		
The Low Countries	7 81,871,800	1 298,200,000	I	213,324,500	4 124,320,600	3 170,384,400	"	46,054,800		
England	3 182,887,400	3 157,202,700	D	2,584,700	5 100,469,005	1 326,110,000	"	225,650,900		
Portugal	11 25,806,700	0 62,132,600	I	36,325,900	17 11,255,800	12 31,705,900	"	20,450,100		
Spain	2 255,261,500	5 139,253,100	D	125,008,400	3 131,135,400	4 161,476,700	D	30,341,300		
Sardinia	5 102,373,100	4 143,891,300	I	41,518,200	7 74,926,200	0 61,887,100	D	13,039,100		
Naples and Sicily	8 56,451,000	14 40,907,000	I	15,544,000	15 18,150,400	14 20,083,000	I	1,923,600		
States of Italy	16 20,303,100	11 54,643,500	I	34,340,400	11 48,378,700	8 72,632,300	"	24,255,600		
Turkey and Levant	4 119,853,200	7 60,810,300	D	59,043,500	0 63,449,400	13 31,587,000	D	31,861,400		
United States	10 30,064,500	6 115,008,800	I	84,974,300	18 4,070,900	7 84,904,000	I	80,233,100		
French Colonies	1 718,744,700	2 275,471,600	D	443,273,100	1 279,982,000	5 110,768,800	D	160,214,100		
Total	845,799,700	1,008,140,000	"	237,652,800	1,357,203,300	1,463,769,100	I	106,565,800		

STATEMENT of Tonnage and Men employed in the Navigation of France, including Fisheries and Coasting for the Year 1831.

I N W A R D S.									
From whence.	French Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
Foreign Ports.....	2,035	225,330	20,777	3,951	461,191	36,291	6,886	686,554	57,068
French Colonies....	410	107,866	6,035	..	..	..	410	107,886	6,035
Fisheries.....	8,283	119,476	53,929	..	..	..	8,283	119,476	53,929
Coasters.....	70,740	2,226,000	278,065	..	..	..	70,740	2,226,000	278,065
Total.....	82,308	2,678,672	358,806	3,951	461,191	36,291	86,340	3,139,866	395,097

O U T W A R D S.									
Destination.	French Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
Foreign Ports.....	3,211	211,493	21,473	4,210	362,081	32,319	7,485	577,001	53,903
French Colonies....	460	111,760	6,326	..	..	..	460	111,760	6,326
Fisheries.....	8,412	117,827	54,640	..	..	..	8,412	117,827	54,640
Coasters.....	67,292	2,088,473	263,841	..	..	..	67,292	2,088,473	263,841
Total.....	79,375	2,532,553	346,280	4,210	362,081	32,319	83,649	2,893,064	378,770

French vessels cleared for the fisheries in 1839 : viz.—

Cod-Fisheries 543 vessels, 63,792 tons
 Whale „ 31 „ 11,360 „

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant-vessels, classed according to their Tonnage, which belonged to the Ports of France on the 31st of December, 1838 and 1839.

DESCRIPTION.	1838.		1839.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Of 800 Tons and upwards . . .	1	1,164	1	1,164
700 „ to 800 Tons . . .	1	717	1	717
600 „ „ 700 „ . . .	2	1,247	3	1,881
500 „ „ 600 „ . . .	12	6,373	5	2,688
400 „ „ 500 „ . . .	48	20,094	40	16,678
300 „ „ 400 „ . . .	171	58,410	159	54,026
200 „ „ 300 „ . . .	568	138,760	547	133,339
100 „ „ 200 „ . . .	1,310	189,950	1,360	197,200
60 „ „ 100 „ . . .	1,526	120,554	1,555	122,845
30 „ „ 60 „ . . .	1,243	55,935	1,341	60,345
30 „ and under „ . . .	10,735	86,659	10,730	82,425
Total	15,617	679,863	15,742	673,308

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam-vessels, French and Foreign,
which entered and cleared at Ports of France, to and from each Country
in the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.					
	FRENCH.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Russia, Baltic and White Seas	8	2,577	..	..	8	2,577
Hanse Towns	60	14,076	..	..	60	14,076
Holland	99	18,771	..	..	99	18,774
Belgium	7	1,630	..	..	7	1,630
United Kingdom and British Possessions in Europe	2	653	528	47,712	530	48,365
(Packet Boats).....	283	39,921	767	104,410	1,050	144,401
Spain and the Canary Isles	74	16,688	56	11,550	130	28,538
Sardinia.....	53	12,034	..	..	53	12,034
The Two Sicilies.....	39	9,189	59	20,800	98	30,249
Tuscany.....	43	2,614	3	962	46	3,576
Turkey	34	25,500	..	..	34	25,500
Total.....	702	111,256	1,113	185,504	2,115	320,769
Coasters... { Ports on the Atlantic	2,259	161,902	..	..	2,259	161,902
" Mediterranean.....	1,022	167,830	..	..	1,022	167,830
Total.....	3,281	329,732	..	..	3,281	329,732
Grand Total	3,983	473,988	1,413	185,504	5,396	659,492

COUNTRIES.	CLEARED.					
	FRENCH.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Russia, Baltic and White Seas	8	2,577	..	..	8	2,577
Hanse Towns	59	13,913	..	..	59	13,913
Holland	100	19,036	..	..	100	19,036
Belgium	7	1,630	..	..	7	1,630
United Kingdom and British Possessions in Europe	3	504	542	48,558	545	49,062
(Packet Boats).....	283	39,587	760	103,096	1,043	143,283
Spain and the Canary Isles	69	16,677	49	10,449	118	27,126
Sardinia.....	49	10,745	..	..	49	10,745
The Two Sicilies.....	31	8,148	61	21,536	98	29,684
Tuscany.....	44	2,680	..	..	44	2,680
Turkey	34	25,500	..	..	34	25,500
Total	690	141,027	1,415	184,239	2,105	325,265
Coasters... { Ports on the Atlantic	2,259	161,902	..	..	2,259	161,902
" Mediterranean.....	1,022	167,830	..	..	1,022	167,830
Total	3,281	329,732	..	..	3,281	329,732
Grand Total	3,971	470,759	1,415	184,239	5,386	654,998

In all the tables of French navigation the tonnage of the number of voyages, and not of the number of ships, must be understood: for one vessel, and especially a steam vessel, may make several voyages. When the navigation of France is not distinguished as to *entered* and *cleared* (see Table, page 469), the tonnage of vessels on arrival, and on departure, are both included; which makes actually double the tonnage of the voyages.

STATEMENT of the Trade in Bullion and Merchandize between France and all Countries from 1787 to 1830. Abstracted from the Tables of M. C. MOREAU.

Years.	BULLION.		MERCHANDIZE.			
			Materials for Manufacture.		Manufactured Articles.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
1787	80,853,100	5,731,000	430,610,900	285,531,900	120,326,700	154,038,400
1788	60,705,100	1,103,700	447,255,300	308,914,500	69,609,600	156,361,800
1789	59,951,000	1,487,000	513,964,000	283,146,000	62,625,000	156,539,000
1797	16,373,000	14,586,000	278,793,000	92,807,000	74,165,000	118,145,000
1798	10,967,000	960,000	242,471,000	107,955,000	55,797,000	144,886,000
1799	36,915,300	591,000	213,812,800	146,559,357	38,928,700	153,539,486
1800	28,369,500	599,400	280,546,494	128,160,445	42,387,400	142,815,760
1801	19,243,000	814,000	350,138,177	158,455,000	65,091,000	145,976,000
1802	27,743,199	14,794,448	400,528,516	137,200,100	61,421,141	187,126,059
1803	70,140,939	27,590,558	342,101,506	172,593,954	87,798,147	173,283,994
1804	70,121,749	31,535,995	358,590,218	174,894,659	81,826,806	204,636,633
1805	56,516,708	26,148,959	412,277,969	199,021,349	79,627,780	175,613,030
1806	54,721,412	9,849,414	424,477,033	235,115,248	52,359,997	219,845,618
1807	25,082,213	9,065,637	361,741,802	175,128,271	31,460,796	200,445,801
1808	101,263,768	10,581,687	285,730,454	159,898,141	34,388,441	170,906,844
1809	71,054,400	8,759,800	257,187,900	180,596,100	29,561,200	151,249,500
1810	48,113,300	11,586,000	296,333,600	160,296,000	40,329,800	204,737,500
1811	146,455,000	10,112,000	259,757,600	148,716,600	38,804,000	179,189,200
1812	102,306,400	11,825,100	262,005,100	182,012,000	45,981,900	236,634,200
1813	64,981,500	5,536,800	210,720,000	134,252,100	40,365,500	220,005,200
1814	36,446,400	29,562,900	212,513,400	179,057,100	26,442,500	166,995,800
1815	31,320,493	6,888,627	173,697,516	156,125,915	24,718,683	241,578,404
1816	49,137,243	154,701,143	224,631,641	129,593,383	36,937,625	233,627,668
1817	111,698,516	53,046,395	294,508,409	107,157,169	45,291,841	237,630,197
1818	112,341,998	154,554,454	319,681,566	148,838,346	37,232,381	300,368,198
1819	87,621,489	89,152,488	278,149,680	156,286,870	31,073,605	259,192,565
1820	109,872,796	138,227,069	330,303,978	163,074,610	32,833,335	291,843,540
1821	126,311,006	176,694,083	353,481,226	131,875,310	40,961,130	272,889,272
1822	185,961,273	56,468,974	374,429,712	137,759,007	51,749,481	247,409,704
1823	200,531,428	106,498,106	310,133,860	163,492,181	51,694,782	227,262,250
1824	244,282,108	83,191,840	394,830,727	163,056,838	60,030,870	277,485,063
1825	251,424,068	134,648,066	460,438,730	259,172,086	73,183,662	408,122,028
1826	173,477,053	174,646,151	496,369,763	221,315,894	68,358,847	339,192,875
1827	187,049,096	39,853,322	496,183,310	258,728,435	69,620,918	343,672,841
1828	108,101,075	28,571,564	539,811,244	267,271,311	67,866,077	342,651,321
1829	248,475,218	58,574,581	551,192,092	230,577,011	65,161,305	377,241,625

In the foreign navigation of France for 1841 the united tonnage arriving in, and departing from the ports of France, loaded, or partly loaded, and including steamers, is stated officially as follows: viz.—English vessels, 596,000 tons; Hanseatic, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Prussian, and Russian, 355,000 tons; Dutch and Belgian, 37,000 tons; Austrian, Sardinian, Tuscan, and Sicilian, 352,000 tons; American, 246,000 tons; Spanish, 66,000 tons; all other foreign ships, 33,000 tons; total foreign, 1,685,000 tons; and total tonnage of French arrivals and departures, 1,211,000 tons.

IMPORTATIONS from Foreign Countries entered for Consumption in France, and Exportations of Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of France, for the Years 1837 and 1839, and the average of those Imports and Exports for the Ten Years, 1827 to 1836 inclusive, stating the Country of Import and Export in the Scale of the respective value of each. Condensed from the Quarterly Returns of the Administration of the French Customs.

Scale of Value.	Importation.	Exportation.	COUNTRIES.	IMPORTATIONS.						EXPORTATIONS.					
				1837.		1839		Anl. Average. 1827 to 1836.		1837.		1839.		Anl. Average. 1827 to 1836.	
				Value reduced to English Monies.	Proportion per cent.	Value reduced to British Monies.	Proportion per cent.	Value reduced to British Monies.	Proportion per cent.	Reduced to English Monies.	Proportion per cent.	Reduced to English Monies.	Proportion per cent.	Reduced to English Monies.	Proportion per cent.
				£		£		£		£		£		£	
1	1	1	United States.	3,468,000	15.3	2,436,000	13.2	2,560,000	13.3	2,344,000	11.3	4,836,000	17.9	3,760,000	18.0
2	2	2	Sardinian do.	2,608,000	11.4	2,908,000	11.2	2,560,000	13.3	1,312,000	6.4	1,388,000	5.1	1,120,000	5.4
3	3	3	Belgium.....	2,864,000	12.6	2,888,000	11.1	2,360,000	12.3	1,500,000	7.4	1,580,000	5.8	1,520,000	7.3
4	4	4	England.....	1,008,000	8.4	2,528,000	9.7	880,000	4.6	2,500,000	12.2	4,276,000	15.8	2,660,000	12.4
5	5	5	Germany.....	856,000	3.7	1,280,000	4.9	1,000,000	5.2	1,280,000	6.2	1,520,000	5.6	1,400,000	6.7
6	6	6	Spain.....	1,080,000	4.7	1,140,000	4.1	920,000	4.4	1,828,000	8.8	2,300,000	8.5	1,560,000	7.4
7	7	7	Russia.....	636,000	2.8	1,024,000	3.9	800,000	4.1	360,000	1.8	500,000	1.9	320,000	1.5
8	8	8	Turkey.....	536,000	2.3	772,000	3.0	520,000	2.7	1,372,000	6.6	388,000	1.4	360,000	1.7
9	9	9	Switzerland..	732,000	3.2	976,000	3.7	440,000	2.3	260,000	1.1	1,576,000	5.8	1,200,000	5.7
10	10	10	Guadeloupe..	732,000	3.3	748,000	2.9	800,000	4.2	701,000	3.5	584,000	2.2	680,000	3.3
11	11	11	British India..	860,000	3.8	724,000	2.8	610,000	3.3	136,000	0.5	144,000	0.5	160,000	0.8
12	12	12	Netherlands..	384,000	1.6	606,000	2.7	210,000	1.2	698,000	2.9	518,000	2.0	480,000	2.3
13	13	13	Bourbon (Isle)	556,000	2.5	664,000	2.5	520,000	2.7	432,000	2.1	450,000	1.7	320,000	1.5
14	14	14	Tuscany and Roman States	436,000	1.9	604,000	2.3	340,000	1.7	364,000	1.8	400,000	1.5	320,000	1.5
15	15	15	Two Sicilies..	516,000	2.3	576,000	2.2	440,000	2.3	188,000	1.0	248,000	0.9	280,000	1.3
16	16	16	Martinique...	500,000	2.1	564,000	2.2	610,000	3.3	692,000	3.3	656,000	2.1	680,000	3.3
17	17	17	St. Pierre and Miquelon Gt.												
18	18	18	Fishery....	400,000	2.1	548,000	2.1	210,000	1.2	164,000	0.8	228,000	0.8	80,000	0.4
19	19	19	Norway.....	452,000	1.9	528,000	2.0	360,000	1.9	68,000	0.4	76,000	0.3	80,000	0.4
20	20	20	Prussia.....	520,000	2.3	460,000	1.8	600,000	3.1	256,000	1.2	280,000	1.0	280,000	1.3
21	21	21	Austria.....	168,000	0.7	308,000	1.4	160,000	0.9	140,000	0.8	164,000	0.6	160,000	0.8
22	22	22	Brazil.....	256,000	1.1	244,000	0.9	280,000	1.4	500,000	2.5	556,000	2.1	480,000	2.3
23	23	23	Dutch India..	212,000	0.9	240,000	0.9	40,000	0.2	56,000	0.2	24,000	0.1	40,000	0.2
24	24	24	Hanseatic Tns.	210,000	1.1	224,000	0.9	210,000	1.2	536,000	2.5	620,000	2.3	410,000	2.1
25	25	25	Spanish Possessions in America....	180,000	0.7	204,000	0.8	124,000	0.7	372,000	1.8	488,000	1.8	320,000	1.5
26	26	26	Rio de la Plata, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres.....	176,000	0.7	200,000	0.8	120,000	0.7	208,000	1.0	168,000	0.6	170,000	0.8
27	27	27	Havti.....	180,000	0.7	196,000	0.8	160,000	0.8	120,000	0.5	218,000	0.9	200,000	0.9
28	28	28	Barbary States	152,000	0.7	180,000	0.8	160,000	0.8	92,000	0.4	100,000	0.4	80,000	0.4
29	29	29	Sweden.....	156,000	0.7	164,000	0.7	120,000	0.7	36,000	0.2	32,000	0.1	40,000	0.2
30	30	30	Chili.....	96,000	0.3	152,000	0.6	80,000	0.4	188,000	1.0	352,000	1.3	120,000	0.6
31	31	31	Guatemala, Venezuela & New Granada	60,000	0.2	104,000	0.6	40,000	0.2	68,000	0.2	84,000	0.3	40,000	0.2
32	32	32	Egypt.....	160,000	0.7	96,000	0.4	160,000	0.9	108,000	0.6	92,000	0.3	120,000	0.7
33	33	33	Senegal.....	84,000	0.3	76,000	0.3	80,000	0.4	208,000	1.4	212,000	0.8	80,000	0.4
34	34	34	Algiers.....	32,000	0.2	72,000	0.3	40,000	0.2	472,000	2.3	656,000	2.4	210,000	1.2
35	35	35	Mexico.....	128,000	0.5	56,000	0.3	120,000	0.7	324,000	1.6	368,000	1.4	410,000	2.1
36	36	36	Portugal.....	40,000	0.2	56,000	0.2	40,000	0.2	32,000	0.2	88,000	0.3	80,000	0.4
37	37	37	Cayenne.....	68,000	0.3	52,000	0.2	80,000	0.3	124,000	0.5	108,000	0.4	80,000	0.4
38	38	38	Greco.....	28,000	0.2	48,000	0.2	40,000	0.2	8,000	0.1	41,000	0.2	40,000	0.2
39	39	39	French India, Peru and Bolivia.....	28,000	0.2	48,000	0.2	40,000	0.2	8,000	0.1	41,000	0.2	40,000	0.2
40	40	40	Cochin China and Philip pine Isles..	4,000		36,000	0.1	40,000	0.2	52,000	0.4	48,000	0.2	120,000	0.6
41	41	41	Denmark.....	44,000	0.2	32,000	0.1	40,000	0.2	20,000	0.2	12,000	0.0	40,000	0.2
42	42	42	Coast of Africa	52,000	0.2	32,000	0.1	40,000	0.2	48,000	0.2	68,000	0.3	80,000	0.4
43	43	43	China.....	16,000	0.2	28,000	0.1	40,000	0.2	24,000	0.2	24,000	0.1		
44	44	44	Danish America	28,000	0.2	21,000	0.1	40,000	0.2	8,000					
45	45	45	Mauritius and Cape of Gd. Hope.....	24,000	0.2	21,000	0.1	40,000	0.2	156,000	0.8	196,000	0.7	80,000	0.4
46	46	46	Mocklenburg-Schwerin..	12,000	0.2	4,000				144,000	0.8	152,000	0.6	80,000	0.4
47	47	47	British America	4,000						8,000		12,000	0.0		
										4,000		16,000		40,000	0.2
			Total.....£	64,000	100	26,824,000	100	19,200,000	100	20,576,000	100	27,090,000	100	20,840,000	100

STATEMENT of the Importations of the various Foreign Articles entered for Consumption in France, and the Articles of French Produce and Manufacture exported to Foreign Countries for 1839, and showing the average annual Imports and Exports for the five Years 1834 to 1838 inclusive, and the Proportion per cent which each Article bears to the whole Import or Export.

IMPORTATIONS.					EXPORTATIONS.				
Description of Merchandize.	Average for the five years 1834 to 1838 inclusive.	Proportion per cent.	1839.	Proportion per cent.	Description of Merchandize.	Average for the five years 1834 to 1838 inclusive.	Proportion per cent.	1839.	Proportion per cent.
	val. £ stlg.		val. £ stlg.			val. £ stlg.		val. £ stlg.	
1 *Cotton wool	3,000,000	13.3	2,848,000	11.0	1 *Silk manufactures	5,008,000	21.7	5,632,000	20.8
2 *Raw and thrown silk	2,052,000	9.1	1,982,000	7.6	2 *Cotton manufactures	2,008,000	11.3	3,432,000	12.7
3 *Sugar from the French colonies	1,721,000	7.7	1,801,000	6.9	3 *Woollen manufactures	1,876,000	8.1	2,424,000	8.9
4 *Common or building wood	1,228,000	5.5	1,380,000	5.3	4 *Wines	2,008,000	8.7	1,808,000	6.7
5 *Sheep's wool	1,006,000	4.9	1,276,000	4.9	5 *Linens	1,101,000	4.8	1,208,000	4.4
6 *Olive-oil	1,240,000	5.0	1,156,000	4.5	6 *Works of ivory, toys, haberdashery, Umbrella, furniture, &c.	680,000	2.9	968,000	3.6
7 *Linen Yarns	521,000	2.3	1,041,000	4.0	7 *Dressed skins	708,000	3.1	816,000	3.0
8 *Wheat & other grain	112,000	0.5	988,000	3.8	8 *Wheat & other grains	288,000	1.2	708,000	2.6
9 *Tobacco unmanufactured	381,000	1.7	990,000	3.7	9 *Paper and its applications	520,000	2.3	614,000	2.4
10 *Oil-seeds	604,000	2.7	880,000	3.3	10 *Pottery, glass, crystal	660,000	2.9	612,000	2.2
11 *Raw skins	684,000	3.0	784,000	3.0	11 *Madder	488,000	2.1	508,000	1.9
12 *Woven linens	782,000	3.5	772,000	3.0	12 *Brandy	612,000	2.7	496,000	1.8
13 *Mineral coal	508,000	2.5	692,000	2.7	13 *Horses, mules, and horned & other cattle	380,000	1.6	428,000	1.6
14 *Indigo	764,000	3.3	636,000	2.5	14 *Wearing apparel and made up linens	296,000	1.3	412,000	1.5
15 *Copper	374,000	2.6	552,000	2.1	15 *Refined sugar	228,000	1.0	332,000	1.2
16 *Coffee	440,000	2.0	452,000	1.7	16 *Tanned and curried skins	280,000	1.2	320,000	1.2
17 *Gold dust and filings	372,000	1.7	361,000	1.4	17 *Perfumery	272,000	1.2	292,000	1.1
18 *Horned cattle & sheep	301,000	1.4	360,000	1.4	18 *Fruits for the table	156,000	0.7	268,000	1.0
19 *Horses	290,000	0.9	300,000	1.2	19 *Modes or dresses and articles of fashion	216,000	0.9	256,000	0.9
20 *Lead	290,000	1.3	296,000	1.1	20 *Furs	172,000	0.7	236,000	0.9
21 *Sea fish	208,000	0.9	296,000	1.1	21 *Goldsmith's work and j. wellery	132,000	0.6	224,000	0.8
22 *Fur or hair fit for hats or spinning	236,000	1.1	288,000	1.1	22 *Vegetable oils	172,000	0.7	268,000	0.8
23 *Fruits for the table	216,000	1.0	210,000	0.9	23 *Works in metal	108,000	0.5	200,000	0.7
24 *Rice	168,000	0.7	232,000	0.9	24 *Wood, common	140,000	0.6	18,000	0.7
25 *Fish-oil	148,000	0.7	220,000	0.8	25 *Divers articles of Parisian industry	206,000	1.3	180,000	0.7
26 *Dye and furniture woods	168,000	0.7	212,000	0.8	26 *Flax	48,000	0.2	180,000	0.7
27 *Silk manufactures	160,000	0.7	208,000	0.8	27 *Clocks and watches	300,000	1.3	176,000	0.6
28 *Iron, smelted, cast, and hammered	236,000	1.1	208,000	0.8	28 *Lacquered works	164,000	0.7	172,000	0.6
29 *Straw or Leghorn hats	180,000	0.8	188,000	0.7	29 *Seeds	76,000	0.3	172,000	0.6
30 *Mechanical instruments	81,000	0.4	168,000	0.6	30 *Machines and instruments	108,000	0.5	132,000	0.6
31 *Heap	200,000	0.9	168,000	0.6	31 *Silk, raw and thrown	108,000	0.5	132,000	0.6
32 *Tin unwrought	124,000	0.6	141,000	0.5	32 *Salt	124,000	0.5	136,000	0.6
33 *Zinc	136,000	0.6	132,000	0.5	33 *Medicines, composed	88,000	0.4	116,000	0.5
34 *Pepper and Pimento	116,000	0.5	124,000	0.5	34 *Gold, hammered or drawn	128,000	0.6	108,000	0.4
35 *Cochineal	68,000	0.3	120,000	0.5	35 *Preserved meat	72,000	0.3	104,000	0.4
36 *Chese	132,000	0.6	112,000	0.4	36 *Soap	68,000	0.3	92,000	0.3
37 *Toys & haberdashery	112,000	0.5	112,000	0.4	37 *Butter	56,000	0.2	92,000	0.3
38 *Tallow	96,000	0.4	96,000	0.4	38 *Painters' colours	76,000	0.3	76,000	0.3
39 *Potashes	100,000	0.4	92,000	0.4	39 *oleaginous seeds	56,000	0.2	72,000	0.3
40 *Agricultural instruments, saws, files, rasps, and other tools	100,000	0.4	92,000	0.4	40 *Olive-oil	76,000	0.3	68,000	0.3
41 *Flats or tresses of straw	100,000	0.4	88,000	0.3	41 *Linen yarns	50,000	0.2	56,000	0.2
42 *Butter	68,000	0.3	84,000	0.3	42 *Cutlery	48,000	0.2	48,000	0.2
43 *Sounds and roes of cod and mackerel	80,000	0.4	64,000	0.2	43 *Molasses	30,500	0.1	24,000	0.1
44 *Brims toté	76,000	0.3	56,000	0.2	44 *Other articles	1,000,000	8.5	2,280,000	8.5
45 *Jewels' bark	48,000	0.2	56,000	0.2					
46 *Exotic gums	72,000	0.3	52,000	0.2					
47 *Furs or peltries	56,000	0.2	48,000	0.2					
48 *Gocoa	40,000	0.2	48,000	0.2					
49 *Tea	32,000	0.1	20,000	0.1					
50 *Cloves	16,000	0.1	16,000	0.1					
51 *Foreign Sugar	56,000	0.2	12,000	0.0					
All other articles	2,056,000	9.1	2,512,000	9.6					
Total	£ 22,508,000		26,024,000		Total	£ 23,116,000		27,086,000	

STATEMENT of the Foreign Trade of France, showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels engaged in the Foreign Trade, which entered and cleared at Ports in that Country; distinguishing French from Foreign Vessels, and those employed in the Direct from those employed in the Carrying Trade; also the Value of their Cargoes, specifying the Trade with the French Colonies, in the Year 1839.

VESSELS AND TRADE.	ENTERED.					
	Navigation.		Commerce.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	From the French Colonies.	From St. Pierre and Miquelon, & from the Deep Fisheries.	From Foreign Countries.	TOTAL.
French, exclusive of Coasters.....	6,955	705,750	£ 2,861,574	£ 545,815	£ 11,496,698	£ 14,907,137
Foreign, in Direct Trade with the Coun- try to which they belong.....	6,671	800,558	....	....	9,088,212	9,088,212
Foreign, in Carrying Trade.....	1,118	178,366	....	....	2,219,310	2,219,310
Total.....	14,777	1,685,080	2,861,574	515,845	22,831,220	26,244,650

VESSELS AND TRADE.	CLEARED.					
	Navigation.		Commerce.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	From the French Colonies.	From St. Pierre and Miquelon, & from the Deep Fisheries.	From Foreign Countries.	TOTAL.
French, exclusive of Coasters.....	6,308	636,766	£ 2,172,159	£ 231,027	£ 10,090,158	£ 12,493,644
Foreign, in Direct Trade with the Coun- try to which they belong.....	5,030	480,367	....	....	15,739,746	15,739,746
Foreign, in Carrying Trade.....	911	126,961	....	....	2,043,993	2,043,993
Total.....	12,249	1,244,094	2,172,159	231,027	27,874,197	30,277,383

STATEMENT of the Official Value of Merchandize imported into, exported from, and entered for Consumption in France; distinguishing Natural from Manufactured Articles, and the Importations by Sea and by Land; also the Amount of Import and Export Duties, in the Year 1839.

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDIZE.	IMPORTS.				
	Imported.			Entered for Consumption	
	By Sea.	By Land.	TOTAL.	Value.	Amount of Duties.
Raw Materials of Manufactures.....	£ 10,118,987	£ 6,330,377	£ 22,449,364	£ 18,037,385	£ 1,811,184
Articles in a state fit for Use } Unmanufactured.....	6,887,819	1,041,800	7,929,619	5,795,768	2,047,038
or Consumption } Manufactured.....	3,237,853	4,259,012	7,496,865	2,190,270	321,287
Total.....	26,244,659	11,634,198	37,878,857	26,023,423	4,179,509

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDIZE.	EXPORTS.				
	French and Foreign Merchandize.			French Merchandize.	
	By Sea.	By Land.	TOTAL.	Value.	Amount of Duties.
Raw Produce.....	£ 11,094,141	£ 2,707,449	£ 13,801,590	£ 7,506,324	£ 49,159
Manufactures.....	19,183,242	7,148,439	26,331,681	19,528,760	8,726
Total.....	30,277,383	9,855,888	40,133,271	27,035,084	57,885

STATEMENT of the Value of Foreign Merchandize, distinguishing Raw Produce from Manufactures, that was conveyed in Transit through, and exported from France, in the Year 1839.

DESCRIPTION.	By Sea.		By Land.	TOTAL.
	In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.		
	£	£	£	£
Raw Produce	42,281	1,582,831	1,080,186	2,705,298
Manufactures	604,735	2,995,933	1,395,881	4,996,549
Total	647,016	4,578,764	2,476,067	7,701,847

The quantities of goods remaining in bonded warehouses on the 1st of January, 1839 and 1840, were as follows: viz.—

First of January 1839, quantity in warehouses	222,067,074 kils.
Value	5,155,099 <i>l</i> .
First of January, 1840, bonded during the year in warehouses	936,727,239 kils.
Value	25,968,351 <i>l</i> .
First of January, 1840, taken out for consumption	408,250,180 kils.
Value	13,295,323 <i>l</i> .
First of January, 1840, taken out for re-exportation	195,804,303 kils.
Value	3,665,115 <i>l</i> .
First of January, 1840, taken out for transit or for other ports	90,065,545 kils.
Value	3,154,861 <i>l</i> .
First of January, 1840, remaining in bonded warehouses	242,607,211 kils.
Value	5,853,113 <i>l</i> .

AN Account of the quantity of Linens imported into France, and entered for Consumption from 1827 to 1840:

[illegible]

STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandize imported, and of the Value entered for Consumption in France, distinguishing Raw Materials of Manufactures, Articles in a fit State for use or Consumption, Manufactured and Unmanufactured, and Specie; also the Trade with each Country, in the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTED.				ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.					
	Raw Materials of Manufactures.	Articles in a State fit for Use or Consumption		TOTAL.	Raw Materials of Manufactures.	Articles in a State fit for Use or Consumption.		TOTAL.	Specie Imported.	
		Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.			Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.			
EUROPE.										
Russia	502,418	983,812	9,192	1,555,422	492,210	525,134	4,679	1,022,032	1,830	
Sweden	183,554	526	369	184,389	164,713	29	293	165,035	..	
Norway	517,500	5,177	1,619	524,296	524,033	204	1,418	526,315	..	
Denmark	2,800	8,208	203	35,310	27,024	5,823	66	32,913	..	
Prussia	301,038	97,537	337,408	736,683	279,721	97,581	82,069	459,971	1,750	
Hanse Towns	201,480	33,444	176,200	411,142	107,353	18,389	8,655	224,307	5,372	
Holland	504,010	142,015	491,737	1,137,768	556,781	10,403	30,884	695,661	32,760	
Belgium	1,796,042	500,101	1,018,500	3,314,748	1,736,671	500,186	651,781	2,188,638	1,542,059	
United Kingdom and British Colonies	2,108,515	75,568	1,565,957	3,810,040	1,905,669	55,350	570,357	2,520,176	3,055,335	
Portugal, Madeira, Cape Verde Isles, and Azores	40,008	23,296	781	67,115	29,876	26,071	5,690	56,546	1,320	
Spain and the Canary Isles	1,115,696	219,537	158,843	1,494,076	950,731	136,189	54,390	1,141,610	101,580	
Austria and Lombardo-Venetian Territories	285,020	50,319	2,127	361,172	321,453	36,780	6,201	367,131	..	
Sardinia, Kingdom of	3,106,239	679,143	158,134	4,213,516	2,275,212	558,550	72,218	2,905,980	406,361	
The Two Sicilies	746,227	94,677	9,257	854,161	477,139	92,653	4,093	575,085	89,232	
Tuscany	402,629	167,179	219,042	789,450	316,284	119,788	123,007	559,079	25,908	
Rom in States and Lucera	40,650	370	3,333	44,279	39,207	21,232	1,553	41,992	..	
Switzerland	758,094	80,287	1,122,787	2,961,168	458,453	71,529	213,806	773,788	196,157	
Germany	1,238,075	291,636	482,707	2,012,418	852,661	235,278	191,786	1,279,025	196,482	
Greece and the Greek Archipelago	23,615	48,000	119	71,734	7,950	40,728	60	48,738	2,168	
Turkey and the Turkish Archipelago	1,110,649	481,818	5,018	1,597,485	760,282	213,981	2,805	977,068	33,584	
AFRICA.										
Egypt	130,175	9,363	1,136	140,674	87,623	9,842	488	97,953	12,256	
Algeria	101,094	1,974	7,848	110,916	68,192	1,770	2,250	72,212	9,504	
Barbary States	189,785	9,910	933	200,658	174,360	4,071	467	178,898	19,160	
Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius	2,174	3,255	68	5,497	3,939	1,168	51	5,158	..	
Other Ports in Africa	35,430	3,839	723	39,992	25,734	1,278	388	27,400	4,000	
ASIA.										
East Indies, British, and New South Wales	1,101,158	100,065	11,783	1,213,006	615,388	70,102	6,569	722,059	1,060	
East Indies, Dutch	53,185	192,729	1,566	247,120	41,574	192,948	1,387	238,880	1,104	
China	42,057	12,661	229,119	284,170	37,000	11,674	618	49,302	40	
Cochin China, the Philippine and Oceanic Isles	71	22,326	694	23,091	522	19,974	2,163	22,959	..	
AMERICA.										
United States	3,772,323	136,811	50,118	3,908,252	3,287,467	83,913	63,905	3,435,315	633,919	
Haiti	136,173	110,154	488	276,815	73,691	120,822	193	194,706	25,348	
British Possessions	40	1	42	15	15	1,555	1	1,571	..	
Spanish	143,935	300,970	36,202	481,167	85,131	79,964	37,162	202,557	20,844	
Danish	20,161	8,645	570	29,382	16,841	4,847	470	22,158	411	
Brazil	214,140	84,303	1,015	329,458	195,941	45,308	713	242,002	25,193	
Mexico	156,383	26,378	383	183,144	43,410	10,840	64	54,322	209,361	
Guatemala	81,306	492	6	81,804	32,591	260	5	32,956	..	
Venezuela	52,841	28,807	362	82,100	39,838	14,275	55	54,168	428	
New Granada	18,282	2,669	83	21,034	14,002	2,553	11	16,656	..	
Peru	51,575	15,017	467	67,059	31,215	2,344	233	33,797	71,357	
Bolivia (Upper Peru)	157,006	23,553	986	181,635	143,933	6,180	334	150,456	184,111	
Chili	230,188	46	360	230,594	108,561	53	147	108,761	916	
FRENCH COLONIES.										
Guadeloupe	33,986	975,157	1,893	1,011,036	20,488	727,111	698	748,297	25,888	
Martinique	38,023	651,695	1,452	691,080	22,686	540,887	599	564,172	54,049	
Bourbon	6,821	827,406	1,135	849,162	4,888	654,681	2,369	661,941	216	
Senegal	197,357	2,341	647	200,345	72,085	2,257	410	74,752	11,683	
Cayenne	59,533	52,367	800	112,970	25,870	24,037	759	50,461	3,248	
St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the French Fisheries	250,151	294,526	1,168	545,845	251,095	294,167	1,121	546,983	4	
Wrecks and Salvage	5,952	3,661	14,895	24,508	5,898	3,701	7,355	16,954	..	
Total	22,410,364	7,932,628	7,490,865	37,878,857	18,637,385	5,795,760	2,100,270	26,023,424	7,008,910	

STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandize and Specie exported from France, distinguishing French Merchandize; also Raw Produce from Manufactures, and the Trade with each Country, in the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	French and Foreign Merchandize.			French Merchandize.			Specie Exported.
	Raw Produce.	Manu- factures.	TOTAL.	Raw Produce.	Manu- factures.	TOTAL.	
EUROPE.							
Russia	293,212	337,358	630,570	201,180	206,014	500,203	41,083
Sweden	27,073	11,503	38,576	21,558	9,565	31,123	....
Norway	52,613	32,272	84,885	45,386	29,175	74,561	....
Denmark	63,300	23,773	87,172	49,959	19,431	69,390	....
Prussia	173,162	146,000	320,162	142,170	139,168	281,338	72
Hanse Town	486,072	382,397	868,469	285,895	334,710	620,611	101,096
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	12,567	1,203	13,770	9,212	1,259	10,471	....
Holland	359,050	382,778	741,828	206,155	343,608	549,763	9,779
Belgium	668,668	1,212,514	1,881,182	490,115	1,000,109	1,580,314	504,349
United Kingdom and British Colonies	4,023,197	2,193,667	6,516,861	2,173,147	2,162,849	4,275,996	500,414
Portugal, Madeira, Cape Verd Isles, and Azores	16,126	111,449	127,575	7,231	81,060	89,191	....
Spain and the Canary Isles	682,981	2,623,262	3,306,243	432,520	1,869,406	2,301,926	673,260
Austria, and Lombardo-Venetian Territories	264,581	129,211	393,795	56,633	108,380	165,013	4,506
Sardinia, Kingdom of	1,056,003	1,117,604	2,173,607	330,818	1,057,309	1,388,157	326,973
The Two Sicilies	138,394	370,913	518,307	31,093	214,606	245,699	40,648
Tuscany	208,779	436,385	645,161	75,926	330,836	406,762	18,908
Roman States and Lunca	45,274	89,139	134,413	7,323	81,351	88,674	6,320
Switzerland	1,311,121	1,806,359	3,210,483	458,709	1,117,832	1,576,001	236,441
Germany	355,222	1,317,946	1,673,168	274,899	1,213,906	1,518,805	52,652
Greece & the Greek Archipelago	35,712	54,500	90,212	37,722	50,088	81,530	4,640
Turkey & the Turkish Archipelago	87,746	414,776	502,522	48,098	338,061	387,662	61,484
AFRICA.							
Egypt	28,363	91,200	119,563	11,033	79,830	90,863	8,680
Algeria	559,308	476,147	1,035,455	239,274	415,000	654,274	122,197
Barbary States	55,884	102,288	158,172	13,441	85,110	98,551	15,592
Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius	83,233	167,865	191,104	66,096	85,415	151,511	5,400
Other Ports in Africa	8,638	40,554	49,192	3,872	19,484	23,356	600
ASIA.							
East Indies, British, and New South Wales	54,426	173,500	227,926	50,338	92,406	142,744	149,912
East Indies, Dutch	8,055	20,408	28,463	8,180	19,229	27,418	46,610
" French	19,403	27,620	47,023	18,400	25,460	43,860	5,160
China	1	1,851	1,852	1	1,671	1,672	....
Cochin China, Philippine and Oceanic Isles	747	10,515	11,262	711	10,513	11,224	5,616
AMERICA.							
United States	1,468,651	6,715,006	8,183,657	765,570	4,072,278	4,837,854	129,260
Hayti	39,011	293,818	332,829	21,361	226,000	247,361	400
British Possessions	12,091	24,014	36,105	9,344	6,067	15,411	....
Spanish	69,972	583,671	653,643	51,694	436,489	488,183	8,084
Danish	60,663	171,742	232,405	39,648	156,742	196,410	....
Dutch	28	48	76	61	39	100	....
Brazil	111,813	785,924	897,737	92,503	464,527	557,030	1,000
Mexico	38,552	415,140	453,692	28,073	338,202	366,275	....
Guatemala	97	10	206	10	102	112	....
Venezuela	13,109	95,152	108,261	10,327	71,474	81,801	7,216
New Granada	1,447	5,216	6,663	560	3,099	3,659	....
Peru	5,555	54,143	59,698	2,631	45,418	48,049	....
Bolivia (Upper Peru)	165	136	301	165	136	301	....
Chili	68,152	372,541	440,693	52,512	297,893	350,415	360
States of the Rio de la Plata &c.	62,927	129,776	192,703	57,040	111,262	168,302	2,952
FRENCH COLONIES.							
Guadaloupe	183,475	405,575	589,050	180,069	402,330	582,399	....
Martinique	222,817	437,459	660,276	218,092	436,557	654,649	852
Bourbon	102,056	364,280	466,336	92,589	368,085	460,674	11,920
Senegal	36,540	367,318	343,858	34,059	179,302	213,361	....
Cayenne	26,513	80,116	112,629	21,679	85,615	107,291	....
St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the French Fisheries	94,335	136,091	231,026	91,292	135,817	227,109	....
Total	13,801,590	26,331,681	40,133,271	7,566,323	19,587,700	27,095,083	3,107,515

Statement of the Value of Merchandise imported into, entered for Consumption in, and exported from France, dividing the Articles into certain Classes, and distinguishing the Trade by Sea and by Land, by Native and by Foreign Ships, with the Amount of Duties, in the Year 1889.

DESCRIPTION.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	Imported.			TOTAL.	Entered for Consumption.	French and Foreign Merchandise.			TOTAL.	French Merchandise.
	By Sea.		By Land.			By Sea.		By Land.		
	In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.				In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.			
	£	£	£		Value.	In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.			Value.
ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS.										
Live animals	21,986	11,951	648,801	682,738	£ 674,775	76,016	53,817	£ 322,628	452,461	£ 414,688
Animal produce	2,245,276	809,063	4,009,530	7,063,869	4,975,108	808,588	2,093,577	313,254	3,217,609	787,407
Produce of fisheries	601,935	127,400	40,338	769,673	747,708	98,203	14,049	20,087	132,339	108,652
Materials for medicine and perfumery	30,286	21,189	21,383	72,810	63,575	16,454	7,544	7,216	31,214	17,648
Hard substances for carving .	84,274	22,393	7,024	113,691	113,734	3,037	6,490	2,084	11,611	2,317
VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.										
Farinaceous food	779,085	1,193,659	226,846	2,199,590	1,237,583	1,130,429	401,819	35,437	1,567,685	879,229
Fruits	268,137	575,897	303,407	1,147,441	1,145,298	153,455	338,562	96,437	588,454	510,837
Colonial produce	3,564,164	631,934	59,086	4,255,184	3,476,385	460,391	465,653	325,728	1,251,772	59,002
Vegetable juices	1,323,306	179,876	42,272	1,545,454	1,304,213	289,939	382,365	143,762	816,066	403,937
Medicinal substances	86,944	12,879	22,108	121,931	96,777	20,289	29,301	8,229	57,819	20,792
Common wood (timber)	43,432	867,695	543,838	1,454,965	1,378,936	87,193	106,200	97,288	290,771	189,029
Exotic woods (hard woods) . .	272,579	33,000	3,377	308,956	211,372	32,797	31,404	8,504	72,705	3,151
Fruits, stalks, and filaments for manu- turing purposes	932,210	2,888,516	87,568	12,308,294	3,091,153	133,594	311,991	455,008	901,193	233,970
Dyes and tanning stuffs	102,751	68,236	25,008	195,995	121,300	56,560	365,840	210,150	632,550	556,558
Other produce and waste	4,561	11,574	71,489	87,624	86,111	44,519	61,422	56,167	162,108	156,091
MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.										
Stones, earthen, and other fossils	120,811	200,008	665,068	985,887	929,752	76,549	108,492	104,623	289,664	222,793
Metals	910,060	633,544	399,802	1,943,406	1,757,127	111,049	133,636	226,740	471,419	235,777
MANUFACTURED GOODS.										
Chemical preparations	186,859	93,771	16,835	297,465	248,116	122,112	152,530	112,515	387,157	343,776
Prepared dyes	1,658,984	63,714	27,753	1,752,451	861,515	103,198	50,308	105,541	259,047	25,155
Colours	2,043	9,325	15,804	27,372	24,251	32,264	22,274	26,953	82,491	77,720
Various compositions	47,214	12,055	13,471	194,740	41,013	42,125	352,500	348,901	1,143,526	933,671
Liquors of all kinds	60,970	38,565	7,247	106,782	50,187	1,029,251	1,225,242	236,529	2,491,022	2,416,107
Vitrifications	11,082	92,808	34,209	68,099	33,991	232,135	294,589	132,535	649,209	611,851
Threads	55,597	1,094,953	129,807	1,190,357	1,123,199	26,005	54,383	106,985	187,373	133,674
Woven goods and felt	976,465	1,226,533	314,894	5,351,355	1,021,200	4,690,382	8,840,096	4,840,037	18,020,415	12,757,228
Paper, and paper wares	14,910	37,833	36,762	89,505	53,305	327,848	229,251	210,198	767,297	642,878
Various manufactures	501,214	51,940	904,305	1,457,519	1,155,731	1,898,258	2,908,168	1,261,843	5,198,269	4,321,117
Total	14,907,137	11,337,523	11,634,197	37,878,857	26,023,424	12,493,643	17,783,740	9,855,888	40,133,271	27,095,084
Customs duties . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4,179,508	...	...	...	...	57,885

FRENCH CUSTOMS RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1841.

AN Account showing the principal Articles of Foreign Merchandize imported into, and entered for Consumption in France, during the Year 1841, together with the Amount of Duty received on the same, and the Quantities of such Merchandize remaining in Warehouse on the 1st of January, 1842.

YEAR 1841.

ARTICLES.	Imported.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty paid.	Quantities remaining in Warehouse on the 1st Jan 1842.
	kils.	kils.	francs.	kils.
Sugar.				
„ from French colonies	85,918,642	74,278,922	34,686,277	18,965,389
„ „ Foreign parts	21,514,613	11,941,761	8,865,614	8,688,502
Coffee	20,702,518	12,921,463	12,573,437	9,315,910
Cocoa	3,815,371	1,517,139	879,592	2,368,847
Pepper	2,301,705	1,976,134	822,244	2,001,138
Cotton wool	73,691,493	55,869,454	11,957,542	25,860,100
Mahogany	5,688,841	3,879,389	647,417	1,924,147
Olive-oil	31,089,256	29,571,721	8,345,720	2,493,805
Wool (in pieces) . .	21,117,916	20,391,534	10,172,763	2,198,704
Silk, raw	1,314,923	608,936	33,492	245,529
„ milled	755,327	656,884	72,255	51,866
„ waste	298,666	151,398	1801	21,209
Coal	1,605,710,315	1,523,797,546	3,605,259	74,151,903
Iron, cast	28,205,872	26,702,083	1,690,509	6,305,941
Copper (1st fusion) .	9,740,964	9,406,462	188,795	207,959
Lead, raw	17,660,984	15,456,676	855,707	2,639,108
Tin, do	1,891,118	2,094,572	41,859	287,700
Zinc (1st fusion) . .	6,287,379	6,222,316	35,648	52,824
Nitrates, Potash . .	2,437,285	2,285,824	394,697	444,519
„ Soda	1,944,149	1,935,424	344,337	34,944
Cochineal	163,209	144,492	130,247	174,152
Indigo	1,438,497	1,055,959	909,871	1,030,472
Linen yarns	10,001,071	9,919,041	3,068,120	98,903
Linens	5,238,393	4,682,688	2,632,262	123,329
	Total Revenue		fr. 102,955,455	
	In English Money . . .		£4,118,218	

	Amount of Revenue.
Sugar from French Colonies	£1,387,451 sterling.
„ „ Foreign Colonies	354,624 „
Coffee	502,937 „

During the year 1840 the official returns of the value of goods imported and entered for consumption, and of goods the produce or manufactures of France, are as follow: viz.—

Vegetable productions	entered 410,000,000	exported 126,000,000
Animal do.	„ 169,000,000	„ 35,000,000
Mineral do. and salt	„ 67,000,000	„ 119,000,000
Manufactures	„ 98,000,000	„ 509,000,000
Divers	„ 3,000,000	„ 6,000,000

Fr. 747,000,000

Fr. 695,000,000

CHAPTER XIX.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

RESULTS of the Commerce of France with England for three distinct Periods.

Importation from England into France.				Exportation from France into England.			
Principal Classes of Merchandize.	Value.			Principal Classes of Merchandize.	Value.		
	1686.	1716.	1787.		1686.	1716.	1787.
	£	£	£				
Food, liquors, cattle, medicinal drugs, groceries, &c....	128,360	148,040	357,920	Food, liquors, cattle, medicinal drugs, groceries, &c..	385,560	233,120	761,120
Wood, metals, fuel; raw articles used for manufactures; beasts of burden; drugs for painting, colouring, and the arts; tobacco in leaf..	252,240	165,800	658,610	Wood, metals, fuel; raw articles used for manufactures; beasts of burden; drugs for painting, colouring, and the arts; tobacco in leaf...	79,600	40,480	447,160
Merchandize, manufactured workmanship, &c.....	338,640	241,200	1,325,000	Merchandize, manufactured workmanship, &c.	468,100	48,360	234,140
Total of Importations ..	719,240	555,040	2,342,530	Total of Exportations ..	933,260	321,960	1,502,720

OFFICIAL Statement of the Trade between England and France from 1783 to 1792 inclusive.

VALUES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.																							
Years.		Cotton manufac- tured Goods.			Woollen manu- factured goods.			Hardware and Cutlery.			Manufactures of Brass & Copper.			Saddlery.			Gauzes.			Millinery.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Imported into Great Britain from France.		1783																					
		1784																					
		1785																					
		1786																					
		1787	....			6,343	5	8	....			....			....			6,309	10	3	....	
		1788	....			2,399	2	0	1,060	0	0	....			....			3,399	5	0	1,388	6	3
		1789	....			1,085	16	9	404	0	0	....			....			679	2	0	956	17	0
		1790	....			4,737	12	7	2,800	1	3	....			....			871	0	6	1,639	1	0
Imported from Great Britain to France.		1791	....		5,075	3	6	1,117	11	9	....			....			1,620	12	10	1,859	10	4	
		1792	3,900	2	6	9,970	16	3	7,559	4	6	....			....			2,888	17	6	2,122	18	6
Exported from Great Britain to France.		1783	....		212	10	0	1,593	12	6	23,744	11	5	....								
		1784	....		1,588	14	0	2,321	0	0	1,901	14	9	....								
		1785	2,146	6	6	36,421	16	0	9,087	9	5	7,342	3	6	....			6,479	7	6	164	11	5
		1786	10,459	1	6	48,805	8	0	6,924	19	8	27,395	16	3	....			2,750	6	10	418	0	0
		1787	99,633	3	5	148,411	3	5	40,442	4	4	54,422	1	1	....			10,225	11	10	2,300	17	1
		1788	97,694	5	8	183,926	6	10	35,101	13	3	127,588	5	10	17 10	0		8,441	16	6	1,860	18	6
		1789	96,217	12	11	158,915	7	2	41,935	12	6	48,468	2	9	14 0	0		9,581	18	6	1,026	2	9
		1790	101,494	3	7	88,550	0	0	47,926	1	9	49,870	6	11	3 10	0		Records destroyed.			1,071	11	5
		1791	82,363	18	11	90,317	4	4	53,706	10	3	63,439	19	1	....						1,199	7	10
		1792	45,192	18	0	153,261	15	6	42,765	10	11	48,580	14	7	....						475	8	2

RATES OF DUTY ON IMPORTATIONS INTO GREAT BRITAIN FROM FRANCE.

The above articles were generally prohibited before the Treaty of Commerce with France, and no rates of duty existed until the 10th of May, 1787, from which date the following were levied during the remainder of the period comprehended in the annual account :

On Cotton and Wool manufactures	£12 per cent ad valorem.
Hardware and Cutlery	10 " "
Manufactures of Brass and Copper	10 " "
Saddlery	15 " "
Gauzes	10 " "
Millinery	12 " "

STATEMENT of the declared Value of the following British and Irish Manufactures exported to France and to all Countries (including France), from 1831 to 1840 inclusive.

YEARS.	Cotton Manufactures.		Cotton Twist and Yarn.				Woolen, and Worsted Yarn.				Woollen Manufactures.	
	To France.	Total to all Countries.	To France.		To all Countries.		To France.		Total to all Countries.		France.	Total to all Countries.
			lbs.	Value.	lbs.	Value.	lbs.	Value.				
1831	£ 48,970	£ 13,282,185	2,616	£ 1,127	£ 63,821,440	3,975,019	1,249	£ 101,159,246	£ 158,111	£ 11,513	£ 5,231,013	
1832	61,990	12,675,613	8,437	1,311	75,067,150	4,722,759	3,161	609,220,1461	235,307	43,187	5,211,479	
1833	82,567	13,782,377	98,193	10,212	70,626,161	1,701,024	3,282	607,210,7478	246,204	55,914	6,204,572	
1834	128,159	15,302,571	101,908	22,527	75,178,468	5,211,015	9,485	1,782,186,814	238,541	47,253	5,736,871	
1835	178,107	16,121,715	82,533	39,493	83,214,198	5,706,589	97,326	4,817,235,330	309,011	68,273	6,840,511	
1836	215,287	18,511,692	105,211	47,123	88,191,016	6,120,366	35,144	6,478,254,177	358,690	55,871	7,639,354	
1837	152,980	13,640,181	91,570	31,361	103,445,138	6,955,912	62,772	9,517,25,3,718	333,095	45,570	4,656,977	
1838	172,026	16,715,857	113,627	48,271	114,59,692	7,431,869	110,254	22,162,3,085,892	381,535	53,708	5,795,069	
1839	151,879	17,612,182	70,191	37,881	105,686,112	6,858,193	153,329	29,495,3,320,411	423,300	51,492	6,271,615	
1840	165,511	17,567,310	76,272	43,625	118,470,223	7,101,308	232,646	40,882,3,706,641	432,657	44,559	5,327,873	

YEARS.	Linen Manufacture except Yarn.		Linen Yarns.				Silk Manufactures.		Hats, Beaver and Felt.		Wearing Apparel.	
	To France.	Total to all Countries.	To France.		Total to all Countries.		To France.	Total to all Countries.	To France.	Total to all Countries.	To France.	Total to all Countries.
			lbs.	Value.	lbs.	Value.						
1831	£ 9,372	£ 2,161,704	76,512	£ 6,516	£ 110,188	£ 8,705	£ 43,162	£ 578,874	£ 60	£ 170,188	£ 5,738	£ 790,295
1832	16,015	1,771,727	76,512	6,516	110,188	8,705	75,187	529,691	91	114,596	11,527	712,349
1833	13,718	2,107,021	867,288	68,299	935,682	72,000	76,525	73,301	...	130,232	17,087	789,118
1834	22,851	2,443,346	1,430,369	130,561	1,533,325	136,312	60,316	637,194	257	125,910	10,298	782,259
1835	62,315	2,992,143	2,384,678	194,823	2,611,215	216,635	45,612	973,786	4	135,800	12,679	1,014,838
1836	119,388	3,326,325	4,012,111	276,912	4,571,501	318,772	43,160	917,822	102	148,282	17,357	1,292,315
1837	141,598	2,127,445	7,010,983	401,007	8,373,100	479,307	43,641	503,673	13	105,135	10,744	950,345
1838	274,226	2,820,272	11,485,080	600,806	14,923,329	746,163	56,598	777,280	3	92,078	17,288	1,109,377
1839	217,686	3,414,907	12,239,251	644,144	16,314,615	818,485	44,628	868,118	12	92,711	22,698	1,332,125
1840	226,447	3,306,088	13,137,367	629,533	17,733,575	822,876	48,807	792,618	18	81,583	23,060	1,200,498

YEARS.	Saddlery and Harness.		Leather (wrought and unwrought).				Plate, Jewellery, and Watches.		Hardware and Cutlery.		Machinery and Mill Work.	
	To France.	To all Countries.	To France.		To all Countries.		To France.	To all Countries.	To France.	To all Countries.	To France.	To all Countries.
			Quantities	Value.	Quantities	Value.						
1831	£ 271	£ 61,312	1,228	£ 4345	1,311,033	£ 216,110	£ 2170	£ 188,144	£ 18,166	£ 1,622,119	£ 10,300	£ 105,191
1832	508	54,583	5,971	1438	1,107,779	241,339	1937	173,593	28,260	1,434,131	17,829	92,715
1833	966	60,013	5,198	640	1,652,579	279,524	2552	179,283	35,145	1,466,362	18,176	127,061
1834	796	63,095	16,008	957	1,617,421	244,302	4,411	192,269	45,867	1,185,233	36,802	211,982
1835	966	71,162	1,513	141	2,104,318	283,934	11,009	231,003	43,272	1,833,043	46,471	307,951
1836	921	94,059	4,339	393	2,012,471	322,516	4339	338,889	48,954	2,171,313	75,308	392,092
1837	909	87,938	4,518	388	1,647,000	255,818	2887	258,076	61,561	1,460,807	61,703	493,468
1838	861	91,741	6,656	920	1,871,001	270,007	1631	210,584	58,655	1,489,327	124,361	627,130
1839	678	93,040	5,078	340	2,581,181	382,905	6782	274,305	67,478	1,828,521	182,328	683,285
1840	403	96,162	13,306	623	2,401,067	320,912	4806	201,127	63,047	1,349,137	72,600	503,061

YEARS.	Iron and Steel (wrought and unwrought).				Lead and Shot.		Tin and Pewter Ware, and Tin Plates.		Tin, unwrought.	
	To France.		To all Countries.		To France.	To all Countries.	To France.	To all Countries.	To France.	To all Countries.
	Tons.	£ Value.	Tons.	£ Value.						
1831	2721	£ 21,416	124,312	£ 1,123,372	1496	£ 96,333	3255	£ 236,135	£ 25,148	£ 77,718
1832	5657	32,768	147,636	1,107,779	804	141,663	7309	243,259	29,472	111,797
1833	7244	41,680	162,815	1,405,935	1730	120,714	5080	282,176	30,888	86,080
1834	8301	55,060	158,106	1,406,872	37,904	142,513	5651	337,056	10,102	33,327
1835	14,863	82,302	190,007	1,643,741	25,651	195,144	12,013	381,076	21,053	32,296
1836	14,616	115,718	492,352	2,312,074	42,813	221,981	11,704	287,951	21,286	61,817
1837	15,015	96,415	194,292	2,009,259	5,453	155,257	12,801	37,184	16,572	74,737
1838	15,723	103,026	256,017	2,535,693	698	151,126	20,165	450,176	37,277	101,846
1839	14,288	93,356	247,012	2,710,824	12,776	197,593	9346	372,026	37,020	113,316
1840	16,804	88,631	208,328	2,521,850	47,367	237,312	13,014	360,816	72,387	138,787

The quantity and value of all other manufactured articles, legally exported to France are too unimportant to require any tabular statement.

STATEMENT of the Quantities and declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported to France and to all Countries from 1831 to 1840.

COUNTRIES.	Total declared Value of Shipments to various Countries. Exported from the United Kingdom.				
	1831.	1835.	1837.	1839.	1840.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	1,191,565	1,752,775	2,046,592	1,776,426	1,602,742
Sweden	57,127	105,156	101,121	121,850	119,425
Norway	58,580	79,278	72,413	81,584	78,016
Denmark	92,294	107,979	103,448	* 143,732	201,462
Prussia	192,816	188,273	131,536	206,866	219,345
Germany	3,642,952	4,602,966	4,898,016	5,215,155	5,408,499
Holland	2,082,536	2,648,402	3,040,029	3,563,792	3,416,190
Belgium		818,487	804,917	881,831	880,286
France	602,688	1,453,636	1,643,204	2,298,307	2,378,149
Portugal, Proper	975,991	1,554,326	1,079,815	1,135,926	1,110,244
— Azores	41,638	49,717	56,405	47,663	44,743
— Madeira	38,960	40,082	46,044	33,493	33,157
Spain and the Balearic Islands	597,848	405,065	286,636	262,231	404,252
— Canaries	33,282	24,308	41,904	47,710	45,872
Gibraltar	367,285	602,580	906,155	1,170,702	1,111,176
Italy and the Italian Islands,	2,490,376	2,426,171	2,406,066	2,079,010	2,660,338
Malta	134,519	136,925	103,680	125,338	166,545
Ionian Islands	50,883	107,804	124,465	64,010	89,204
Morea and Greek Islands	10,446	28,834	15,431	23,122	25,827
Turkey	888,654	1,331,669	1,158,013	1,178,712	1,138,559
Syria and Palestine . . . . .	...	...	5,413	251,509	223,030
Egypt	122,832	269,225	220,080	123,859	79,063
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco	426	29,040	54,007	74,073	63,904
Western Coast of Africa	234,768	292,540	312,938	468,370	492,128
Cape of Good Hope	257,245	326,921	488,814	464,130	417,091
Cape Verd Islands	215	575	751	* 189	4,547
St. Helena	39,431	31,187	9,645	12,668	9,884
Ascension Island . . . . .	...	...	...	333	...
Eastern Coast of Africa . . . . .	...	...	...	196	...
Mauritius	148,475	196,559	349,488	211,731	325,812
Isle of Bourbon . . . . .	...	...	3,795	...	...
Arabia . . . . .	...	6,049	787	* 3,680	2,115
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon	3,377,412	3,192,692	3,612,975	4,748,607	6,023,192
China . . . . .	...	1,074,708	678,375	851,969	524,198
Siam . . . . .		...	...	...	...
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands in the Indian Seas	285,296	353,892	313,791	292,731	349,521
Philippine Islands	39,513	129,743	33,808	43,443	325,463
British Settlements in Australia	403,723	697,032	921,568	1,679,390	2,004,385
British North American Colonies	2,089,327	2,158,158	2,141,035	3,047,671	2,847,913
— West Indies	2,581,949	3,187,540	3,456,745	3,986,598	3,574,970
Hayti	376,103	365,798	171,050	392,763	251,979
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies	663,531	787,043	891,713	891,826	863,520
United States of America	9,053,583	10,568,455	4,695,225	8,839,204	5,283,020
Mexico	728,858	402,820	520,200	660,170	465,330
Colombia and Guatemala	248,250	147,466	170,529	267,739	362,016
Brazil	1,238,371	2,630,767	1,824,082	2,650,713	2,625,853
States of the Rio de la Plata	339,870	658,525	696,104	710,524	614,047
Chili	651,617	606,176	625,545	1,103,073	1,334,873
Peru	409,003	441,324	476,374	635,058	799,991
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (Foreign Goods)	324,634	351,612	330,017	340,444	357,214
Total	37,164,372	47,372,270	42,070,744	52,928,508	52,400,480

CHAPTER XX.

FRENCH FISHERIES.

THE RIVER FISHERIES OF FRANCE are regulated by the civil law, and under the direct control of, and on account of the government; except those of unnavigable streams and ponds which are left to the proprietors of the lands bordering on them. The coast fisheries of France are controlled and directed according to special laws, which are much complained of by many of the most intelligent men in France. Louis XIV., by an ordinance dated 1661, declared that the maritime and shore fisheries were free to be carried on by all his subjects, with such nets and tackles as should be authorized by the government. Other laws were afterwards promulgated, controlling or regulating the cod, herring, tunny, muscle, and oyster fisheries.

Fishermen are not liable to any public service, except the naval conscription. The fishermen of the different fishing-ports elect annually their "*Prud'hommes pêcheurs*," to whom are confided all contraventions against the *police of the fisheries*.

The limits of the *sea-coast fisheries* are determined by the ordinance of the 10th July, 1835. The extent of the coast fisheries up the different rivers of France, are described in the same law, and this fishery is now generally carried on as far up the rivers as the tide flows. The administration of the forests, under whose control and management the river fisheries of France are, previously extended their control downwards to the salt water. Foreign fishing-vessels are not allowed to come nearer than within three marine miles of the French coast.

The BOAT FISHERY of France is carried on not only from the harbours, but from such places as boats can safely put to sea from and land at; viz., at 103 places on the coasts of the Channel and Western Ocean, by 4622 boats measuring 34,967 tons, and manned by 20,403 fishermen, and at 30 places on the coasts of the Mediterranean, by 1227 boats, measuring 5643 tons, and manned by 4636 fishermen; being a total of 5849 boats, 40,610 tons, 25,039 fishermen.

The COD-FISHERY of France is carried on along the coasts and in the Channel, and principally at Newfoundland and Iceland.

The French fisheries in America were at one time upon a very important scale. When the French held Louisburg, 600 vessels, exclusive of boats, and 27,000 to 28,000 sailors and fishermen were engaged in the trade and fisheries of Cape Breton.

Before the revolution, viz., from 1780 to 1788, the cod-fishery employed 54,000 tons, and about 12,000 fishermen, the whale-fishery 3700 tons; the herring and other fisheries 30,000 tons, and about 6000 fishermen. In all the fisheries it is estimated that 20,000 seamen and fishermen were at that time employed annually. After the restoration high premiums were decreed in order to encourage the cod-fishery. In 1826 the produce of the cod-fishery was 231,548 quintals, value that year 4,631,960 francs, and the premiums paid were 2,519,902 fr. to encourage this fishery. In 1830, notwithstanding the bounty, the produce was 226,943 quintals, estimated value that year 5,000,000 francs or 200,000*l.* sterling. Bounty paid, 436,582 francs, or 174,743.

THE FRENCH WHALE-FISHERY was first established at Dunkirk by some Americans before the Revolution, and abandoned by them in 1793. In 1816 high premiums were offered to re-establish this fishery, and it was begun in France by some Englishmen, and by Americans in 1817. At Havre, Dunkirk, Nantes, Dieppe, and other ports, vessels were fitted out, but notwithstanding the high premiums, this fishery cannot be considered successful. In 1827 six ships, measuring 2125 tons, with 149 men, returned from the whale-fishery, bringing to France about 1220 tons of oil and bone. In 1839 thirty-one vessels, measuring 13,657 tons, and with crews of 989 men, arrived from the South Sea whale-fisheries, only bringing 6500 tons of oil, and about 2060 metric quintals of whalebone and fins. In 1840 twenty-nine ships, of 11,903 tons, and with crews of 866 men, arrived from the South Sea whale-fisheries, bringing 7327 tons of oil, and 2161 quintals of bones and fins.

STATEMENT showing the Produce of the Cod-fisheries landed in France, not including the Shore Fisheries on the Coast of France from 1823 to 1840.

Y E A R S.	Number.			Cod-fish.		Oil.
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Green.	Dry.	
				met. quintals.	mt. quints.	mt. quints.
1823	184	16,258	3,655	44,077	44,237	4,152
1824	348	36,999	6,772	76,778	146,911	13,538
1825	336	35,172	6,311	72,889	158,237	12,943
1826	341	38,938	7,088	86,273	155,916	10,636
1827	387	44,868	8,238	90,461	159,702	12,016
1828	381	45,094	7,957	128,382	172,561	13,958
1829	414	50,574	9,428	105,488	203,775	19,091
1830	377	45,036	8,174	104,003	136,457	11,560
1831	302	35,180	6,243	99,226	128,179	11,632
1832	335	39,954	7,315	116,641	145,146	13,432
1833	385	46,721	10,482	131,437	128,696	10,663
1834	407	50,250	10,334	178,869	99,540	9,958
1835	463	55,881	11,225	161,657	87,742	12,870
1836	428	52,611	10,140	179,008	127,221	15,141
1837	431	53,463	10,762	175,847	160,409	20,634
1838	477	57,954	11,361	220,822	141,249	17,452
1839	453	52,609	11,181	220,224	144,804	16,270
1840	458	54,583	9,897	336,740		17,962

STATEMENT showing the Exports of Cod-fish from France, upon which Premiums of Exportation were paid during the following Years.

YEARS.	To French Colonies.	Spain and Portugal.	Italy.	Levant and Barbary.	Total of Exportation.
	met. quintals.	met. quint.	met. quintals.	met. quint.	met. quintals.
1823	8,988	226	6,662	206	16,082
1824	12,797	9	10,264	...	23,070
1825	22,475	...	16,743	711	39,929
1826	29,343	1149	12,254	811	43,557
1827	31,749	131	17,533	921	50,334
1828	50,968	101	12,969	1875	65,913
1829	66,307	43	20,945	425	87,720
1830	35,507	6	13,943	1658	51,114
1831	49,061	638	16,359	1144	67,202
1832	29,564	5	20,647	2019	52,235
1833	27,476	227	18,053	3278	49,034
1834	21,427	303	18,211	1610	41,551
1835	23,201	410	17,630	2897	44,138
1836	20,078	3160	17,434	1150	41,822
1837	46,656	5467	31,733	2810	86,666
1838	31,550	6032	43,551	4599	85,732
1839	46,949	3426	36,866	3617	90,858
1840	32,786	1952	22,428	969	62,380

There were only exported to Portugal of the above quantity, 13 metric quintals in 1830; 17 in 1834, 60 in 1835, and 250 in 1837.

ALGIERS.

IF France were not disturbed by the Arab hordes, in her occupation of the extensive and naturally rich territory of Algiers, the possession of this country might, with judicious management, be turned to almost invaluable advantage. The expenses have hitherto been enormous, and the value of returns to France of comparative little importance. On the 31st of December, 1841, the European population of the whole territory was distributed as follows: viz.—City of Algiers, 20,982; Oran, 5301; Bona, 4030; Philippeville, 3823; Bougie, 432; Cherchell, 333; Mostaganem, 826;—total, 35,727, being an augmentation over the population of the 31st of December, 1840, of 7530 inhabitants. The number of voyages (arrivals and departures) to and from the ports of the regency, were in 1840, 4891, and in 1841, 6119 voyages. These voyages were made as follows: viz.—By French vessels, 1846; Algerine vessels, franchised, 622; Algerine vessels with sailing licences, 339; English vessels, 200; Russian, 29; Swedish and Norwegian, 65; Danish, 15; Hanoverian, 1; Dutch, 10; Belgium, 1; Prussian, 4; Austrian, 224; Sardinian, 478; Tuscan, 540; Roman, 105; Neapolitan, 489; Greek, 32; Barbaresque, 93; Spanish, 943; Hanseatic, 2; Mecklenburg, 1;—total, 6119.

SECTION V

CHAPTER I.

GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS, OR ZOLL-VEREIN.

PRUSSIA, Bavaria, Saxony, Würtemberg, Baden, and all the other states of the German Confederation, with the exception of Austria, Hanover, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Holstein, and the Hanse Towns, have entered into a far more solid and powerful confederacy than that by which all the states of Germany are politically allied. This Confederacy is the German Zoll-Verein, or Zoll-Verbande, that is, the Germanic Union of Customs.

Alarming representations have been so often made, in order to *found* the belief that certain ruin to British trade would be the inevitable consequence of the united adoption, by nearly all the states of north and south-western Germany, of the long-existing tariff of Prussia; and also to establish the proof that the new Germanic system was planned under the influence of Russia, as part of her grand political design against British prosperity and power,—that these considerations were not, certainly, to be overlooked by either the British government, or by the British people. It may therefore be instructive to state the plain facts.

That England could have pacifically prevented the union, would be indeed asserting a vague fallacy; and if she could, she had no just right to interfere. The fact is, that if the consumption of British manufactures is to discontinue in Germany, such injury to our trade must be attributed with far greater justice to other causes than to the Customs' Union.

This commercial union is in fact purely Germanic. The inconvenience of numerous customs-barriers, formed not only impediments of the greatest injury to the national commerce and manufacturing interests of the several states, but the expense of maintaining a multitude of guards to prevent smuggling, and to secure the taxes levied upon commodities, was enormous in proportion to the revenue collected, while the moral effect was at the same time exceedingly pernicious.

The maintaining numerous lines or circles of customs necessary to secure any

revenue from commodities entering or passing through the several small states of Germany, was found attended with such grievous inconvenience and expense, that in 1826, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, — Saxe-Coburg, — Saxe-Gotha, — Saxe-Meiningen, — Saxe-Altenburg, — Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen, — Saxe-Rudolstadt, — Anhalt-Dessau, — Reuss-Schleitz, — Reuss-Greiz, — Reuss-Löbenstein-Ebersdorf, with a total population of 894,778, entered into a union for a general line of customs-barriers to surround their extreme frontier; and, after deducting the whole expense of collection, to divide the net revenue, arising from the duties thus collected on the importation or transit of foreign commodities, among the several states, in proportion to the respective population of each.

This first union, which Prussia did not certainly originate, was called "*Der Mittel Verein*," or Central Association of Thuringia. In April 1827, and January 1828, Bavaria and Würtemberg joined in a union of customs, with the view of not admitting any, except the small states enclosed or partly enclosed within those kingdoms, into the association. The duties in the tariff of this second union were, on woollens, as high, and on many articles nearly as high, as those in the Prussian tariff.

Overtures were then made by Prussia to all the states of the Germanic Confederation, inviting them to join in one general union of customs, adopting her tariff for the whole. Bavaria, Würtemberg, Saxony, and Baden, jealous of the ascendancy which Prussia might acquire, resolved at first not to enter into an association with the latter, and especially not to come under what they considered her high tariff of duties on colonial produce.

The devastation of Germany by France, and the calamities which his country, his family, and subjects had, in consequence, experienced, made the King of Prussia thoughtful, laborious, and provident, and only ambitious, in the prudence of old age, to strengthen the power of Germany for its protection, by a general union of its material and consequently moral and political interests.

To the former jealousies, and the disunion of the German states, he with truth attributed the success of the French arms, and the defection of Bavaria, Hesse-Darmstadt, &c. He should have added also (and for the last thirty years of his life he was conscious of the fatal error) the political miscalculation of his own too cautious policy in not at once joining Austria when the French invaded Germany.

By means of the geographical position of his old and new possessions (extending from the frontiers of France, Belgium, and Holland, to those of Poland, with the exception of a small angle of Hesse-Cassel, which had previously, with Hesse-Darmstadt and several other states, farmed, as it were, to him their customs by the convention of the 27th of May, 1829, and by that act laid open the frontier barriers between eastern and Rhenish Prussia), the King of Prussia placed a double line of customs' officers between Bavaria, Würtemberg, Saxony,

and all the countries lying north of those kingdoms ; while, at the same time, the high duties of the French tariff, and the prohibitory system of Austria, left them no other outlet of importance for the manufactures and other commodities of the states above mentioned. They consequently found it indispensable to adopt, by convention in 1833, the fiscal propositions of Prussia.

Political circumstances, gravely considered and judged, were, however, those which, more than commercial reasons, united the Germanic States under this general bond of *material, national, and moral* interests.

The geographical position of the Prussian dominion rendered that kingdom one of the most attackable countries in Europe. The possession of the Rhenish provinces weakened rather than strengthened her. Easy of approach from Austria, Russia, and the Baltic, and exposed to immediate attack, in the event of war, on the side of France and Belgium, the late king and his ministers were long convinced, that their defensive strength consisted only in the military force of the territories possessed by him before the treaty of Vienna ; and that the forces necessary to garrison Ehrenbreitstein, Coblentz, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and other places in the Rhenish countries, required nearly half of his whole ancient power.

On the breaking out of the first French revolution, Austria and several German states had to meet the troops of France long before they approached the Prussian frontiers ; now, however, the latter lay immediately exposed to an army marching in from France or Belgium, and the safety of Prussia depended, it was evident, in the event of war, upon uniting all Germany by one common bond of mutual interest and security.

With this view Prussia, it must be observed, had before 1830 levelled, by negotiation, the customs' barriers which had surrounded the states lying between her eastern and western dominions. The king had thus removed a separation which gave him uneasiness, not without reason, in regard to his Rhenish provinces : in which dissatisfaction, excited in great measure by religious feelings, prevailed ; and in which no ancient sympathies for Prussia had ever existed. Therefore, while the Bourbons continued to rule over France, and over Frenchmen ; and while the King of the Netherlands reigned at Brussels,—kept down the political intrigues of the priests,—encouraged and shared in the manufacturing and trading enterprises of the citizens of Liège, Antwerp, Ghent, and other commercial and manufacturing towns and districts of Belgium,—and garrisoned the southern frontiers and the citadel of Antwerp, Prussia, with her strong Rhenish fortresses, had no serious cause for apprehension in regard to the safety of her western dominions.

But those who form their conclusions by studying the character and history of nations, and especially those who have lived so long, with their mental faculties unimpaired, that their own experience has been that of eventful history, will

prepare against future dangers by their remembrance of past and their perception of present events, as well as by their forecast of the probable effects of these on the circumstances likely to be *forthcoming*. Among the few whom history will record as belonging to this class, the late king of Prussia will be one of the most justly conspicuous.

The French revolution of 1830 had spread alarm over all the conservative spirit of Germany. The students of her universities, in general, visionary and speculative, caught the republican infection, and, under the name of "Young Germany," caused great, although, in our opinion, groundless, uneasiness on the part of the several German governments.

The Belgian revolution followed, and caused still greater fears, especially on the part of Prussia and Austria; and from the moment Leopold married the daughter of Louis-Philippe, and the citadel of Antwerp fell, German statesmen considered Belgium little else than a French province; and that the port of Antwerp, according to the original design of Napoleon, was prepared to become on the earliest necessary opportunity a French naval arsenal, with all the great convenient advantages of the existing docks, and of the oak and other timber, and the coal and iron, which Belgium can so abundantly supply.

The Polish revolution created increased fears, and formed another consideration to justify Prussia in making fiscal sacrifices in order to unite Germany under apparently only a commercial, but in reality a political and national bond.

The necessity of a material and moral union of the German nations was then promulgated with extraordinary industry and effect. Volumes were written on the subject,—the public press, and the ablest political economists, were especially engaged in this patriotic service. It was urged that a general union of fiscal interests was necessary for the present and future prosperity and protection of the country, and for maintaining Germany among the great powers of Europe. The illiberal commercial systems of England and France, especially of England, to which Germany had always been the greatest customer, and most ready and certain payer, were especially, and, we must admit, with justice, dwelt upon.

Russia had also extended her commercial system of prohibitions and high duties over all Poland, and prevented, except by contraband, the admission of the fabrics of Silesia and Saxony.

With their governments and populations thus prepared for union, the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Saxony, with Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel, signed on the 22d of March, 1833, the celebrated convention styled the *Zoll-Verein*, or Union of Customs;* the net revenue of which to be divided among the several states, strictly in proportion to the numbers of their respective populations.

The Thuringian and other states, which had not previously joined, except

* See the annexed translation of this Convention.

Baden, Nassau, and Frankfort, signed a convention of union with Prussia, and the others on the 11th of May, 1833; Nassau and Baden gave in their adhesion on the 12th of May, 1835, and Frankfort united with it in the following year.

Such are the leading facts which prepared and effected this famous League.

The smaller sovereignties were opposed to the union, from the fear of Prussia *medializing* them on the earliest favourable or necessary occasion: first, from their states being enclosed within the Prussian territories, and secondly, from the probable effect of the union on their subjects; who, experiencing the freedom and convenience of passing to and from one state to another, and exchanging their commodities and ideas without restriction, would naturally, from interest and convenience, become prepared to yield to subjection under Prussia.

These remarks we have heard very generally expressed by the people themselves, in Saxe-Weimar, Eisenach, Gotha, Fulda, Cassel, Darmstadt, and latterly in Nassau; and further, that such were the conveniences, and other advantages of interest and protection of the Union to them, that they would never willingly consent to its dissolution; and that, although the smaller sovereigns did not tax them indirectly so highly as Prussia did her subjects, they taxed them directly so much higher, as to leave them only the prospect of continual poverty; that as to their constitutions, they were only so in name, or instituted to legalize the extortion of money necessary to keep up the courts and military show of their petty sovereigns; and that the municipal system, and *equal* absolute but rigidly just government of Prussia, where classes had no distinct privileges, would be infinitely preferred by all the middle and lower classes of the people. Those also among the literary, scientific, and military ranks, who aspired to distinction in the world, felt that the field under Prussia was full and open before them, while, as subjects of little governments, there was no hope for talent and genius ever to acquire celebrity. The people of small states, however gifted by nature, felt, in truth, that they were very little persons when among the subjects of great states. We have heard them say, a Prussian *burgermeister* is greater than a minister of state in Nassau or Hesse-Cassel.

Prussia has therefore realized the primary great object of her policy—that of extending her power, as she may now be said to have done, from the frontiers of France and Belgium, to those of Russia. She has *nationalized* in one great confederation Northern and South-Western Germany, by acquiring the friendly disposition of an intelligent moral population, and making the petty sovereignties chiefly dependent for their future revenues on the permanence of the Union; and their fidelity to Prussia in peace and war must, as evidently, be the future condition on which they can exist as sovereigns.

The population of all the states which comprise the Union amounted in 1837 to 26,042,333. The population of Hanover, Holstein, Oldenburg, Brunswick,

Lübeck, Bremen, Hamburg, and Mecklenburg, which had not joined, amounted to about 3,285,000. In 1841 Brunswick and Lippe-Schaumburg entered the league, and Luxemburg also joined in January 1842.

At the congress of delegates from the several states of the Union, held in the summer of 1836 at Munich, on the settlement of the general customs account, the expense of collecting the revenue of the states of the Union was found to be about 15 per cent., and the division of the net revenue was fixed in the following proportions :—

Out of every 100 Thalers (dollars)

Prussia to receive	54 $\frac{56}{100}$
Bavaria	16 $\frac{94}{100}$
Saxony	6 $\frac{36}{100}$
Württemberg	6 $\frac{50}{100}$
Hesse Electoral	3 $\frac{73}{100}$
Hesse Ducal	2 $\frac{55}{100}$
Baden	4 $\frac{45}{100}$
Nassau	1 $\frac{49}{100}$
States of Thuringia	3 $\frac{62}{100}$

100 Thalers.

The fixed permanent allowance to Frankfort for a population of 60,000, to be deducted from the whole.

It may also be remarked that in the annual and triennial congress of delegates from the several states of the Union, which the convention provides shall meet for settling the accounts, agreeing to alterations in the tariff, &c., *Prussia has only one vote like each of the other states*. This was discreetly and gratuitously offered by Prussia to avoid wounding the dignity of the other sovereigns of the League.

By looking at the geographical position of the several states of this Union, it will be seen that many of those have now no customs' frontier, and all the others, with the exception of Prussia, not half their former frontier, to guard against smuggling, or along which to maintain custom-houses; while all receive an equal share of the revenue collected on goods entering along the general line of boundary.

The consequence is, that Prussia has sacrificed about two millions of dollars annually to the revenue of the other states, exclusive of fiscal loss sustained by the consumption of smuggled goods introduced along the Rhine and across the Lake of Constance, into Baden, Württemberg, and Bavaria.

All the Thuringian states, Württemberg (except for a few miles along the Lake of Constance), Hesse Ducal and Hesse Electoral, Nassau, and Frankfort, have no custom-house expenses whatever, except for warehousing. The treasuries of all, except Prussia, receive a much larger amount of customs' revenue than formerly, with the expense of collection so greatly reduced. All financiers

know well the difficulty of replacing a once established chief source of revenue. But an adjustment of the revenue as nearly as possible according to consumption will be soon attempted, and, in all probability, with success, by the delegates of the several states. It must now be evident to all, that the spirit and object of this confederation have been to unite and strengthen Germany as one great nation, by throwing down those barricades of material warfare, and of international intercourse—the numerous lines of customs and customs' officers, which, previously belted every large and petty state in Germany, and the removal of which has laid open an uninterrupted intercourse from the frontiers of France and Belgium to those of Austria and Russia—from the Alps to the Baltic.

These states have therefore established a free trade among themselves. The commodities of the one are interchanged for those of the other, without the payment of duties; and more than all, the free opportunity of interchanging ideas, and of receiving intelligence, is afforded and promoted, when passing to and fro, for the purpose of interchanging commodities: all these circumstances constituting the greatest material, moral, and civilized blessings ever enjoyed by the German people.

With the feeling of convenience and interest experienced by the subjects of the other states, reposes the secret of Prussian power and influence over Germany, and of making the necessary fiscal changes in the distribution of the duties: with this power, Prussia might safely reserve to herself but one vote among the states of the Union.

By the extension of the Prussian tariff over the Union, and opening the Prussian dominions to the free admission of the productions of other states, a fictitious degree of advantage has been extended to Saxony; the manufactures of which had risen to great perfection without any arrangement, but that of having all raw materials free of duty, and colonial produce and other articles of consumption cheap in consequence of a remarkably low tariff.

The Saxon manufactures have, however, begun to experience the evils of what is termed the protective system. They had previously to the union produced their fabrics chiefly by handlooms, and by old machinery. Cheap materials, and cheap colonial produce, economy, and thrift, enabled them to compete with the manufactures of other states.

Higher duties on sugar, tea, and coffee, which had become actual necessities to the Saxon population, caused higher prices; and although her manufactures for the first six years found ready markets within the Union, and at the fair of Leipzig, where they have usually been sold for German consumption or to be smuggled into Austria and Russia, yet fictitious encouragement, held out by the Prussian tariff, led at once to the extensive importation of the most improved machinery from England, Muhlhausen, and Liège, into Westphalia, Aix-la-Chapelle, Eupen, Cologne, Berlin, Baden, and Würtemberg, against which, and the

lower price of bread in Prussia, the Saxon manufacturers, with all their persevering industry and economy, find they cannot compete, as they formerly did, with their old machinery and handlooms. So that, if the government of Saxony gains in revenue, the people will herafter lose in profits.

The manufacturers of Prussia, especially in the district of Elberfeld, suffered grievously, for two or three years after the union, by the fictitious inducements of the tariff and league having caused great and sudden competition among themselves. With the prospect of suppressing or preventing manufacturing establishments in other German states, and monopolizing the supplying of cotton and woollen manufactures and hardwares to the whole of Germany, a great number of new manufactures were set up, by men with only very moderate capital, at Elberfeld, Crefeld, and other parts of Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia. Most of these were, as early as 1836, not only ruined themselves, but they occasioned so sudden a competition as seriously to injure the fabrics which had grown under a more natural culture. After this crisis, however, the manufactures have been restored generally to a healthy state.

The vine-growers of the Moselle also found sufficient demand and high prices for their wines, previous to the union, within the Prussian dominions. But the Rhenish wines, on which the excise duties are much lower, entered into such competition, that not only a great outcry and discontent had been created among the people of the Moselle, but the grapes have frequently been left ungathered, as the excise duty was higher than the estimated value of the wine. The Moselle wines are now, however, meeting those of the Rhine in the markets of Germany, and the vine-growers complain not of the union, but of the land-tax and excise duties.

We may, however, conclude, that the Union, having lately been renewed until the end of 1853, all inequalities as to advantages or disadvantages in regard to profits or losses will arrive at a natural level. A great alteration is however necessary in the tariff: that is, to fix the duties merely at the rates where they cease to afford a premium for contraband trade. This modification is not only necessary in respect to its fiscal advantages, but also in regard to the personal security of those manufacturers for the supposed protection of whom high duties on articles of foreign production are levied. No branch of industry can be in a permanently secure condition, unless it can be conducted on the principles of its intrinsic soundness. All protective duties mean practically that every person, who consumes an article produced under such protection, pays a certain tribute to the producer of that article.

But independently of this general defect, the general extension of intercourse established between those numerous states, and the political as well as fiscal considerations which this league involves, constitute, by uniting and mixing together the German nations, the greatest blessing ever extended by their respective governments to their subjects.

TREATY of CUSTOMS' UNION between Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, and Hesse-Darmstadt, and Bavaria and Würtemberg.—Signed at Berlin, 22d of March, 1833. With additional Articles, signed at Berlin, 31st of October, 1833. [Extracted from the Collection of Laws for the States of the Kingdom of Prussia, 1833. No. 21. Published, 5th of December, 1833.] •
(Ratified at Berlin, 28th of November, 1833.)

(Translation.)

TREATY of CUSTOMS UNION between His Majesty, the King of Prussia, His Highness the Electoral Prince and Co-Regent of Hesse, and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, on the one part; and His Majesty the King of Bavaria, and His Majesty the King of Würtemberg, on the other part; dated the 22nd of March, 1833.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse;

William Von Kopp, his Actual Privy Councillor, and President of the Upper Chamber of Finance, &c.

His Majesty the King of Bavaria;

Arnold Frederick Von Mieg, his Actual Councillor of State in Ordinary Service, and Minister of Finance, &c.; and Frederick Christian John, Count Von Luxburg, his Chancellor, Councillor of State, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Royal Prussian, Royal Saxon, Grand-Ducal Saxon, and Saxon Ducal Courts, &c.

And His Majesty the King of Würtemberg;

Francis a Paula Frederick, Baron Von Linden, Major of the General Staff and his Chargé-d'Affaires at the Royal Prussian Court, &c.

The following treaty has been concluded by the said plenipotentiaries, subject to ratification:—

Art. I. The customs associations at present existing between the before-mentioned states, shall, for the future, form one confederation, united by a common system of trade and customs, and comprehending all the countries included therein.

II. Into this united confederation shall especially be admitted such states as have already acceded, either with their whole territory, or with a part of it, to the system of trade and customs of one or other of the contracting states; and regard shall be had to their peculiar relations, arising out of their treaties of accession, with reference to those states with which such treaties have been concluded.

III. But those distinct parts of the territory of the contracting states, which have not yet, on account of their situation, been found suitable for admission into the Prussian and Hessian, or into the Bavarian and Würtembergian customs

associations, and are for the same reason unsuited for reception into the new united confederation, shall continue to be provisionally excluded from it.

Those regulations shall, however, be maintained, which are at present in force, relative to the facilities of commercial communication between those parts and the principal territory.

Further concessions of this nature shall be granted only by the common consent of the contracting states.

IV. Similar laws, relative to import, export, and transit duties, shall prevail within the dominions of the contracting states, but with such modifications as may, without infringing upon the general rule, be necessary, in consequence of the peculiarity of the general legislation of any of the contracting states, or of local interests. For instance, in the customs tariff, by regulating the import and export duties upon particular articles, which are ill-suited for the wholesale trade; and in the transit duties, when the course of the commercial roads may render it necessary, by making such variations from the usual rates of duties, as may appear desirable for particular states; provided that their operation be not injurious to the general interests.

The administration of the import, export, and transit duties, and the organization of the authorities for that purpose, shall, in like manner, be put upon the same footing in all the countries of the united confederation, regard being had to the peculiar circumstances existing in each.

The laws and ordinances to be prepared in furtherance of these views, and to be agreed upon by the contracting states: viz.—

The customs law,

The customs tariff, and

The customs regulation,

shall be considered as integral and essential parts of the present treaty, and be published simultaneously with it.

V. Alterations in the customs laws, generally, including the customs tariff and the customs regulation (Article IV.), and also additions to, and exception from them, shall be effected only in the same manner as the laws are introduced and with the approbation of all the contracting states; which arrangement shall likewise apply to every regulation involving a general change in the rules relative to the administration of the customs.

VI. Freedom of trade and commerce between the contracting states, and common interest in the customs revenues, as settled in the following article shall commence with the operation of the present treaty.

VII. And from the same period also, all import, export, and transit duties shall be discontinued on the common boundaries of the late Prussian and Hessian, and Bavarian and Württembergian associations, and all articles which are already allowed to be freely interchanged in the territory of the one, shall be

freely and without restriction admitted into the territory of the other, with the following reserved exceptions :

a. Articles belonging to monopolies of the state (playing cards and salt) according to Articles IX. and X.

b. Domestic productions, upon which duties of various amounts* are at present levied within the contracting states, or which are exempt from duty in one state, but subject to duty in another, and are on this account liable to a compensation duty, according to Article XI. ; and lastly,

c. Such articles as cannot be imitated or introduced without infringing on the privileges or patents of invention conceded by one of the contracting states, and are therefore to be still excluded, during the continuance of the patents or privileges, from importation into that state which has granted them.

VIII. The transport of those articles of trade upon which is levied, according to the common customs tariff, an import or export duty, at the extreme boundaries, and also when removed out of the Royal Bavarian and Royal Wurtembergian countries, into the Royal Prussian, Electoral Hessian, and Grand-Ducal Hessian countries, and *vice versâ*, shall, without prejudice to the freedom of commerce and the exemption from duty settled in Article VII., take place only upon the usual highways and military roads, and upon the navigable streams ; and there shall be established at the intermediate boundaries common station-houses, where the conductors of goods shall present their bills of lading or tickets of transport, and specify the articles about to be exported from the one territory to the other.

This regulation shall not apply to the traffic in raw products, in small quantities, nor in any case to the retail trade on the frontiers and at the markets, nor to the luggage of travellers ; nor shall a revision of goods take place, unless it be necessary to secure the compensation duties. (Article VII. *b.*)

IX. With respect to the importation of playing cards, each state belonging to the Union shall be at liberty to retain the existing laws of prohibition or restriction.

X. With respect to salt, the following rules shall be observed :

a. The importation of salt, and of all articles from which culinary salt is generally extracted, into the states of the Union from foreign countries not belonging to the Union, shall be forbidden, unless it be actually on account of one of the united governments, and for direct sale in their salt offices, factories, or depôts.

b. The transit of salt, and of the above-mentioned articles, from countries not belonging to the Union, into other countries similarly situated, shall take place only with the consent of the confederated states whose territories shall be passed, and under such measures of precaution as they may consider it necessary to enforce.

c. The exportation of salt into foreign countries, not belonging to the Union, shall be free. .

d. With respect to the trade in salt within the states of the Union, the importation of that article out of one state into another, shall be allowed only when there exist special treaties to that effect between the governments of those states.

e. If one of the governments of the Union should desire supplies of salt from another, out of either the public or private salt works, they shall be accompanied by passes from the public authorities; and the contracting governments shall engage to appoint, for this purpose, a public officer at each private salt work, who shall take an account generally of the production and sale thereat.

f. If a state of the Union should be desirous of being supplied with its necessary quantity of salt from a foreign country, or from another state of the Union, through a third confederated state, or of transporting its salt through the same channel, into a foreign country not belonging to the Union, no impediment shall be offered thereto; but regulations shall be adopted, after previous agreement with the contracting states (if such should not have been already established by means of treaties), as to the transit roads, and the necessary measures taken to ensure the prevention of smuggling.

g. If in any states of the Union immediately adjoining others, there should be such a difference in the price of salt, that the danger of smuggling would probably arise in one or other of those states, that state in which the lower price prevails, shall limit the supply of salt, to places on the frontiers within a circle of at least six miles inwards, to the quantity absolutely necessary for those places, and shall give a satisfactory explanation and assurance thereupon to the neighbouring states concerned.

Further stipulations shall be reserved for special agreement between the contracting states.

XI. With reference to those productions, the internal duties upon which according to the legal regulations, vary in the different countries of the Union (Article VII. b.) it is agreed by all parties, that it is desirable that uniformity both in the legislation upon the subject and in the rates of duties, should be established within their states, and that they shall therefore exert themselves to accomplish this object; but in order to avoid the disadvantages which will, until they succeed, result, from unequal taxation, to the producers in one state in relation to the producers in other states of the Union, supplementary or compensation duties shall be raised upon the following articles: viz.,

a. Beer, brandy, tobacco, grape-juice, and wine, in the kingdom of Prussia;

b. Beer, brandy, and bruised malt, in the kingdom of Bavaria (exclusive, at present, of the Rhine Circle);

c. Beer, brandy, and bruised malt, in the kingdom of Württemberg ;

d. Beer, brandy, tobacco, grape juice, and wine, in the electorate of Hesse ;
and,

e. Beer, in the grand duchy of Hesse.

The following principles shall be observed in fixing and levying the said duties :

1. The compensation duties shall, after the renunciation of the legal tax upon the goods in the country of their destination, accord with the tax upon the same goods in the country of their origin : and they will, therefore, be altogether inoperative with reference to those countries of the Union where an equally high, or a higher duty, is levied upon the same production.

2. Alterations which are made in the duties upon the domestic productions of the contracting states, shall be followed by alterations in the compensation duties, but constantly under the application of the principle established in s. 1. When, by reason of such an alteration, a compensation duty is to be increased, a negotiation thereupon shall, previously, if the increase be absolutely claimed, take place between the contracting states, and a complete statement in support of its admissibility, according to the stipulations of the present treaty, be afforded.

3. The rates of duties upon indigenous grape-juice and wine, upon cultivated tobacco, and upon brandy, at present legally existing in Prussia, and the duty upon indigenous bruised malt and beer (*Malzaufschlag*), at present existing in Bavaria, shall in every case form, in a state of the Union which has already introduced, or may in future introduce, those duties, the highest rates to be levied, as compensation duties, upon those articles, when imported from a country in which there is no duty upon similar productions, even when the duty in question, if levied in the state which receives the compensation duty, would exceed the highest rate fixed.

4. The internal duties paid to the state shall not be returned, when the articles upon which the duties have been so paid, are transported into another country of the Union.

5. A compensation duty shall not, under any circumstances, be levied upon other articles than beer and malt, brandy, tobacco-leaves, grape-juice, and wine.

6. In all the states, in which a compensation duty is imposed upon tobacco, grape-juice, and wine, a further duty upon those articles shall, in no case, be retained or imposed, either on account of the state, or for the benefit of the communes.

7. Such articles shall not be liable to the compensation duties as are proved, in the manner prescribed in the customs regulation, to have already, as foreign goods intended for importation or transit, being subjected to the official authority of the proper customs officers, to be still liable thereto : nor, in like manner also, those articles produced within the territory of the Union which pass through one

confederated state in order to be introduced either into another, or into a country.

8. The compensation duty shall belong to the treasury of that state into which the consignment is sent, and if it should not have been previously levied in the country from which the goods were exported, on account of the state entitled thereto, it shall be paid in the territory of the latter.

9. In each of the contracting states, certain arrangements shall be adopted for levying the compensation duty within that country of the Union from which the consignment is made, either upon the spot, or at the nearest toll or tax-office; or the payment thereof shall be secured by affording the proper notification.

10. Until such arrangements shall have been adopted by special agreement, the commerce in articles subject to a compensation duty will be in some degree restricted, inasmuch as they must, without distinction as to the quantities transported, be introduced into the territory of the state entitled to the duty, only upon the roads stated in Article VIII., or elsewhere to be defined, and must be reported at the proper stations to be established there, and the duties paid upon them respectively; but the commerce in articles upon which a compensation duty is not to be levied, shall not, however, in consequence of the above regulations, be exposed to any further supervision than that declared in the beforementioned article.

XII. With respect to the duties upon articles of consumption which are levied within the countries of the Union, upon other articles than those mentioned in Article XI., and with respect also to the duties upon beverages levied in the grand duchy of Hesse, the same treatment shall be reciprocally observed so that in one state of the Union the productions of another state of the Union shall not, under any pretence, be more heavily taxed than its own indigenous productions. * The same principle shall also apply to the excise and other similar duties which are levied on account of separate communes, provided that those duties are not generally inadmissible according to the stipulation of Article XI. s. 6.

XIII. The contracting states reciprocally renew their agreement as to the principle that high-road tolls, or other duties existing in lieu thereof,—as, for example, the fixed contribution to the tolls in the kingdoms of Bavaria and Würtemberg as a substitute for road dues upon goods imported, also tolls for paved roads, dams, bridges, and ferries, or under whatever other names they exist,—shall, without distinction as to whether they are levied for the benefit of the state, or on private account, viz., that of a commune, be retained or introduced anew, only to the amount required for defraying the usual charges of maintenance and repair.

The high-road toll at present existing in Prussia, according to the gene:

tariff of the year 1828, shall be regarded as the highest rate, and shall not henceforth be exceeded in any of the contracting states. Special tolls for re-opening the gates of towns and for paved roads shall, agreeably to the preceding principle, be abolished upon the high roads where they still exist, and paved places shall be comprehended among the tracts of high-roads, so that, in future, only the high-road tolls shall be levied, according to the common tariff.

XIV. The contracting governments being anxious to concert together, in order to bring into effect, throughout their countries, the same system of monies, weights, and measures, shall cause special negotiations to be forthwith opened for that purpose; and shall direct their attention, in the next place, to the adoption of a common customs weight.

In case uniformity in this respect should not be attainable by the time that the present treaty comes into operation, the contracting states shall, in order to facilitate the transmission of merchandize, and to the readier despatch thereof at the customs stations (if this should not have been already accomplished), insert in the regulations relative to weights and measures contained in their tariffs, a reduction thereof into the weights and measures contained in the tariffs of the other contracting states, and cause the same to be published for the use as well of their own customs officers as of the trading public.

The customs tariff of the duties (Article IV.) shall be drawn up under two principal heads, viz. according to the Prussian and according to the Bavarian system of money, weights, and measures. The declaration as to the weight and admeasurement of taxable articles shall be made in Prussia, according to the Prussian, in Bavaria and Würtemberg, according to the Bavarian weights and measures, and in the Hessian countries, according to the weights and measures legally in use there. But in the documents of the customs authorities, the quantity of merchandize shall also be expressed under one of the two principal divisions of the customs tariff.

Until the contracting states can agree upon a common monetary system, the payment of the customs duties shall be made, in each state, according to the standard of coinage admitted in the payment of the other taxes of the country.

But, for the present, the gold and silver coins of all the contracting states, with the exception of the small coinage, shall be received at all the toll-houses of the Union, and tables of comparative value shall be published for that purpose.

XV. The water-tolls, or river-dues, including the duties which relate to the vessel itself (*Recognitionengebühren*), shall continue to be reciprocally levied upon the navigation of those rivers to which the stipulations of the Act of the Congress of Vienna, or special treaties, apply accordingly to such stipulations, if nothing be specifically settled upon the subject.

In the latter case the contracting states shall, particularly as regards the navigation upon the Rhine and its tributary streams, enter into negotiations, without

delay, in order to conclude an agreement, by virtue of which the importation, exportation, and transit of the productions of all the united countries upon the above rivers shall be, if not entirely freed, at least as much as possible relieved, from the navigation duties, with a constant reservation, however, as to the payment of the dues of recognition (*Recognitionsgeldern*).

Every favour granted by a state of the Union to the navigation of its own subjects upon the abovementioned rivers, shall, in like manner, be conceded to the navigation of the subjects of the other states of the Union.

Upon the other rivers, to which neither the Act of Congress of Vienna, nor other public treaties, apply, the water-tolls shall be levied according to the particular regulations of the governments concerned; but on those rivers also the subjects of the contracting states, and their vessels and merchandize, shall invariably be put upon the same footing.

XVI. From the day on which the common customs regulation of the Union is brought into operation, all staple and other similar laws still existing, shall cease within the territories of the Union, and no goods shall be detained, unloaded or warehoused, by force, except in the cases allowed or prescribed in the common customs regulation, or in the navigation laws applicable to them.

XVII. Tolls for canals, sluices, bridges, ferries, havens, weighing machines, cranes and warehouses, and contributions towards establishments appointed for facilitating commerce, shall be levied only when actual use is made of such conveniences and establishments; and contributions towards the latter shall not be increased to the subjects of any one of the contracting states, but levied uniformly in an equal degree upon the subjects of all of them. If weighing machines or cranes be used only for the assistance of the customs officers in their duty of control, the charges payable on that account shall not be levied upon merchandize which has been previously weighed by the customs authorities.

XVIII. The contracting states are further desirous of co-operating, in order to promote industry and trade by the adoption of uniform principles, and to afford the utmost freedom and scope to the subjects of one state for the exercise of their privilege of seeking an occupation and livelihood in another state; and no duty shall, from the period when the present treaty comes in force, therefore, be imposed upon the subjects of one of the contracting states who carry on trade or business, or are in search of employment, in the territory of another state to which the subjects of the latter state, under similar circumstances, are not equally subjected.

In like manner, manufacturers and merchants, who purchase merely on account of their business, or travellers who do not hawk about goods, but patterns only of them for the purpose of obtaining orders, if they have acquired, by the payment of the legal duties, the right to carry on business in that state of the Union in which they reside, or are employed in the service of merchants or

tradesmen so privileged, shall not be compelled to pay any further duty for this purpose in the other states of the Union.

The subjects of any of the contracting states, who attend the markets and fairs in the other contracting states, in the exercise of their trade, and for the disposal of their productions or manufactures, shall also be treated in the same manner as the subjects of those states.

XIX. The Prussian seaports shall be open to the trade of the subjects of all the states of the Union, upon payment of precisely the same duties as are paid by the royal Prussian subjects; and the consuls of one or other of the contracting states, appointed at foreign seaports or other places of trade, shall be bound to advise and assist, as far as possible, the subjects of the other contracting states in any cases which may occur.

XX. The contracting States, for the purpose of protecting their common customs system against smuggling, and the duties upon articles of domestic consumption against fraud, have agreed upon a general cartel, which shall be brought into operation as soon as possible, and not later than the present treaty.

XXI. The community of revenue of the contracting states, consequent upon the present treaty, shall have reference to the amount of the import, export, and transit duties in the Prussian states, the kingdoms of Würtemberg and Bavaria, the electorate of Hesse, and the grand duchy of Hesse, including also those countries which have already acceded to the customs system of any of the contracting states.

From this community shall be exempted the revenue arising from the following sources, which is reserved for the private disposal of the governments of the states interested: viz.—

1. The taxes which are levied within each state upon articles of domestic production, including the compensation duties reserved according to Article XI.
2. The water-tolls mentioned in Article XV.
3. The highway duties, and tolls for paved roads, dams, bridges, ferries, canals, sluices, and havens; also dues for weighing-machines, and warehouses, and the like, under whatever other name they may be levied: and,
4. The fines and confiscations, arising from infractions of the customs laws, which shall belong to each government within its own territory, after payment of the share reserved for the informer.

XXII. The amount of the duties which are to become common property shall, after deducting—

1. The expenses hereafter mentioned in Article XXX.;
2. The restitutions on account of erroneous impositions; and,
3. The indemnifications and compensations to be made by virtue of special agreements between all parties;—

Be divided among the contracting states, according to the population of each state comprehended in the Union.

The population of such states as have acceded, or may yet accede, to the Customs Union, by means of a treaty with one or other of the contracting states, guaranteeing an annual payment by the latter, as an indemnity for the share of the former in the common customs revenue, shall be included in the population of the state which makes such payment.

The census of the population, in each separate state of the Union, shall be taken every three years, from a period yet to be agreed upon, and the result thereof shall be communicated by the states to each other.

XXIII. Concessions, with reference to the payment of taxes, which are granted to the trading interests, and are not founded upon the customs laws, shall be at the expense of the treasury of that state which has granted them. The circumstances under which such concessions shall be approved are reserved for further agreement.

XXIV. Special concessions connected with the customs, which are enjoyed only by places where fairs are held, for instance, the privilege of discounts, shall not, in conformity with the object of the Customs Union, which is directed to the promotion of a freer and more natural exercise of general commerce, be extended in those states of the Union where they at present exist, but rather limited as much as possible, and their speedy and total removal attempted, with a due regard, as well to the circumstances upon which the maintenance of such hitherto favoured places depends, as to their previous relative situation in matters of trade with foreign countries. New concessions, however, shall in no case be granted without the consent of all parties.

XXV. Articles which are imported for the household service of the sovereigns and reigning families, or of the ambassadors, envoys, *chargés-d'affaires*, &c., accredited to their courts, shall not be exempt from the payment of the duties settled in the tariff, and if compensation be made for the same, it shall not be charged to the general account; nor in like manner shall those indemnities, which may be payable in one or other of the states to those nobles who were formerly immediate members of the empire, or to communes, or to private individuals entitled thereto, in return for customs rights abolished, or for exemptions repealed, be charged to that account.

Every state shall, however, be at liberty to allow, by means of free passes, the importation, exportation, or transit of particular articles, to take place in its own territory without payment of duty; but such articles shall be treated according to the customs laws, and noted in the free registers, which shall be kept as well as the other customs registers, and the duties which would have been levied thereon shall, at the next adjustment of the revenues, be deducted from the share of that state by which the free passes were granted.

XXVI. The right of pardon and of commutation of punishment shall be reserved to each of the contracting states. Periodical accounts of the remission of punishments shall be reciprocally communicated when desired.

XXVII. The nomination of the officers and servants at the local and district stations, where goods are examined and duties levied, who are, in conformity with the special arrangement on the subject, to be appointed, regulated, and instructed upon uniform principles, shall be reserved to each of the contracting states within its own territory.

XXVIII. The customs officers at the local and district stations shall, in each state of the Union, be under the direction of customs boards (where more than one is necessary), which shall also carry into effect the general customs laws, and be subordinate to the proper ministerial department of the state concerned. The formation of the customs boards, and the arrangement of the plan of their proceedings, shall be reserved to the government of each state; but their jurisdiction, so far as it is left undecided in the principal treaty and in the general customs laws, shall be defined in a common instruction to be agreed upon for that purpose.

XXIX. The returns to be made by the customs officers, appointed to levy the duties, at the expiration of each quarter of the year, and the final accounts of the customs revenues received in each quarter, and during the whole year respectively, to be submitted by them on the expiration of the year, and after the closing of the books, shall be audited by the customs boards concerned, and collected together in general statements, which shall also be transmitted to the central board, to which each state may depute an officer.

This board shall, every three months, prepare, according to such documents, the provisional accounts between the confederated states, and forward them to the central finance department of each, and shall also make out the definitive accounts of the year.

If it should appear from the quarterly accounts, that the actual receipt of a state of the Union has exceeded the share in the revenues accruing to that state, in proportion to the whole receipt, by more than the amount of one month, the necessary measures shall be adopted for equalizing the amount by a payment on the part of the state or states in which the additional sum has been received.

XXX. With reference to the charges of management, and those incurred in levying the duties, the following principles shall be observed:

1. No community, in this respect, shall be allowed, but each Government shall defray its expenses of management, and of levying the duties, respectively, which are incurred within its own territory, whether in the regulation and maintenance of the chief and auxiliary customs establishments, and of those for domestic taxes, of salt offices and warehouses, and of the boards of direction, or in

the support of the individuals employed in such offices and capacities, and in the granting of pensions to them, or in any other way necessarily resulting from the administration of the customs.

2. With respect to that portion of the expense which is required for the customs officers employed in levying the duties, and in the control or examination of merchandize, and in the escort thereof upon the territories adjoining a foreign country, and within the boundary district belonging to such territories, an agreement shall be made, as to the sum total which shall be deducted by each of the contracting states, from the gross amount of the customs duties received annually, and becoming common property.

3. In cases where the levying of private taxes is united with that of the customs duties, only that portion of the salary and necessary expenses of the customs officers, which is proportionate to their services in the customs, compared with their other duties, shall be reckoned in arranging their allowances.

4. General rules shall be agreed upon in order to effect the utmost possible similarity in the rates of pay of the officers employed in levying duties and examining merchandize, and of those belonging to the boards of direction.

XXXI. The contracting states reciprocally concede to each other the right of nominating, at the principal customs stations on the boundaries of the states of the Union, comptrollers, who shall take cognizance of the operations there, and at the auxiliary stations, relative to the despatch of merchandize and the observance of the boundaries, and shall co-operate in the maintenance of the legal regulations, and in the removal of any defects; but they shall refrain from issuing any directions of their own.

It is reserved for further negotiation on this subject, whether any and what share in the current business shall be taken by the above comptrollers.

XXXII. Each of the contracting states shall have the right to delegate officers to the customs boards of direction in other states of the Union, for the purpose of acquiring a perfect knowledge of all the business connected with the administration of the customs, and with the community of interests established in the present treaty.

The relative duties of those officers shall be further defined in a special instruction, of which an unreserved disclosure, on the part of the state where the delegates act, relative to matters connected with the general management of the customs, and the facilitating of every means of acquiring information on the subject, shall be the basis; whilst, on the part of the delegates, attention shall be paid with equal sincerity to the reconciling, in accordance with the mutual objects and relations of the confederated states, of any doubts and differences of opinion which may arise.

The ministerial departments of all the states of the Union shall reciprocally communicate, when requested, every desired information upon the general affairs

of the customs ; and with respect to the temporary or permanent appointment of a superior officer, or should the deputing of a plenipotentiary, otherwise accredited to the government, be desirable for that purpose, every opportunity shall be readily afforded according to the above-expressed principle to such delegate, in order to enable him to become perfectly acquainted with the general management of the customs.

XXXIII. A congress, at which each of the governments of the Union shall appoint a plenipotentiary, shall be held annually about the beginning of June, for the purpose of general discussion.

A president, who shall not however enjoy any personal advantage, shall be chosen by the plenipotentiaries at the conference, from among themselves, in order formally to direct their proceedings.

The first congress shall be held at Munich, and the subsequent places of meeting shall be agreed upon at the close of each annual congress, according to the nature of the objects expected to be discussed at the ensuing conferences.

XXXIV. The attention of the plenipotentiaries at the conference shall be directed to—

a. The consideration of all difficulties and defects which may be observable in one or other of the contracting states, in the execution of the primary treaty, of the special stipulations of the customs laws and regulations, and of the tariff, which may not have been removed during the year, in consequence of a correspondence upon the subject between the ministerial departments ;

b. The definitive apportionment, among the states of the Union, of the general receipts, according to the documents prepared by the principal officers of the customs, and submitted to them, after examination, by the central office, which may be necessary for the purpose of examining the accounts in a manner suitable to the common interest ;

c. The consideration of all requests and proposals for improving the customs administration, which may be submitted by any of the governments of the Union ;

d. The negotiation of such alterations of the customs laws, of the tariff, of the customs regulation, and of the organization of the administration thereof, as may be proposed by any one of the contracting states ;

And, generally, to the suitable development and accomplishment of a common system of trade and customs.

XXXV. If any extraordinary circumstance should occur in the course of the year, at any other period than that of the meeting of the Congress of Plenipotentiaries, which calls for immediate measures and arrangements on the part of the states of the Union, the contracting parties shall concert thereupon in the usual diplomatic manner, or convoke an extraordinary meeting of their plenipotentiaries.

XXXVI. The expenses of the plenipotentiaries, and of their assistants, shall be defrayed by the government by which they are deputed; but the chancery expenses, local and personal, shall be defrayed by the government of the territory in which the conference is held.

XXVII. If, at the time of the execution of the present treaty, a uniformity in the rate of import duties should not have been brought into operation in the countries of the contracting governments, they shall be bound to adopt every regulation which may be necessary, in order that the customs revenues of the Union, collectively, may not be injured by the importation and collection of articles of merchandize, upon which no duties have been paid, or smaller duties are payable than those contained in the tariff of the Union.

XXXVIII. In case other German states should notify their wishes to be admitted into the Customs Union established by the present treaty, the High Contracting Parties shall declare that they are ready to comply with that wish, so far as it may be compatible with a due regard to the peculiar interests of the members of the Union, by concluding treaties for that purpose.

XXXIX. They shall also exert themselves to facilitate and extend as much as possible, by means of treaties with other states, the commerce of their subjects.

XL. Whatever is necessary to the execution, in detail, of the stipulations contained in the present treaty, and in those that may be supplementary to it, more especially to the preparation of the principal agreements, regulations, and instructions established in common, shall be performed by special commissioners.

XLI. The present treaty, which is to be brought into operation on the 1st of January, 1834, shall continue in force until the 1st of January, 1842; and if, during that term, and at the latest, two years before the expiration of it, the contrary should not be declared, the period of its continuance shall be prolonged to 12 years, and afterwards from 12 years to 12 years.

The latter arrangement shall, however, be observed, only in case all the states of the Germanic Confederation should not, in the meantime, agree upon adopting in common such measures as may fully accomplish the object of the present Customs Union, and be in accordance with the intention expressed in the XIXth Article of the Act of the Germanic Confederation.

Should any general regulations be adopted, relative to a free intercourse in the necessaries of life in all the states of the Germanic Confederation, the stipulations on the subject in the tariff of the Union, prepared in conformity with the present treaty, shall be modified accordingly.

The present treaty shall be forthwith submitted for the ratification of the High Contracting Courts, and the declarations of ratification shall be exchanged at Berlin within six weeks at the latest.

Done at Berlin, the 22d of March, 1833.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES to the Customs Union Treaty of the 22d of March 1833, between Prussia, the Electorate of Hesse, and the Grand Duchy of Hesse, on the one part, and Bavaria and Würtemberg on the other part.—Signed at Berlin, the 31st of October, 1833.

(Translation.)

I. His Majesty the King of Bavaria, and His Majesty the King of Würtemberg, shall, in conformity with the agreement contained in the IVth Article of the Customs Union Treaty of the 22d of March, 1833, cause to be published in their states the annexed customs regulation and tariff, which shall together form their customs law. The said customs tariff shall in like manner be published, at the same time as the above treaty, in the kingdom of Prussia, the electorate of Hesse, and the grand duchy of Hesse, but without interfering with the customs laws and regulations existing in these states. The laws and customs regulations alluded to in this Article, and also the tariff, shall be regarded as integral parts of the treaty of the 22d of March, 1833.

II. The contracting parties shall, as soon as possible, make arrangements, in order that the punishment of offences of every description against the customs laws, which equally affect the interests of all the states of the Union, may be regulated according to uniform principles.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have executed and sealed, with a reservation as to ratification, the preceding Articles, which shall have the same force and validity as if they were contained in the treaty of the 22d of March, 1833.

Done at Berlin, the 31st of October, 1833.

Mem.—The ratifications of this treaty, and of the Additional Articles, were exchanged at Berlin, on the 28th of November, 1833.

THE following States are those which have in part, or wholly, adhered to the Prussian Tariff, previously to, and after the treaty of March, 1833, classed according to the date of their adhesion, which several of them had given previously to the Treaty, so far as to extend to a part of their Territory.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDRERSHAUSEN	{ For the part inclosed within Prussia (B) All other parts of the State (C*)	{ Oct. 25, 1819, & June 8, 1833. May 11, 1833.
DITTO RUDOLSTADT	{ For the part inclosed within Prussia (B) All other parts (C*)	{ June 24, 1822, & May 25, 1833. May 11, 1833.
SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH	{ For the Bailiwicks of Allstadt and Oldisleben, inclosed within Prussia (B) For the upper district of Ostheim, inclosed within Bavaria (A) For all other parts (C*)	{ June 27, 1823, & May 30, 1833. Jan. 25, 1831. Feb. 11, 1831, & May 11, 1833.

HOHENZOLLEIN-SIGMARINGEN ..	Except some parts excluded by Convention (A)	May 2, 1829, & Mar. 22, 1833.
DITTO HECHINGEN (A)		Ditto, ditto
LIPPE-DETMOLD.....	For the districts of Lipperode, Cappel, and Gravenhagen, inclosed within Prussia (B)	June 17, 1826.
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.....	For the Districts of Rossow, Netzeband, and Schonberg, inclosed within Prussia. (B)	Dec. 2, 1826.
ANHALT-DESSAU.	For the Districts of Sandersleben and Grossalsleben inclosed within Prussia. (B). For the other parts (C*).....	March 30, and April 12, 1827. July 17, 1828.
HESSE-DARMSTADT (B).....		Feb. 14, 1828, & March 22, 1833.
ANHALT-CÜTHEN.....	For the County of Warmsdorff, inclosed within Prussia and the other parts. (B)	July 17, 1828:
BAVARIA (A).....		May 27, 1829, & March 22, 1833.
WÜRTTEMBERG (A)		
	For the Bailiwick of Volkerode, inclosed within Prussia (A B).....	July 4, 1829, & June 26, 1833.
SAXE-COBOURG-GOTHA.....	For the Principality of Lichtenberg, inclosed within Prussia. (A B).....	March 6, 1830.
	For the Bailiwick of Königsberg inclosed within Prussia. (A B).....	June 14, 1830.
HESSE-HOMBERG.....	For the upper Bailiwick of Meisenheim inclosed within Prussia (A B).....	Dec. 31, 1829.
OLDENBURG.....	For the principality of Birkenfeld, inclosed within Prussia (A B).....	July 24, 1830.
BADEN	For the countries of Schluchten and Ruchsen, and those of Widdern and Edelfingen, inclosed within Württemberg (AB)	Feb. 11, 1836.
WALDECK AND PYRMONT	For the Principality of Waldeck, bordering upon Prussia (A B).....	April 12, 1831.
ANHALT-BERNBURG (B)		May 13, 1831.
HESSE-CASSEL.....	For all the Territory of the Electorship, except the circle of Schmalkalden (c, A B)	Aug. 25, 1831, & March 22, 1833.
	For the circle of Schmalkalden in Thuringia (C*).....	May 11, 1833.
SAXE-ROYAL (C).....		March 30, 1833.
— MEININGEN (J*).....		
— REUSS-SCHLEITZ (C*).....		
— GREITZ (C*).....		
— LOBENSTEIN-EBERSDORF (C*).....		
NASSAU		1834.
FRANKFORT.....		1835.

The letter (A) denotes the states or part of states which, by treaties of the 12th of April, 1827, and 18th of January, 1828, had formed an association, the basis of which was the Bavarian Tariff.

The letter (B) denotes the states or part of states which, by the treaty of the 14th of February, 1828, had taken, for the basis of their association, the Prussian Tariff.

These two associations were united by the treaty of the 27th of May, 1829, and confirmed on the 22d of March, 1833.

Those states marked (A B) are denoted as having entered, according to, the first of the two treaties, into the new association which resulted in consequence.

The letter (C) indicates the states which, by the treaties of the 21st of May, and 4th of September, 1828, remained unannexed to the two associations.

The states marked (C*) are those which, previously to the 10th of May, 1833, had constituted the special association of *Thuringia*.

THE following TABLE exhibits the Population in 1837 of the States—comprising the German Custom-house Union, arranged to serve as a basis for the Division of the Receipts at Triennial Periods.

No. in order.	Designation of the States which have given their assent in their own name.	Extent of territorial superficies in German square miles.	Extent of the Custom-house frontier in miles.	Population according to the Census agreed upon on the 31st of December in	
				1834.	1837.
1	Prussia and the States which have come to an agreement with her	5,157 ²¹ / ₁₀₀	774 ⁹⁰ / ₁₀₀	13,692,889	14,318,250
2	Bavaria	1,477 ²⁶ / ₁₀₀	151 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	4,251,118	4,319,887
3	Saxony.....	271 ⁶⁸ / ₁₀₀	58 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	1,595,668	1,652,114
4	Württemberg	385 ¹⁵ / ₁₀₀	3 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	1,627,122	1,667,901
5	Grand Duchy of Baden.....	279 ⁵⁴ / ₁₀₀	60 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	1,231,657	1,264,614
6	Electorate of Hesse	182 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	16 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	640,674	652,761
7	Grand Duchy of Hesse	179 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	... ..	769,691	791,736
8	Thuringian States	283 ⁴⁹ / ₁₀₀	... ..	908,478	931,340
9	Duchy of Nassau	82 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	... ..	373,601	383,730
10	Frankfort	4 ³³ / ₁₀₀	... ..	25,090,898	25,982,333
		8,252 ⁷¹ / ₁₀₀		60,000	60,000
				25,150,898	26,042,333

The population of Frankfort is not taken into the account for the Division of the revenues, as this town receives an inalienable and invariable sum calculated on the basis of a population of 60,000 souls, the present number being 64,000.

The Duchy of Brunswick, with the exception of the parts enclosed by Hanover, and the whole of the principality of Lippe, have joined the German League by treaties, signed 19th of October, and 11th of December, 1811; and negotiations have been opened for the annexation of Hanover and Oldenburg.

Luxemburg has also been ceded, in February, 1842, to the Customs Union by the king of Holland. The whole population, therefore, of the states now within the Union may be estimated, for 1842, at not less than 27,000,000.

The convention, signed at Berlin the 8th March, 1841, provides that *two monies*, viz. the *Prussian thaler*, of 14 to the Cologne mark, and the gulden of 24½ to the Cologne mark, shall be the legal tenders of the Union. The excise duties are also, by the law of 8th March, 1841, made equal in all the states on most of the articles taxed by the excise.

CONVENTION of Commerce between Great Britain and Prussia. Signed at
London, April 2, 1824.

Art. I. From and after the 1st day of May next, Prussian vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and British vessels, entering or departing from the ports of His Prussian Majesty's dominions, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on national vessels entering or departing from such ports respectively.

II. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the dominions of either of the High Contracting Parties, which are or shall be permitted to be imported into, or exported from, the ports of the United Kingdom and of Prussia respectively, in vessels of the one country, shall in like manner, be permitted to be imported into and exported from those ports in vessels of the other.

III. All articles not of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of His Britannic Majesty, which can legally be imported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, into the ports of Prussia, in British ships, shall be subject only to the same duties as are payable upon the like articles, if imported in Prussian ships: and the same reciprocity shall be observed in the ports of the United Kingdom, in respect to all articles not the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of His Prussian Majesty, which can legally be imported into the ports of the United Kingdom in Prussian ships.

IV. All goods, wares, and merchandize, which can legally be imported into the ports of either country, shall be admitted at the same rate of duty, whether imported in vessels of the other country, or in national vessels; and all goods, wares, or merchandize which, can be legally exported from the ports of either country, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether exported in vessels of the other country, or in national vessels.

V. No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by the Government of either country, or by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on its behalf, or under its authority, in the purchase of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, imported into the other, on account of, or in reference to, the character of the vessel in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the High Contracting Parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

VI. The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years; and it is hereby agreed between them, that, at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this

Convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

VII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, within one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1824.

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING.

(L.S.) WERTHER.

(L.S.) W. HUSKISSON.

British Order in Council, regulating the Duties on Prussian Vessels and their Cargoes in British Ports. At the Court at Carlton House, the 25th of May, 1824. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, by an act, passed in the 4th year of his present Majesty's reign (cap. 77), intituled "An Act to authorize his Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in foreign vessels, and to exempt certain foreign vessels from pilotage," his Majesty is authorized, by and with the advice of his privy council, or by his Majesty's order or orders in council, to be published from time to time in the London Gazette, to authorize the importation into or exportation from the United Kingdom, or from any other of his Majesty's dominions, of any goods, wares, or merchandize, which may be legally imported or exported in foreign vessels, upon payment of such and the like duties only, and with the like drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as are charged or granted upon similar goods, wares, or merchandize, when imported or exported in British vessels; provided always, that before any such order or orders shall be issued, satisfactory proof shall have been laid before his Majesty and his privy council, that goods, wares, and merchandize imported into or exported from the foreign country in whose favour such remission of duties, or such drawbacks, bounties, or allowances, shall be granted, are charged with the same duties, and are allowed the same drawbacks, bounties, or allowances, when imported into or exported from such foreign country, in British vessels, as are levied or allowed on similar goods, wares, and merchandize, when imported or exported in vessels of such country: and whereas by an act, passed in the present session of parliament (cap. 1), intituled, "An Act to indemnify all persons concerned in advising, issuing, or acting, under a certain order in council for regulating the tonnage duties on certain foreign vessels; and to amend an act of the last session of parliament, for authorizing his Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on

goods imported or exported in any foreign vessels," his Majesty is authorized (in certain cases), by and with the advice of his privy council, or by his Majesty's order or orders in council, to be published from time to time in the London Gazette, to permit and authorize the entry into any port or ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other of his Majesty's dominions, of any foreign vessels, upon payment of such and the like duties of tonnage only as are or may be charged or granted upon or in respect of British vessels; and whereas by a convention, bearing date the second day of April last, his Majesty the King of Prussia has engaged that, from and after the first day of May then next ensuing, British vessels and their cargoes, entering or departing from the ports of Prussia, shall be placed on the same footing as Prussian vessels, in respect of the articles permitted to be imported or exported, and of the duties, bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, on such British vessels and cargoes; his Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in him by the acts above recited, and by and with the advice of his privy council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the first of this instant May, Prussian vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on British vessels entering or departing from such ports: that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any of the dominions of his Prussian Majesty, which are or shall be permitted to be imported into or exported from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in British vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be imported into and exported from the said ports in Prussian vessels: that all articles not of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the dominions of his Prussian Majesty, which can legally be imported from Prussia into the ports of the United Kingdom in Prussian vessels, shall be subject only to the same duties as are payable upon the like articles if imported in British ships: that all goods, wares, and merchandize, which can legally be imported into the ports of the United Kingdom, shall be admitted at the same rate of duty, when imported in Prussian vessels, that is charged on similar articles imported in British vessels; and that all goods, wares, or merchandize, which can be legally exported from the ports of the United Kingdom, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, when exported in Prussian vessels, that are granted, paid, or allowed, on similar articles, when exported in British vessels:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners, of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

JAS. BULLER.

British Order in Council, granting to Prussian Vessels the Privileges of Trading with the British Colonies. At the Court at Carlton House, the 3d of May, 1826. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the law of navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions to be carried to any foreign country whatever; and whereas also by an act of parliament, made and passed in the 6th year of the reign of his present Majesty (cap. 114), intituled, "An Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," it is enacted, that the privileges granted by the law of navigation to foreign ships, shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships, or which, not having colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation: and whereas within the dominions of his Majesty the King of Prussia, the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, have been placed upon the footing of the most favoured nation; his Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to declare, that the ships of and belonging to the dominions of his Majesty the King of Prussia, are entitled to the privileges so granted as afore-said by the law of navigation, and may import from such the dominions of his Majesty the King of Prussia, into any of the British possessions abroad, goods, the produce of such dominions, and may export goods from such British possessions abroad to be carried to any foreign country whatever.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, are to give the necessary directions hereih as to them may respectively appertain.

JAS. BULLER.

Ordinance of the King of Prussia, placing the Commerce and Navigation of Great Britain upon the footing of the most favoured Nation.

[Translation.]

IN consequence of the report presented to me on the 9th of this month, relative to the assurance given, on the part of the British Government, to my minister in London, that my subjects will be permitted to enjoy the advantages which the act of the 6th George IV. (cap. 114), grants to the subjects of foreign powers, with respect to commerce with the English colonies, whenever the commerce and navigation of England and its colonies shall have been placed upon the footing of the most favoured nation, in my dominions; I hereby order that

they be in future placed upon that footing, so long as my subjects shall continue to enjoy the advantages assured to them by the act abovementioned; and I charge you to carry this ordinance into effect.

Berlin, 20th of May, 1826.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

M. DE^eSCHUEKMANN, Minister of State, and of the Interior.

COMTE DE BERNSTOFF, Minister of State, and of the Cabinet.

Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain, on the one part, and Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Würtemberg, Baden, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the States forming the Customs and Commercial Union of Thuringia, Nassau, and Frankfort, on the other part. Signed at London, March 2, 1841.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, on the other part, in his own name, as well as in the name of the other powers, members of the association of customs and commerce, existing in virtue of the treaties of the 22nd and 30th of March, and the 11th of May, 1833, the 12th of May and 10th of December, 1835, and the 2nd of January, 1836,—that is to say, Their Majesties the King of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, and the King of Würtemberg; their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke of Baden, the Prince Electoral and Co-Regent of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Hesse and “bei Rhein!” the States forming the Customs and Commercial Union, called the States of Thuringia—viz., His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, their Serene Highnesses the Dukes of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Princes of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, of Reuss-Greiz, of Reuss-Schleitz, and of Reuss-Lobenstein and Ebersdorf; his Serene Highness the Duke of Nassau, and the Free Town of Frankfort; being equally animated by the desire of extending, as far as possible, the commercial relations between their respective States, have agreed, for this purpose, to enter into a convention of commerce and navigation, and have named their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say;

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a peer of Ireland, a member of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Member of Parliament, and her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, a member of her said Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, President

of the Committee of Privy Council for the Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations, and Master of the Mint;

And his Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name, as well as in the name of the other powers, Members of the Association of Customs and Commerce, the Sieur Henry William, Baron de Bulow, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of the First Class of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Orders of Leopold of Austria, of St. Anne of Russia, and of the Guelphs of Hanover; Knight of the Order of St. Stanislaus of the Second Class, and Knight of St. Wladimir of the Fourth Class of Russia, Commander of the Order of the White Falcon of Saxe-Weimar, his Chamberlain, Actual Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.—In consideration of the circumstance that British vessels are admitted, together with their cargoes, to entry in the ports of Prussia, and of the other states of the aforementioned Union of Customs, when coming from the ports of all countries, and in consideration of the concessions stipulated in this present convention for British trade with all the states of this Union of Customs; in consideration also of the facility which the application of steam power to inland navigation affords for the conveyance of produce and merchandize of all kinds up and down rivers; and in consideration of the new opening which may by these means be given to the trade and navigation between the United Kingdom and the British possessions abroad, on the one hand, and the states now composing the Union of Customs, on the other; some of which states use as the natural outlet of their commerce, ports not within their own dominions; it is agreed that, from and after the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this present convention, Prussian vessels, and the vessels of the other states forming the said Union of Customs, together with their cargoes consisting of all such goods as can be legally imported into the United Kingdom and the British possessions abroad, by the said vessels from the ports of the countries to which they respectively belong, shall, when coming from the mouths of the Meuse, of the Ems, of the Weser, and of the Elbe, or from the mouths of any navigable rivers lying between the Elbe and the Meuse, and forming the means of communication between the sea and the territory of any of the German States which are parties to this treaty, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom, and of the British possessions abroad, in as full and ample a manner, as if the ports from which such vessels may have come, as aforesaid, were within the dominions of Prussia, or of any other of the states aforesaid; and such vessels shall be permitted to import the goods above mentioned upon the same terms on which the said goods might be

imported if coming from the national ports of such vessels; and also that, in like manner, such vessels proceeding from Great Britain and her Colonial Possessions abroad, to the ports or places thus referred to, shall be treated as if returning to a Prussian Baltic port:—it being understood that these privileges are to extend to the vessels of Prussia and of the states aforesaid, and to their cargoes, only in respect to each of the said ports in which British vessels and their cargoes shall, upon their arrival thereat, and departure therefrom, continue to be placed on the same footing as the vessels of Prussia, and of the other States of the Union.

II. His Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name, and in the name of the States, aforesaid, agrees to the place, always and in every way, the trade and navigation of the subjects of her Britanic Majesty, in respect to the importation of sugar and rice, upon the same footing as that of the most favoured nation.

III. In the event of other German States joining the Germanic Union of Customs, it is hereby agreed that such other States shall be included in all the stipulations of the present convention.

IV. The present convention shall be in force until the 1st of January, 1842, and further for the term of six years, provided neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given to the other six months' previous notice that the same shall cease to be in force on the said 1st of January, 1842; and if neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice that the present convention shall cease on the 1st day of January, 1848, then the present convention shall further remain in force until the 1st day of January, 1854, and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other; and it is hereby agreed between them, that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

V. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of two months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the Second day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-One.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) BULOW.

(L.S.) H. LABOUCHERE.

TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between the Netherlands and the States of the Germanic Union.

Previously to the ratification of this treaty a warfare of countervailing duties was carried on between the states of the Union and Holland. The latter imposed high duties upon the corn of the former, and the Germanic States taxed highly the refined sugar of Holland, and imposed duties nearly amounting to ten shillings per ton on Dutch vessels navigating the Rhine. By the treaty of commerce dated the 21st of July, 1839.

Art. I. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands agrees to admit—

A. For importation by the frontiers between the Netherlands and Prussia, as well by land as by water, under the flag of any of the states above named, forming the association of custom-houses and commerce—the following articles without distinction of origin : viz.—

1. Wine in casks at 10 cents Netherlands per barrel (hectolitre).
Wine in bottles of 116 or more per cask at 5 florins per 100 bottles.
2. Grain, viz., wheat, barley, rye, oats, and buckwheat, at a reduction of 10 per cent on the duties of import now existing.
3. Hard stones not worked, such as flat stones for tombs and sills, marble in blocks, paving-stones, &c., at 3 per cent *ad valorem*.

B. To importation by the frontiers between the Netherlands and Prussia, by rivers, under the flag of one of the states of the association of custom-houses and commerce.

Timber, by entire cargoes or rafts, at 25 cents Netherlands per ton ; 25 quintals are reckoned equivalent to a ton. All cargoes whereof the half shall consist of timber, shall be considered as complete cargoes.

C. To importation, either by sea or by the frontiers, between the Netherlands and Prussia, by land, and on the frontiers :

Under control, and with certificates of origin, the undermentioned products of industry of the countries of the association of custom-houses and commerce :

1. Silk stuffs and ribbons, at the valuation of two Netherlands florins per Netherlands lb. (kilogramme.)
2. Hosiery (*bas et bonneterie*), lace and bobbinet, at 5 per cent *ad valorem*.
3. Cutlery and mercery (*mercene*) (according to the specifications of the present Netherlands tariff) at 3 per cent *ad valorem*.

The measures of control, and the formalities for the certificates of origin above mentioned, shall be settled by common consent. The proper authorities shall, in consequence, be furnished with the requisite instructions.

II. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands shall, without additional advantages, continue to secure to the raw and manufactured productions of the states of the association of custom-houses and commerce, on their importations in the colonies of the Netherlands, all the advantages and benefits that are at present possessed, or may hereafter be granted to the manufactures or productions of any other of the most favoured European countries.

III.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands agrees that the stipulations of letter B, Nos. 1 and 2 of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Navigation between the Netherlands and Prussia, dated 3d June, 1837, by virtue of which goods,

which are loaded or unloaded in any Netherland port, are entitled, on the part of the Netherlands, to entire freedom or to a diminution of the navigation-duty determined by the tariff *C.* annexed to the convention of Mayence, of the 31st March, 1831, should also apply to goods passing in direct transit by the ways open to the navigation of the Rhine, by the said convention for transport by sea, and *vice versâ*, under the Prussian flag, or any of the bordering states participating in the advantages granted to the navigation of the Netherlands Rhine by the said treaty.

IV.—The governments of the states composing the association agree to admit

- A. To importation by the frontiers between Prussia and the Netherlands, both by land and water, the undermentioned productions of the Netherlands:—Butter, cheese, oxen and bulls, cows, heifers, at half the duties fixed by the tariff at present in force, or hereafter to be established, in the states of the said association.
- B. To importation by sea or land, and by rivers.
- I. Of lump sugars of the Netherlands intended for the use of the refiners of the states of the association of custom-houses and commerce, and under official control for this purpose, at half the import-duty fixed by the present tariff of the custom-houses of the association.
2. Refined sugar of the Netherlands, at a valuation of ten Prussian crowns (rix-dollars) per quintal of 50 kilogrammes.
3. Rice of the Netherlands, at a valuation of 2 Prussian crowns (rix-dollars) per quintal of 50 kilogrammes.

The members of the association of custom-houses and commerce further consent—

Ad *B.* 1. In no case hereafter to subject the lump-sugars of the Netherlands to an import-duty which should exceed by more than 10 per cent the duty imposed upon raw sugars, also intended for the use of the refiners in their states.

Ad *B.* 2. In case the duties fixed by the existing tariff upon raw sugars intended for such use should be diminished to reduce at the same time, and in the like proportion, the duties upon the refined sugars of the Netherlands, so that these duties shall never exceed double those paid on raw sugars.

The stipulation of letter *A.* of the present article shall take effect immediately after the publication of the treaty, and that of letter *B.* eight weeks after the publication, whilst the stipulations *B.* 2 and 3 shall not be carried into execution until the 1st of January, 1840.

V.—The states of the association of custom-houses and commerce shall not increase the import-duties fixed by the existing tariff on the undermentioned articles on their importation from the Netherlands, whether sea, land, or river; viz., coffee raw and manufactured, tobacco, spices, tea, herrings, seed, oil, and brandy of all sorts. It is understood, however, that this stipulation does not embrace the case of the quintal of 50 kilogrammes being hereafter adopted in lieu of the Prussian quintal, as a unity of weight in the tariff of the association of custom-houses and commerce, without the valuations of the existing tariff relative to the abovementioned articles being reduced.

VI.—In case the allowance on duties (drawback) on wines imported direct from the place of growth at present allowed in the states of the association of custom-

houses and commerce in favour of the wholesale trade in wines should be continued beyond the 1st of January, 1840, or that other advantages of this nature should be granted to this trade, it is agreed that from the said date these advantages shall equally apply to the wines imported from the Netherlands.

VII.—In consideration of the advantages of a railroad between Prussia and the Netherlands, it has been agreed that, in case a company of shareholders should demand of the Prussian government permission for the establishment of a railroad in continuation of the railroad established or about to be established in the Netherlands, the Prussian government, after having agreed with that of the Netherlands upon the point of junction at the frontiers, shall grant the permission under the conditions at present or hereafter to be adopted generally by Prussia for all such undertakings.

VIII.—The High Contracting Parties reciprocally engage

- a. No longer to impose any prohibitions on import or export which shall affect the importations or exportations of the states of the other party whilst articles of a similar nature of a third country, are not subject to them.
- b. Not to burden for the advantage of the government or communes the reciprocal importations or exportations without distinction of country from whence they came or whither destined, with other or heavier duties, imposts, or charges whatever, than those which the tariff and laws in force shall prescribe.
- c. To enable their subjects and products reciprocally to participate in all the premiums, return of duties, and other advantages of this description which may be generally granted in their states on certain articles of import or export equally, without distinction of country of growth or of destination.

IX.—The High Contracting Parties declare that the concessions granted on both parts are to be regarded as having been stipulated with a view to afford altogether equivalents for the advantages acquired by the said treaty, and consequently they have agreed to the said concessions solely as a return for these advantages, and that they reserve to themselves the right of coming to an agreement with other states either with or without equivalent benefits, or even of rendering the application general.

X.—If one of the High Contracting Parties should hereinafter grant to another state any privileges as regards trade or custom-houses differing from or more considerable than those granted by the present treaty, the same privileges shall become common to the other party who shall enjoy gratuitously, if the concession is gratuitous, or in return for an equivalent if the concession is conditional; in which case the equivalent shall become an object of special convention between the High Contracting Parties.

XI.—The present treaty shall remain in force to the end of the year 1841 and if, six months before the expiration of this term, neither of the High Contracting Parties signifies by an official announcement its intention of putting a

termination to it, the treaty shall remain in force for one year longer, and so on from year to year.

In confirmation whereof the said Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their respective seals.

Dated Berlin, 21st January, 1839.

(L.S.)	F. H. G. DE SCHERFF.
(L.S.)	E. MICHAELIS.
(L.S.)	I. I. ROCHUSSEN.
(L.S.)	CH. L. WINDHORN.
(L.S.)	FR. WILH. WESTPHAL.

ORDER of Council of the 10th April, 1839, relative to the Import-Duty on Lump Sugars for the Refiners.

In virtue of your report dated 31st March, I approve that the reduction of the duty on lump sugars of the Netherlands for the use of the refiners of the confederation, which has been made in favour of Holland by the 4th article of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded the 21st January last, and which has been fixed at one-half of the present tariff; viz., 5½ crowns (rix-dollars) per quintal, regard being had to the negotiations opened with other governments, and in the representation of equitable compensations, should also receive a simultaneous and anticipatory application, eight weeks after the publication of the said treaty, with regard to all lump sugars without distinction of origin, on condition always that the importation take place within the custom-house limits bordering on the Dutch territory, and also on the northern custom-house frontier from that district as far as Mennel, and being for the use of the refiners of the federation and under control.

(Signed)

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

To the Minister of Finance, Count Alvensleben.

BY TREATY OF NAVIGATION.

Art. I.—The Netherland vessels which shall enter, either loaded or in ballast, the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, or depart therefrom, and reciprocally Prussian vessels entering in ballast, or laden in the ports of the Netherlands, or leaving the same, shall be subjected to no other tonnage, flag, port, anchorage, pilot, towing, light, lockage, canal, quarantine, scavage, or warehousing dues, nor any other dues or charges whatever, however called, collected in the name and for the advantage of the government, public functionaries, communes, or establishments whatever, other or more considerable than those which are at present or

may hereafter be levied on national vessels on entry, during their stay in such ports, or on quitting the same.

II.—All the productions and other articles of commerce which may be legally imported or exported within the states of the High Contracting Parties, may be equally imported or exported by vessels belonging to either state. . .

III.—The intention of the High Contracting Parties being to admit of no distinction between the vessels of their respective states on account of their nation, as it regards the purchase of the products, or other articles of commerce imported in these vessels, there shall therefore be, in this respect, neither directly nor indirectly on the part of one or other of the High Contracting Parties, nor of any company, corporation, or agent acting on their behalf, or under their authority, any priority or preference for importations by national vessels.

IV.—All productions and other articles of commerce, without distinction of origin, imported direct from the ports or kingdom of Prussia, into those of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe by Prussian vessels, as well as those which shall be imported direct from the ports of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe, into those of the kingdom of Prussia by vessels of the Netherlands, and all products and other articles of commerce with distinction of origin, exported direct from the ports of Prussia for those of the Netherlands in Europe, to those of Prussia in Prussian vessels, shall pay in the respective ports no other or higher duties than if the importation or exportation had taken place in national vessels.

The bounties, drawbacks, or other advantages of this nature granted in the states of one of the High Contracting Parties, on the importation or exportation by national vessels, shall be equally granted when the direct importation or exportation between the ports of the two countries is made by the vessels of the other state.

V. If one of the High Contracting Parties should hereafter grant to another state any particular advantage, as it regards navigation, the said advantage shall equally be enjoyed by the other party, which shall enjoy it gratuitously, if the concession is gratuitous, or for a compensation if the concession is conditional.

VI. All these stipulations apply to navigation by river, as well as by sea. Those vessels shall be considered as Netherland or Prussian vessels which are acknowledged as such in the states to which they belong, conformably to the laws and regulations in force; it being understood that the captains of sea-going vessels must always prove their nationality by documents granted in the prescribed forms, and signed by the appointed authorities of the country to which the ship belongs, and the masters of Rhenish vessels by the production of their licence which shall have been furnished them in virtue of the 42d Article of the Convention of Mayence, of the 31st of March, 1831.

VII. With a view to promote the extension of the commerce and navigation

of the Rhine, the High Contracting Parties have agreed, with reference to the navigation dues of this river, to the following conditions :

- A. His Majesty the King of Prussia consents to admit Netherland vessels to participate in all the advantages granted on the Prussian portion of the Rhine to Prussian vessels, and to those which are assimilated to them. Consequently—
 - I. The cargoes of Netherland vessels shall enjoy an entire freedom from the duties fixed by the tariff, and annexed to the Convention of Mayence of the 31st of March, 1831 :
 - a. For the exportation of Prussia, ascending or descending, of all indigenous articles, or those which having paid an import duty, are entitled to free circulation.
 - b. For the conveyance of all objects whatever, from one Prussian port on the Rhine to another.
 - c. For the importation of articles of foreign growth on any part of the Rhine belonging to Prussia, destined for consumption, whether coming direct from abroad, or arriving under bond of one of the states belonging to the German association of custom-houses.
 - d. For the conveyance of articles not reckoned foreign, entitled to free circulation, and shipped either from a Prussian port above Coblenz, or one of the ports of the Rhine, or its tributaries situated in the kingdoms of Bavaria and Würtemberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden and of Hesse, or the territory of the free town of Frankfurt, and intended for importation into any Prussian port of the Rhine, or for transit by this river towards the Netherlands.
 - e. For conveyance of merchandize in transit by the territory of the union of custom-houses, when such merchandize imported by land on the right bank of the Rhine are exported by this river ; or if imported by the Rhine, are despatched by land on the right bank of the river.
 - II. Netherland boatmen shall participate in the freedom from the inspection duty, fixed by the tariff B., annexed to the Convention of Mayence of the 21st of March, 1831, for the internal navigation between Coblenz and Emmerich, not passing beyond one or other of these offices.
 - III. Finally, these boatmen, in case of direct transit, shall not be obliged to pay the navigation dues to the different offices, for collection established on the Rhine in virtue of the Convention of Mayence aforesaid, but shall be allowed to discharge the whole of these dues, in descending, for the seven offices from Coblenz to the Wesel, at Coblenz ; and, on ascending, for the eight offices between Emmerich and Coblenz, at Emmerich.
 - B. In compensation for these stipulations so favourable to the commerce and navigation of the Netherlands, His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, grants—
 1. Entire freedom from the duties pointed out in tariff C. annexed to the Convention of Mayence of 31st of March, 1821, for all articles without distinction of growth imported, when descending the Rhine in Prussian vessels, and intended to be landed in some port of the Netherlands, whether for consumption or in bond.
 2. A diminution of one half the navigation dues for all articles, whether of free circulation or in bond, without distinction of place, or growth, or of destination, laden in a port of the Netherlands, to be exported by Prussian vessels ascending the Rhine.
 3. Freedom for Prussian vessels from the inspection duty above mentioned (II.) for the internal navigation between Lobith, Krimpen, and Gorcum, provided they do not pass beyond either of these points.
- The High Contracting Parties further engage, mutually, to admit the vessels of the other country, as well as their cargoes, to the exemptions or abatements with respect to the duties of navigation, as well as any other advantages that they may hereafter grant to national vessels or their cargoes. The boatmen of each of the two states may carry on the internal navigation between the different places on the water communication of the Rhine belonging to the other, without being subject to a heavier licence duty than that to which national boatmen are subject.

VIII.—To avoid as far as possible, any thing that might impede the navigation of the Rhine, the High Contracting Parties will mutually apply themselves to the simplification, as far as practicable, of the formalities prescribed by their custom-house laws and regulations.

IX.—The High Contracting Parties will immediately concert together the application of the 53d article of the convention of Mayence of the 31st March, 1831, so far as regards the concessions required for the establishment of steam-boats for the conveyance of passengers and their baggage or carriages, or even merchandize to carry on a regular communication between two or more places belonging to their respective states, as well as to the measures to be taken in conformity with article 63 of the said convention to favour and protect the navigation of the Rhine by steam, and to ensure to commerce all the benefits pertaining to this mode of communication.

They shall establish in this respect the principle of a perfect reciprocity, and admit of competition to the extent required.

X.—The High Contracting Parties will continue to devote their attention and their cares to the improvement and maintenance of the high-roads between their respective states, and generally to facilitate the means of communication.

In case the High Contracting Parties should come to an understanding relative to the establishment of a railway to pass the frontier between the two states, and for carrying on the conveyance by this road, this undertaking shall be admitted to all the benefits without distinction which they have granted or may hereafter grant to any undertaking of the like nature also intended to cross the frontiers.

XI.—The High Contracting Parties, being desirous and sincerely anxious to come to further arrangements for the purpose of facilitating and giving the utmost activity to commercial relation, and to the interchange of productions between their states, reserve to themselves the power of opening future negotiations for this purpose, at a period to be hereafter agreed upon. Meanwhile, the High Contracting Parties bind themselves for a period of one year from the date of signing the present treaty :

1. Not to impose any prohibitions of import or export upon the importations and exportations of the other country which should not attach to productions of the same class from a third country.
2. Not to burden the reciprocal imports or exports with any different or heavier duties or charges whatever than those which the tariff in force applies generally, without distinction of the country from whence they come, or that for which they are destined.
3. To entitle their subjects reciprocally to participate in any bounties, drawbacks, or other advantages of this nature which may be generally allowed in their states upon certain articles of importation or exportation without distinction of country, of growth, or of destination.

XII.—The High Contracting Parties declare the present concessions are to be considered granted on both parts as having been stipulated to serve upon the

whole as equivalents for the advantages acquired by the said treaty, and to have consented to the said concessions only as a return for these advantages.

XIII.—The present treaty shall be put in force in all its articles within fifteen days after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force till the end of the year 1841; and if, six months before the expiration of this period, neither of the contracting parties announces by an official declaration its intention to terminate its effect, the treaty shall continue in force for a year longer; and so on from year to year.

In confirmation whereof the said Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their respective seals thereto.

Berlin, 3d of June, 1838.

(L.S.) F. H. G. de SCHERFF, (L.S.) ERNEST MICHAELIS,
J. J. ROCHUSSEN, CH. LUD. WINDHORN,
FRED. G. WESTPHAL.

Prussia has entered into treaties of reciprocity with the United States, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Hanse Towns, the Netherlands, Greece, and Mexico. But not with France, Spain, or Portugal, the vessels of which are subjected to the payment of higher port charges.

The first treaty of amity and commerce, between the United States and Prussia, was negotiated at Paris, in 1785, by Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Adams. It was renewed in 1799, at Berlin, by Mr. John Quincy Adams, the American envoy at that court, and was limited in its duration to ten years, from 1800; or should either of the parties be engaged in a war at the expiration of that term, then its duration was extended to the conclusion of a peace. It expired at the general peace in Europe, in 1815. A new treaty was concluded at Washington, in 1829. By the former treaties American and Prussian vessels were reciprocally allowed to carry the goods which were the produce of their respective nations. By the latter treaty the transport of the productions of their own, or of any other country, is allowed.

The commercial relations of Prussia with Russia are in a very unsatisfactory state; the latter restricting or prohibiting almost every production and manufacture of the former, and imposing an export duty on the timber and other articles which pass in transit by the rivers flowing from Russia through Poland into Prussia and to the Baltic. A natural consequence is the contraband trade to a very great extent which is carried on from Prussia and Saxony, chiefly by the Polish-Jews, into Russia.

CUSTOMS UNION TARIFF.

THE tariff of Prussia, as modified in 1819, with some slight alterations, was extended to the other states of the League under the specious liberality of no foreign commodity being prohibited—and laying down as a principle the maximum duty at ten per cent *ad valorem*,—but, in order to prevent the vexation of pre-emption to the customs on account of the value of goods, the duty to be levied by weight.

This simple mode of imposing duties constituting an unjust and unequal proportion between the weight and the value of commodities,

The regulations of the Union declare, “That the advantages enjoyed by the inhabitants of the states of the Union might be extended in reciprocity, according to circumstances, to foreign countries; while, on the contrary, disadvantageous restrictions imposed on the commerce of the Union by foreign states, would be retaliated upon by judicious measures to be adopted for that purpose:” also, “that the tariff of the Union may be rectified every three years, and published for the next three years, eight weeks before the commencement of the first year. Alterations in the rates of certain duties or items in the tariff to be made, if necessary, once a year, and to be published eight weeks before the 1st of January, on which day such alteration to be in force.”

Article XXXIII. of the Convention of the Union provides “That a meeting of plenipotentiaries of the respective states are to meet in June, each year, to settle accounts, and to agree in any change or modification of duties.”

Thus all the provisions for an alteration in the tariff have been retained. It therefore remains for other countries to reciprocate with Germany for an interchange of their respective productions and fabrics.

GENERAL TARIFF.

SECTION I.—Articles which are not subject to any duty, entirely free.

1. Trees for planting, and vines.
2. Beehives with live bees.
3. Blood of slaughtered cattle, as well fluid as dry.
4. Brandy wash.
5. Dung, animal, also other manure, as buck-ashes, lime-ashes, horn-shavings, bone-scum, sugar-bakers' clay, dung salt; the latter only by particular permits, and under control for use.
6. Eggs.
7. Earths and ores which are not by name rated with duties, as bole, pumice, blood-stone, manganese, gypsum, loam, marl, sand, emery, heavy spar in crystallized pieces, common potter's clay and pipe-clay, trepoly, fuller's earth, &c. &c.
8. The produce of agriculture and breeding of cattle, of any single estate crossed by the borders.

9. Fresh fish and crawfish.
10. Grass, fodder, and hay.
11. Fresh garden produce, as flowers, vegetables and herbs, potatoes and turnips, eatable roots, &c. ; also fresh madder roots, and agaric, raw as it comes from the trees, also, undried chicory ; the latter with exceptions when destined to certain frontiers.
12. Poultry and small game of all sorts.
13. Varnish and potter's ore.
14. Gold and silver coined, in bars, or in pieces, with exception of foreign small coin containing silver.
15. Domestic implements and goods which have been used, worn clothes and linen, tools which have been used, and brought for personal use, also new clothes and linen if for setting up housekeeping.
16. Wood (for burning and timber, and osiers) which is transported by land, and not intended for a wood depot for shipping, brushwood and brooms of the same.
17. Clothes and linen which travellers, carriers, and navigators have for their own use ; also tools of travelling mechanics, patterns and pattern cards which commercial travellers carry with them, also the carriages and vessels which carriers and navigators have with them for conveyance of passengers and goods, ships' stores which have been used, travelling apparatus and articles of provision to be consumed in travelling.
18. Peat or tan-cake (soaked tan for fuel).
19. Milk.
20. Fruit, fresh, excepting destined for particular frontiers.
21. Paper shavings (waste), paper written on (deeds, waste-paper).
22. Seeds of forest woods.
23. Shave-grass, rushes and reeds.
24. Wool-shearings (the waste in cloth-shearing), also flock-wool (the waste in spinning), and shreds of cloth (waste in weaving).
25. Stones, hewn or unhewn, quarry, lime, slates, tiles, and bricks, transported by land, and not intended for a depot for shipping, mill-stones, and coarse polishing and grinding stones in the same manner, except when destined to certain specified borders.
26. Straw, hay, and chopped straw.
27. Animals, all live, which are not mentioned in tariff.
28. Peat and turf.
29. Grounds and husks.

SECTION II.—Articles which are subject to a duty inwards or outwards.

Fifteen silver groschen or half a Prussian dollar for the zoll-centner, or 52½ kreuzer at the 24½ gulden standard, for the customs gross weight, is the general duty levied on the importation of goods, and no further customs duty on goods entered for consumption in the country, nor on goods which are re-exported.

To this general duty, exceptions apply to all articles, which are either, as above, duty free, or which are

- (a) Liable to a lower or higher entrance duty than half a dollar per Prussian cwt. or 50 kreuzers per customs cwt., or
- (b) Liable to an export duty.

These articles are enumerated in the following tariff.

TARIFF of the Import and Export Duties of the Germanic Union of Customs, translated and arranged in Alphabetical Order.

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per cent.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	ANIMALS, living.								
	a. Horses, mules, asses	each	1 10	....	2 20	....	0 4 0		
	b. Oxen, steers	do.	5 0	....	8 45	....	0 15 0		
	<i>Note.</i> —Horses and other animals are duty free when they are reported as drawing merchandize belonging to stages or other waggons, or the horses of travellers mounted by themselves. Foals following their dams are free.								
	c. Cows	do.	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 0 0		
	d. Heifers	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0		
	e. Pigs, except sucking pigs ...	do.							
	1. Fat	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	2. Lean	do.	0 20	....	1 10	....	0 2 0		
	f. Sheep	do.	0 15	....	0 52½	....	0 1 6		
	g. Other cattle, goats, small pigs, calves	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
	<i>Note.</i> —(On the frontier line from Ober-Wiesenthal in Saxony, to Schusteininsel in Baden, lean oxen, bulls, cows, and heifers, for fattening and not for sale, are allowed to be introduced with proper certificates, at one fourth of the above duty.								
2	Brush and Sievemakers' Wares.								
	a. Coarse, bound with wood or iron, unpolished	1 centner	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0		
	b. Fine, with other materials (the costly metals, alone or mixed with bronze, mother-of-pearl, pearls, corals or stones, excepted), also sieve bottoms, and horsehair	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0		20 in hhds and cases
3	Calendars (almanacs).								
	a. Those intended for the interior to be tariffed according to the special stamp law								
	b. Those passing in transit to pay half the stamp duty, or 52½ kr. per 100; their re-export must be enrolled.								
4	Candles, tallow, wax, sperm	do.	4 0	....	7 0	....	0 12 0		16 in cases
5	Cards or tassels	do.	free.	0 5	free.	0 17½	free.	0 0 6	
6	Clothes, new made, also worn clothes, and linen, when meant for sale	do.	110 0	....	192 30	....	16 10 0		20 in cases 11 in baskets 4 in bales
7	Coals	do.	0 1½	....	0 4½	....	0 0 1½		
	No. 1. By the Prussian frontier and by the Elbe	do.	0 0½	....	....	....	0 0 0½		
	2. By the Baden frontier above Kehl and by the Bavarian on the right bank of the Rhine .	do.	....	....	0 1	....	0 0 0½		
8	Copper and Brasses.								
	a. Melted, hammered, rolled, boilers or copper pans, also hammered tin, roof plates, common and plated wire, polished, rolled, and plated sheets and tinned wares	do.	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0		13 in casks and cases 6 in baskets 0 in bales
	b. Copper goods, kettles, stoves, &c., goods of brass, yellow and bell metal, girdlers' and needlemakers' wares (not								

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per cent- ner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	mixed with the precious metals) lackered, copper, and brass wares.....	1 centner	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	Idem
	<i>Note.</i> —On raw brass, raw or black copper, rose copper, waste brass and copper, old bells, filings, copper and brass money (on special licence) for melting, the general duty payable is 15 sil. gr.....								
9	Corn, vegetables, seeds, and ber- ries.								
	a. corn and vegetables, such as wheat, spelt, barley, malt, oats, buckwheat, rye, beans, peas, millet, lentils, vetches.	1 Pr. sch. 1 Bvn. schfl.	0 5 0 20	....	17½ 1 10	....	0 0 6 0 2 0		
A.	<i>Note 1.</i> —On the right bank of the Rhine in Bavaria the im- port duty is levied according to Appendix A; the export duty according to Appendix B.								
B.	<i>Note 2.</i> —On the Saxo-Bohemian frontier the following duties on land-conveyed corn, &c., are levied:								
	Wheat or spelt	1 Drsdn. } schfl. }	0 1,5-6	....	....	....	0 0 2½		
	Rye, beans, peas, millet, lentils, and vetches.....	do.	0 1½	....	....	....	0 0 1½		
	Barley	do.	0 1	....	....	....	0 0 1½		
	Oats and buckwheat.....	do.	0 7-12	....	....	....	0 0 0½		
	<i>Note 3.</i> —Oats in quantity under a Prussian scheffel, or two Bavaria metzen, and other corn under half a Prussian scheffel or one Bavaria metzen is free.								
	b. Seeds and befrics:								
	1. Caraway and coriander	1 centner	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	2. Oilseed as hempseed, lin- seed, sesame-seed, rape, turnip seed	do.	0 1½	....	0 4½	....	0 0 1½		
	3. Clover-seeds, and all other unenumerated seeds	1 scheffel	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
	Juniper-berries, &c.	1 Bav. sch.	0 20	....	1 10	....	0 2 0		
	<i>Note.</i> For a Prussian scheffel of clover-seed 89 lbs. (sack in- cluded), and for a Bavarian scheffel 360 lbs. are reckoned.	....	0 20	....	1 10	....	0 2 0		
10	Cotton and Cotton Manufactures.								
	a. Raw cotton.....	1 centner	free	0 15	free	0 52½	....	0 1 6	
	b. Cotton yarn.								
	1. Unbleached 1 and 2 thread, wadding.....	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	18 in bhd's and chests 13 in bas- kets 7 in bales.
	2. Unbleached 3 and more threads, twisted, bleached, or coloured.....	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....
	c. Cotton, or cotton and flax goods, without mixture of silk or wool, as piece goods and hosiery, bobbinet, lace, buttons, embroidery, and fancy goods, spun and tress- ed, with tinsel; and all cot- tons, without mixture of silk, wool, iron, glass, wood, lea- ther, brass steel, or other material.....	do.	50 0	....	87 30	....	7 10 0	....
11	Drugs, Apothecaries' and Dry- saltery Wares.								
	a. Chemical preparations for medicine, or manufactures, essential and other oils, acids, painters', cleaners', and ar- tists' colours and inks, pen- cils, wafers, court-plaster, sealing wax, and all other								

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	articles of drugs, and dyo-stuffs; except the following:.....	centner	3 10	....	5 50	....	0 10 0	....	16 in bhds. and cases 9 in baskets 6 in bales
	b. Alum.....	do.	1 10	....	2 20	....	0 4 0	....	11 in bhds 6 in cases
	c. White-lead, pure or impure.	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....
	d. Minium, smalts, cleaned and rough soda (mineral alkali), blue vitriol, vitriol and copperas mixed, white vitriol....	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0	....
	e. Green copperas.....	do.	0 7½	....	0 20½	....	0 0 9	....
	f. Yellow, green, and red earth, red-brown drawing-chalk, ochre, red stone, umber, waste from saltpetre and muriatic acid, sulphuric acid & alkalis, & raw castine in pieces	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6	....
	g. 1. Gall apples, cross berries, curcuma, quercitron, safflower, wood, sumach.....	do.	0 5	0 5	0 17½	0 17½	0 0 6	0 0 6	
	2. Madders.....	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6	....
	3. Valonia.....	do.	0 2½	0 2½	0 8½	0 8½	0 0 3	0 0 3	
	h. Dyewoods, in pieces, or rasped.	do.	0 5	0 5	0 17½	0 17½	0 0 6	0 0 6	
	i. Cork wood, punk wood, cedar, and box wood.....	do.	0 5	0 5	0 17½	0 17½	0 0 6	0 0 6	
	k. Potashes, cream of tartar ..	do.	0 7½	....	0 26¼	....	0 0 9	....
	l. Mineral waters, in bottles or jars.....	do.	0 7½	....	0 26¼	....	0 0 9	....
	m. Saltpetre, pure and impure, and Natron.....	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6	....
	n. Muriatic and sulphuric acid	do.	1 10	....	2 20	....	0 4 0	....	23 in cases 9 in casks
	o. Brimstone.....	do.	0 2½	....	0 8½	....	0 0 3	....
	p. Turpentine and oil of turpentine.....	do.	0 10	....	0 35	....	0 1 0	....
	Raw specimens of the mineral, animal, and vegetable kingdoms, for manufactures and medicine, which are not rated at higher or lower duties, or otherwise mentioned, and non-European furniture woods pay the common import duty of ¼ thal. per centnr.								
12	Earthen, Clay, and Porcelain Ware.								
	a. Porcelain clay for manufacture.....	do.	free	0 15	free	0 52½	fre. ⁹	0 1 6	
	b. Common pottery, tiles, crucibles.....	do.	0 10	....	0 35	....	0 1 0	....
	c. One-coloured or white earthenware and pipes.....	do.	5 0	....	8 45	....	0 15 0	....
	d. Painted, printed, gold or silvered earthenware.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	22 in cases 13 in baskets
	e. White porcelain.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	....	....
	f. Coloured porcel in. or white with coloured stripes, painted or gilt.....	do.	25 0	....	43 45	....	3 15 0	....	Idem
	g. Earthenware, of all other sorts and white porcelain, enamelled with the common metals	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	Idem
	h. The same enamelled with gold, silver, platina, similor, and other fine metals, and other porcelain, ornamented, common or precious metals.	do.	50 0	....	87 30	....	7 10 0	....	Idem
13	Flax, tow, hemp, and oakum ..	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6	....
14	Food: viz., Articles of Consumption, Drinks, Eatables, &c.								
	a. Beer and mead of all sorts, in casks.....	do.	2 15	....	4 22½	....	0 7 6	....
	b. Brandy of all sorts, arrack rum, cognac, and prepared spirits.....	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	26 in chests 16 in sacks 11 in barrels Idem
	c. Vinegar of all sorts in barrels	do.	1 10	....	2 20	....	0 4 0	....
	d. Beer and vinegar in bottles and jars.....	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	Idem
	e. Oil in bottles or jars.....	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	Idem
	f. Wine, most, and cider	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....	Idem

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	<i>g.</i> Butter	1 centner	3 20	....	6 25	....	0 11 0	....	16 in barrels & pots
	<i>Note 1</i> —Fresh, unsalted butter, going by the line of Lindau to Hemmenhofen	do.	....	....	1 45	....	0 3 0	....
	<i>2.</i> —Single lumps not weighing more than 3lbs. .. Free	do.							
	<i>h.</i> Meat, fresh, salted, smoked also unmelted fat, bacon, sausages, and game.....	do.	2 0	....	3 20	....	0 6 0	....	16 in casks and cases 9 in basket 6 in bales
	<i>i.</i> Fruit, southern fruits and leaves, and fresh oranges, citrons, lemons, Seville oranges, pomegranates, &c....	do.	2 0	....	3 20	....	0 6 0	....
	Or at the option of the owner, per 100— 20 silver groschen, or 1 fl. 10 kr. Damaged fruit pays no duty if destroyed in the presence of the officer. Dried or preserved dates, figs, chestnuts, currants, almonds, peach-kernels, raisins, laurels and laurel-leaves, oranges, and orange-peel	do.	4 0	....	7 0	....	0 12 0	....	13 in casks 16 in chests 13 in baskets 6 in bales
	<i>k.</i> Spices, as galanga, ginger, cardamums, cubebs, nutmegs, mace, cloves, pepper, pimento, saffron, aniseed, vanilla, cinnamon, cassia, cinnamon flowers	do.	6 15	....	11 22½	....	0 19 6	....
	<i>l.</i> Herrings	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0	....	16 in cases 16 in casks 13 in baskets 4 in bales
	<i>m.</i> Coffee, & substitutes for coffee	do.	6 15	....	11 22½	....	0 19 6	....
	<i>n.</i> 1. Cocoa in beans.....	do.	6 15	....	11 22½	....	0 19 6	....	13 in casks with heavy staves, or in cases 10 in other casks 9 in baskets 4 in bales.
	2. Cocoa in cakes, chocolate, and substitutes for cocoa	do.	11 0	....	19 15	....	1 13 0	....
	<i>o.</i> Cheese of all sorts.....	do.	3 20	....	6 25	....	0 11 0	....	20 in casks and cases 13 in baskets 6 in bales 20 in cases above 1 cwt 16 under 1 cwt. 11 in casks 8 in barrels 6 in bales
	<i>p.</i> Sweetmeats, sugar-work, confectionary of all sorts, fruits and spices in sugar or vinegar, caviar, sage, & their substitutes; olives, pastes, prepared mustard, and soups	do.	11 0	....	5	....	1 13 0	....
	<i>q.</i> Macaroni vermicelli, or other farinaceous preparations in flour, or otherwise, of corn or vegetables, and shelled grain, as pearl barley groats, &c.	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	12 in casks, chests, and baskets, 6 in bales
	<i>Note 1.</i> —Common rye-meal, on entrance by land on the Saxon line towards Bohemia	do.	0 7½	....	....	....	0 0 9	....
	2. Common rye-bread on the same line.....	do.	0 5	....	....	....	0 0 6	....
	<i>r.</i> Muscles, and all sea shellfish, oysters, crabs, turtles, &c....	do.	4 0	....	7 0	....	0 12 0	....

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Taro in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	s. Rice	1 centner	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	13 in casks 4 in bales
	t. Salt (refined and rock salt): entry prohibited,—on transit, duty to be specially settled.								
	u. Syrup.....	do.	4 0	....	7 0	....	0 12 0	....	11 in casks
	v. Tobacco.....	do.							
	1. Tobacco-leaves, unmanufactured, and stems.....	do.	5 15	....	9 37½	....	0 16 6	....	12 in casks & canisters 9 in baskets 4 in bales
	2. Manufactured, smoking-tobacco in rolls, rolled or cut, cigars, snuff, and rasp tobacco, and tobacco dust	do.	11 0	....	19 15	....	1 13 0	....	16 in casks 13 in baskets 6 in bales 24 lb. on cigars additional, when in cases, & 12 lbs. when in small baskets
	w. Tea.....	do.	11 0	....	19 15	....	1 13 0	....	23 in chests
	x. Sugar	do.							
	1. Lump and mould, candy, broken and crushed white sugar.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	14 in casks with heavy oak staves 10 in other cases, 13 in cases
	2. Raw sugar and sugar powders.....	do.	9 0	....	15 45	....	1 7 0	....	13 in casks with heavy staves, 10 in others, 16 in cases above 8 cwt., 13 under 8 cwt. 10 in foreign canisters, 7 in alder baskets, 6 in bales.
	3. Lumps for home refining, under special stipulations and control	do.	5 15	....	9 37½	....	0 16 6	....	A. No. 1.
	4. Raw sugar for the same purpose, and under same control	do.	5 0	....	8 45	....	0 15 0	....	A. No. 2.
15	Furs (prepared furs), as skins, caps, gloves, coverings, fur linings, fur mufti, &c.....	do.	22 0	....	38 30	....	3 6 0	....	16 in casks 20 in cases 6 in bales
	— sheep-skins prepared, but not garnished.....	do.	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0	....	13 in casks 6 in bales
16	Glass and Glass Wares.								
	a. Green hollow glass (bottles, &c.)	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0	....
	Note.—1 centner of loose packed glass to be reckoned=								
	5½ Prussian.....								
	6½ Old Bavarian ...								
	4½ Rhenish Bavarian } cubic feet.								
	b. White hollow glass, unornamented, uncut, with polished stoppers, bottoms, and brims; window and table glass, without distinction of colour.....	do.	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0	....	23 in casks and cases 13 in baskets and crates
	c. Pressed, cut, carved, ornamented, painted, gilded, massive and melted glass, chandelier drops, knobs, pearls, &c.....	do.	6 0	....	10 30	....	0 18 0	....	Idem
	d. Mirrors.								
	1. Not above 288 Prussian, 333 Bavarian, or 245 Rhine Bavarian square inches.								
	a. Melted, mounted, or not mounted: viz.—								

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.			
			Import.		Export.		Import.					
			r.d.	gr.	r.d.	gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	<i>aa.</i> Mirrors not above 144 Prussian square inches.....	each	6	0	....		10	30	....	0 18 0	17 in casks
	<i>bb.</i> — above 144, and up to 288 Prussian square inches.....	do.	8	0	....		14	0	....	1 4 0	17 in cases
	<i>B.</i> Blown, mounted or not mounted	do.	3	0	....		5	15	....	0 9 0	
	2. Mounted, or not, melted or blown, measuring— Sq. Pr. Old Ha. Rh. B.											
	from 288 to 576 or 666 or 490 sq. in.	do.	1	0	....		1	45	....	0 3 0	
	„ 576 to 1000 or 1150 or 888	do.	3	0	....		5	15	....	0 9 0	
	„ 1000 to 1400 or 1618 or 1242	do.	8	0	....		14	0	....	1 4 0	
	„ 1400 to 1900 or 2196 or 1684	do.	20	0	....		34	0	....	3 0 0	
	„ 1900 sq. Pr. inches.....	do.	30	0	....		52	30	....	4 10 0	
	<i>c.</i> Glass-ware mounted with common metals, and others not attached, also woven materials mirrors not above 288 Pr. square inches.....	do.	10	0	....		17	30	....	1 10 0	20 in casks and cases 13 in baskets
	<i>Note.</i> —Mirrors of large size pay, without regard to the frame, the duties as above, measuring the glass; if import duty is lower than 10 r. d., or 17 fl. 30 kr., per centner; the latter rate is to be levied.											
17	Gunpowder.....	1 centner	2	0	....		3	30	....	0 6 0	13 in casks
18	Hides, skins, and hair.....											
	<i>a.</i> Raw, green, salted, dried hides and skins, for leather, also raw horsehair	do.	free		1	20	free	2	55	free	0 5 6	13 in casks and cases 6 in bales
	<i>b.</i> Skins for fur-work, lamb skins, ukrain and skins	do.	0	20	....		1	10	....	0 2 0	
	<i>c.</i> Hare and rabbit skins.....	do.	free		0	15	free	0	53½	free		
	<i>d.</i> Cow-hair	do.	free		0	5	free	0	17½	free		
19	Hops.....	do.	2	15	....		4	22½	....	0 7 6	
20	Instruments, astronomical, chirurgic, mathematical, mechanical, musical, optical, physical, without reference to the materials of which made	do.	6	0	....		10	30	....	0 18 0	23 in casks and cases 9 in bales
21	Iron and Steel.											
	<i>a.</i> Raw iron of all sorts, broken iron, and iron filings.....	do.	free		0	7½	free	0	26½	free	0 0 9	
	<i>b.</i> Hammered iron in bars or rails; also raw, cast, and refined steel.....	do.	1	0	....		1	45	....	0 3 0	
	<i>Note.</i> —On raw steel seaward, from the Russian frontier to the mouth of the Vistula the general import duty of ½ thaler.											
	<i>c.</i> All hammered iron manufactured for fine drawing and cutting, iron plates and sheets, anchors and anchor chains.....	do.	3	0	....		5	15	....	0 9 0	10 in casks and cases 6 in baskets 4 in bales
	<i>d.</i> Tin plates and iron wire....	do.	4	0	....		7	0	....	0 12 0	Idem
	<i>e.</i> Iron Wares:—											
	1. Rough cast wares, stoves, plates, rails	do.	1	0	....		1	45	....	0 3 0	
	2. Common cast or hammered iron, iron and steel plates, steel and iron wire, or iron mounted on wood, and such as are tinned but not polished, axes, sword-blades, files, hammers, hatchets, hinges, screws,											

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 2½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.			
			Import.		Export.		Import.			Export.		
			r.d.	gr.	r.d.	gr.	fl.	kr.		fl.	kr.	£ s. d.
	coffee-roasters and mills, chains, machines, nails, spits, shovels, locks, coarse buckles and rings (unpolished), vices, scythes, sockets, chisels, clothiers' and tailors' sheers, forceps, &c.	1 centner	6	0	....		10	30	....	0 18 0	....	Idem
	3. Fine, cast, polished steel or iron, or the same mounted on or with wood, horn, bone, tanned leather, copper, brass, tin (polished), or with other not precious metals, such as fine castings, knives, sewing and knitting needles, scissors, spatulae, sword-polisher's work, lackered iron, and arms of all sorts.	do.	10	0	....		17	30	....	1 10 0	....	13 in cases and cases 6 in baskets 4 in bales
22	Lead.											
	a. Pig in blocks, moulds, and litharge of lead, silver, or gold.	do.	0	7½	....		0	26½	....	0 0 9		
	b. Coarse lead wares, as kettles, pipes, shot, plates, and milled lead.	do.	2	0	....		3	30	....	0 6 0	....	6 in hhds and cases
	c. Fine lead wares, as playthings, wholly or in part lead, and lackered wares. ...	do.	10	0		17	30	1 10 0	....		20 in hhds and cases 13 in baskets
23	Leather and Leather Wares.											
	a. Tanned leather, or kid leather, prepared hides, fallow leather, calf leather, saddler's leather, boot leather, red hides, chamois leather, tanned ditto, and parchment	do.	6	0	....		10	30	....	0 18 0	....	16 in cases and cases 13 in baskets 6 in bales
	b. Brussels and Danish glove leather, Cordovan, Morocco, and all coloured or lackered leather.	do.	8	0		14	30	1 4 0	....		Idem
	Exception.—Half-prepared goat and sheep skins for the use of leather dressers, are admitted, under control, at the common duty of ¼ r.d.											
	c. Coarse shoemakers' saddlers', trunk makers' wares, bellows, carriage and harness leather work.	do.	10	0	....		17	30	....	1 10 0	....	Idem
	d. Fine leather wares of Cordovan, Morocco, Brussels, and Danish leather tanned, and chamois leather lackered, and parchment; saddlery and riding gear, with rings and buckles either of fine or mixed metals; gloves, and fine shoes of all sorts.	do.	22	0	....		38	30	....	3 6 0	....	20 in cases and cases 13 in baskets 6 in bales
24	Lime and gypsum, burnt.	4 Sheffels or 1 ton	0	5	....		0	17½	....	0 0 6		
	When used for manure, permission may be obtained for their entry duty free.											
25	Linen Yarn, and Linen Manufactures.											
	a. Raw yarn.	1 centner	0	5	....		0	17½	....	0 0 0		13 in cases 6 in bales
	b. Bleached or coloured yarn. ...	do.	1	0	....		1	45	....	0 3 0		
	c. Twist.	do.	2	0	....		3	30	....	0 6 0	....
	d. Gray packing-cloth and sail-cloth.	do.	0	20	....		1	10	....	0 2 0		
	e. Raw unfinished linens, twills and drills.	do.	2	0	....		3	30	....	0 6 0	....	Idem

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	<i>Exceptions.</i> —Raw unbleached linen, free:								
	<i>aa.</i> In Prussia, on the frontier line, from Leobachutz to Seidenberg, in Upper Lausitz, from Heiligenstadt to Nordhausen, and from Anholt to Minden and from Stahle to Herstelle in Westphalia, to bleaching-grounds, or to linen markets.								
	<i>bb.</i> In Saxony, on the frontier line, from Ortritz to Schandau, with licence.								
	<i>cc.</i> In Electoral Hesse, with licence to bleaching-grounds or linen-markets.								
	<i>f.</i> Bleached, coloured, printed, or finished linens, or made of bleached yarn, twillings, and drillings, raw and bleached table and towel linen, frocks, and new garments.....	1 centner.	11 0	....	10 15	....	1 13 0	....	13 in cases 9 in baskets 6 in bales
	<i>g</i> Tapes, cambrics, borders, fringes, gauze, cambrics, laces, cords, stockings, spun and pressed goods, with metal and linen threads, or with iron, glass, wood, leather, bronze, and steel	do.	22 0	....	38 30	....	3 6 0	....	18 in cases 13 in baskets 6 in bales
	<i>h</i> Twist lace	do.	55 0	....	96 15	....	8 5 0	....	23 in cases 11 in bales
20	Oil in Casks.....	do.	1 20	....	2 55	....	0 5 0		
	<i>Note 1.</i> Oil for manufactures admitted at the common rate ($\frac{1}{2}$ r.d. per centner) when 1 lb. per centner oil of turpentine is introduced.....								
	<i>2.</i> Oilcakes, made of the waste of manufactures of linseed, rapeseed, turnip-seed, &c....	do.	0 1	....	3 0½	....	0 0 1½		
27	Ores—iron and steel, minerals, plumbago, calamine, cobalt..	do.	free	0 5	free	0 17½	free	0 0 6	13 in hhds and cases 6 in barrels 4 in bales
	— the Bavarian, Saxon, Württemberg, and Baden frontier, iron-ore	do.	free	free	free	free	free	free	
28	Paper and Paper Wares.								
	<i>a.</i> Unpolished, ordinary, coarse, gray, half-white, printing, packing, & coarse card-paper	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0		
	<i>b.</i> All other sorts	do.	5 0	....	8 45	....	0 15 0	....	16 in cases 6 in bales
	Lithographed, printed, and milled paper, account paper, visiting-cards, &c., belong to the class <i>b.</i>								
	<i>c.</i> Paperhangings	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	16 in cases 13 in baskets 6 in bales
	<i>d.</i> Bookbinders' work on paper and paste-board, and coarse lackered goods of these materials	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0		
29	Playing-cards of all sorts, for home use, and subject to the stamp duty, and control.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0		
	<i>Note.</i> —When in transit the duty to be levied is 52½ kr. per centner.								
30	Rags and waste for paper-making linen, cotton, and woollen								

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 2½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21	raggs, waste paper, printed or written, old nets, tow and thread	1 centner	free	3 0	....	5 15	free	0 9 0	16 in casks 9 in bales
	Note—(Old fishing-nets, tow, and thread, on shipment in Prussian ports	do.	free	0 10	....	....	free	0 1 0	
	Silk and Silk Goods.								
	a. Coloured or bleached silk, or flocet's silk, twisted or not also silk spun from raw silk .	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....
	b. Silk goods, hosiery, shawls, ribbons, blonds, laces, petinets, gauze, threads, cords, silk buttons, net and knit silks, spun and striped silk wares with metal threads, silk, or mounted with iron, glass, wood, leather, brass, and steel, gold and silver stuffs, silks manufactured from silk waste (boure), or silk flocet	do.	110 0	....	192 30	....	16 10 0	....
32	c. All other goods in which besides silk or boure, other spun materials, as wool, hair, cotton, linen, &c. are mixed .	do.	55 0	....	96 15	....	8 5 0	....	20 in cases 11 in bales
	Small-ware (Quincallerie).								
33	Wares, wholly or in part of the precious metals, mixture of fine metals, bronze (gilt) mother of pearl, pearls, corals, stones prepared or mounted in the precious metals. Wares of the aforesaid materials, with alabaster, amber, ivory, fishbone, gypsum, glass, wood, horn, bone, cork, buck leather, marble, meerscham, common metals, mother of pearl, tortoise-shell, stones, &c.; fine perfumery in small bottles, and fancy articles, watches, pendules, clocks, lustres with bronze, gold or silver leaf, fine lacquered wares of metal or papier-maché, umbrellas and parasols, fans, artificial flowers, ornamental feathers, perukery, &c., all small-ware, not otherwise included under the Nos. 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 42 and 43 of this Tariff; woven wares of cotton, linen, silk, wool, mixed with iron, glass, wood, leather, bronze or steel, such as cloth or stuff caps with leather, buttons, woodwork, metal rattles, &c.	do.	50 0	....	87 30	....	7 10 0	....	20 in casks and cases 13 in baskets 9 in bales
	Soap.								
	a. Green, black, and smear soap	do.	1 0	....	1 45	....	0 3 0	....	13 in cases 6 in bales
	b. Common white	do.	3 10	....	5 50	....	0 10 0	....	16 in cases
	c. Fine in cakes, balls, boxes, jars, pots, &c.	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	0 1 10	....
34	Stones.								
	a. Broken and hewn stones of all sorts, mill, building, and whetstones, limestones, trap, tiles, bricks, by sea and by land, or when intended for shipment	per last, or 37½ centners	0 15	....	0 52½	....	0 1 6	....
	b. Goods of alabaster, marble, and talc, stones not precious								

(continued)

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Fare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	worked with precious metals, also cut stones, pearls, and corals, not set.	1 centner	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	16 in cases and casks
	<i>Note.</i> —Large marble works, statues, busts, and flintstones, fine mill and wheelstones, wares of serpentine stones, pay the common import duty (4 r. d. per centner).								
	2. Broken and hewn stones imported by the Lake of Constance, free.								
	3. Lithographic stones	each	....	0 1½	....	0 4½	....	0 0 1½	
35	Straw, Reed, and Bast wares.								
	a. Mats and foot covers of bast, straw, and reed.	1 centner	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
	b. Straw and bast woven goods common hats, coverings of unsplit straw, rushes, &c., un-	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0		20 in cases and casks
	garnished	do.	50 0	....	87 30	....	7 10 0		
	c. Fine bast and straw hats ...	do.	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 12 0		13 in cases and casks
36	Tallow (melted fat)	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
37	Tar, mineral and other, Pitch, &c.	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6		
38	Tin and Tin Wares.								
	a. Coarse tin-ware, as plates, dishes, spoons, kettles, pots, and other vessels.	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0		10 in cases and casks
	b. Fine, such as lackered tin-ware, playthings, &c.	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0		
	<i>Note.</i> —Tin in blocks, bars, &c. and old tin, pays the common import duty (½ r.d.)								13 in baskets and cases
39	Waste, from glass manufactures, glass shreds and breakage; from gold and silver work; from soap fabrics; tanneries; blood from slaughtered animals; liquid or hardened tendons, horns, and tips and chips, claws and bones, broken or whole	do.	free	0 15	free	0 52½	....	0 1 6	
40	Wax-cloth, Oil-cloth, &c.	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0		13 in cases and casks
	a. Coarse unprinted oil-cloth.	do.	5 0	....	8 45	....	0 15 0		
	b. All other sorts, wax-muslin, taffeties, painting cloth, &c.	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0		20 in cases
	c. Fine embossed oil cloth	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0		
41	Wood and Wood Ware.								
	a. Firewood by water carriage	{ 1 Pr k } { 1 Hv k }	0 2½	....	0 8	....	0 0 3		
	b. Building and usable wood by water-carriage or by land or shipment	{ 1 ships } { last } { 37½ } { centnr } { or by } { rafts, } { 75 cub. } { feet. }	1 10	....	2 20	....	0 4 0		
	1. Oak, elm, ash, cherry, pear, apple, and cornel								
	2. Beech, pine, fir, larch, poplar, and other woods: saws, stave, bars, fascines, palings, trellis wood, &c.	{ 1 ships } { last, or } { byraft } { 90 cub. } { feet. }	0 20	....	1 10	....	0 2 0		
	<i>Note.</i> —In the eastern provinces of Prussia.								
	aa. Mats.	each	1 10	....	....	....	0 4 0		
	bb. Bowsprits and yards.	do.	1 0	....	....	....	0 3 0		
	cc. Blocks and battens of hard wood.	6 B.	1 0	....	....	....	0 3 0		
	dd. Blocks of fir or pine	30 Prus.	1 0	....	....	....	0 3 0		
	ee. Planks, boards, laths, staves, bars, fascines, palings, trellises	{ 1 ships } { last. }	0 15	....	....	....	0 1 6		
	c. Wood bark for tanning and wood coals	1 centner	free	0 2½	....	....	free		
	d. Wood ashes	do.	do.	0 10	....	....	free		
	e. Wood furniture, cabinet, cooper, and household wares,								

(continued)

No	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 dollar standard; the dollar divided into 30 parts.		By the 24½ gilder standard.		Duty in English Money.		Tare in lbs. per centner.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			r.d. gr.	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	coloured, carved, lackered, polished, or mixed with iron, brass, or tanned leather; also fine basket wares.....	1 centner	3 0	....	5 15	....	0 9 0	....
	f. Fine wood-ware (worked) as Nurnberg wares of all sorts, cabinet, cut, chamber, meerschäum, and wood wares with common metal (not the precious, as bronze, mother-of-pearl, pearls, corals, or stones), wood-bronze wooden clocks, fine brass work, lead, or red pencil work.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	20 in casks and cases 13 in baskets 9 in bales
	g. Upholstery as coarses saddlery (see leather).....								
	h. Coarse cooperage wares used without iron hoops.....	do.	0 5	....	0 17½	....	0 0 6	....
	Note.—Coarse cooper's, upholsterer's, and all raw or only planed wooden wares, carts and wooden machines, and coarse used cooper wares with iron hoops, pay the common import duty (¾ rix-dollar).								
42	Wool and Woollen Goods, &c.								
	a. Sheep's wool, raw and combed.....	do.	free	2 0	free	3 30	free	0 6 0	16 in casks and cases 7 in bales
	b. Three or more fold twisted white woollen and camel yarn, also coloured yarn....	do.	8 0	....	14 0	....	1 4 0	....
	c. Woollen cloths and hosiery, cloths, shawls, felted goods, cords, buttonry, net and fancy woollens, and woollens mixed with iron, glass, wood, leather, bronze, and steel, also wild animals' hair, or wool with any materials except silk.....	do.	30 0	....	52 30	....	4 10 0	....
	d. Carpets (foot carpets) with wool or other animal hair, or with flax mixed.....	do.	20 0	....	35 0	....	3 0 0	....	20 in cases 7 in bales
	Note.—Single and double woollen yarn, and oil-cloths of horsehair as also coarse stuffs of calves' hair and tow, pay the common entry duty (¾ r.d.)								
43	Zink and Zink Wares.								
	a. Raw zink.....	do.	2 0	....	3 30	....	0 6 0	....	10 in casks and cases 6 in baskets
	b. Pewter ware, and coarse zink wares.....	do.	3 10	....	5 50	....	0 10 0	....
	c. Fine and lackered zink wares.....	do.	10 0	....	17 30	....	1 10 0	....	20 in cases and cases 13 in baskets

Note.—It may be remarked that in the foregoing tariff of import and export duties, *raw materials* required to be used in manufactures are admitted free, or at very moderate import duties, and that several of those raw articles which are admitted free pay an export duty. For example: cards and teasels import *free*, export duty 6d. per centner; porcelain clay, import free, export duty 1s. 6d.; hides, skins, and hair, import free, export duty 5s.; raw iron, import free, export duty 9d.; ores, import free, export duty 6d.; rags, import free, export duty 9s.; sheep's wool, import free, export duty 5s.

SECTION THIRD.

Duties payable on Goods passed in Transit through the States of the Commercial Union.

1. The articles mentioned in the First Section of the Tariff pay no duty on transit.
2. The articles which in the Second Section of the Tariff pay import or export duties, on one or both together, less than half a dollar, or $52\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzers per cwt., or which are rated according to measurement and number, shall pay for transit the amount of import and export duty.
3. The articles upon which the import and export duty, or both together, reach or exceed half a dollar, or $52\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzers per cwt., shall pay the said half-dollar, or $52\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzers. On cattle it shall be as follows:—

	r. d. l.		fl. kr.		s. d.
a. Horses, mules, and asses,	$1\frac{3}{4}$ each,	or	2 20	or	4 3
b. Oxen and bulls	1	„	1 45	„	3 0
c. Cows and heifers	$\frac{1}{2}$	„	0 $52\frac{1}{2}$	„	1 6
d. Pigs and sheep	$\frac{1}{6}$	„	0 $17\frac{1}{2}$	„	0 6

4. For the transit on particular roads or particular articles, exceptional higher or lower rates are established.

These exceptions are,—

1st.

On the transit of goods, which

- a. On the right of the Oder, seawards or landwards on the frontier line from Memel to Neu Berun (excluding the road by Neu Berun), proceeding in and through, and going out of a part of the frontiers of the Commercial Union: Also,
- b. Entering by the mouth of the Oder, or by the left of the Oder, or by the right of the Oder, seawards or landwards, over the frontier line from Memel to Neu Berun (excluding the road by Neu Berun) and thence exported,

There shall be levied,—

	r. d. gr.	fl. kr.	s. d.
1. On cotton goods, fine lead, brushbinders, iron, glass, and wooden wares; on pasteboard wares, fine soap, fine stone-wares, fine straw-work, porcelain, wax, and fine tin-wares, new clothes, fancy wares, bleached, coloured, or printed linen, and other linen goods; silk, silk and half-silk goods; woollen stuffs, hosiery, cloth, and felt goods.			
a. When exported through ports of the Baltic	4 0	7 0	12 0
b. By other roads	2 0	3 30	6 0
2. Cotton yarn and coloured woollen yarn	2 0	3 30	6 0
3. Refined sugars	1 10	2 20	4 0
4. Copper and brass, and wares of the same; spices, coffee, manufactured tobacco, sheep's wool).	1 0	1 45	3 0
5. Raw sugar and powder	0 20	1 10	2 0
6. Smalts, soda (mineral alkali), sulphuric acid, colophonium and Ex-European woods, muscles and shell-fish from the sea, dried, smoked, and salted fish (herrings excepted), sal ammoniac, antimony, and train-oil	0 10	0 35	1 0
7. Minium, green copperas, mineral waters in bottles and jars, coarse agate and marblework, as statues, busts, and chimney-pieces	0 5	0 $17\frac{1}{2}$	0 6
8. Salt, when such is imported through Dantzic, Memel, and Pillau, for account of the Royal Polish Salt Administration, under control of the Prussian Salt Administration, the Prussian last	3 0		

	r.d. gr.	fl. kr.	s. d.
9. Herrings	0 10	0 35	1 0

Note.—This duty will also be levied on exported herrings going by the mouth of the Oder, to or through Neu Berun.

10. Wheat and other grain, not especially enumerated under No. 9, of the tariff of import duties as beans, peas, lentils, millet, imported by the Vistula and the Niemen, and through the ports of Dantzic and Memel, as well as through Elbing and Königsberg, to be exported by Pillau, the Prussian scheffel

11. Rye, barley, and oats, entering by the said rivers, and exported by the said port, the Prussian scheffel

0 3	0 3½
0 2	0 2½

2.

On the aftermentioned articles, when imported

A. From the mouth of the Oder, or over the northern frontier line, between the Oder and the Rhine (excluding these rivers), and exported or going round by the frontier line between Neu Berun, in Silicia, and Scherding, and Thurn, in Bavaria, both places included.

B. Imported on the left side of the Rhine, landwards, and exported on the right side, without crossing the Oder, or when

C. Imported on the right side of the Rhine, excluding the roads mentioned in Section 1, and exported on crossing the Rhine,

The duty is,

On cotton goods (Part 2, art. 2 c), new clothes (18), leather and leather work (21), wool, and woollen yarn and goods (41)

1 0	1 45	3 0
-----	------	-----

Note.—When these goods are conveyed by the roads mentioned in the following section, the smaller duties there referred to are to be levied.

3.

On the transit through the afternamed districts and afternamed roads, the Transit Duty shall be regulated so as not to exceed the Import and Export Duty.

1. On Goods

- Which, on the left side of the Rhine, are imported and exported, or which
- Are imported on the Rhine, whether by hill or valley, or on the Moselle, within the jurisdiction of the Commercial League, and which are exported directly, or returned by the roads on the left banks of the Rhine.
- Or imported on the left side of the Rhine, northwards from Saarbrücken by land, and are exported over the S. frontier line, between Neuburg, on the Rhine, and Freilassing, in Bavaria (the place included), or returned, or which
- Are imported, over the N. frontier line, between the Rhine and the Elbe (both rivers excluded), and are exported, river-ways, from the ports of Mayence and Biebrich, or any port of the Maine, or returned:

10 s. gr. or 35 kr. per cwt., or 1s. English.

2. On Goods which

- Are imported and exported over the southern frontier line, from Saarbrücken to the Danube (both included).
- Introduced Rhine-ways, and exported from the ports of Mayence and Biebrich, from the Rhine ports on the other side, from the ports of the Maine and Neckar, over the frontier line of Freilassing to the Danube (all included).

4½ s. gr. or 15½ kr. per cwt., or 5½d. English.

3. On Goods, Rhine-ways, imported and exported, or returned from the ports of Mayence and Biebrich, or from the ports of the Maine beneath Miltenberg, over the southern frontier line between Neuburg on the line, and Freilassing (this place included).

2½ s. gr. or 10 kr. per cwt., or 3d. English.

4. On Cattle.

	sil. g.	kr.	d.
Horses, Mules, Asses, Oxen, Steers, Cows, and Heifers, at	$\frac{5}{6}$	3	or 1
Sucking animals, Pigs and Sheep	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	„ 0½

4.

On the transit of goods on roads which cross the territory of the Union, for short distances, and for which local relations require a lowering of the transit duty, when paid by horse-load, the superior authorities will arrange the necessary modifications.

SECTION FOURTH.

As to the Navigation Duties on the transport of goods on the Elbe, the Weser, the Rhine, and their confluent, the Moselle, the Maine, and the Neckar, reference must be had to the Acts of the Congress of Vienna, or to the arrangements made growing out of these Acts.

SECTION FIFTH.

General Arrangement.

I. The weights adopted as the basis of the Tariff, are the centner of the Great Duchies of Baden and Hesse, and the toll centner, which is divided into 100 lbs., of which

935 $\frac{422}{1000}$	= 1000 Prussian (Electoral Hesse) lbs.
1120	= 1000 Bavarian lbs.
2000	= 1000 Rheno-Bavarian kilogrammes.
955 $\frac{456}{1000}$	= 1000 Würtemberg lbs.
933 $\frac{673}{1000}$	= 1000 Saxon (Dresden) lbs.

The Toll—Pound.

14	= 15 Prussian (Electoral Hesse) lbs.
28	= 25 Bavarian lbs.
2	= 1 Rheno-Bavarian kilogrammes.
14	= 15 Würtemberg lbs.
14	= 15 Saxon (Dresden) lbs.

The Toll—centner.

36	= 35 Prussian (Electoral Hesse) cwt. of 110 lbs.
28	= 25 Bavarian cwt. of 100 lbs.
2	= 1 Rheno-Bavarian quintal of 50 kilogrammes.
36	= 37 Würtemberg cwt. of 104 lbs.
36	= 35 Saxon (Dresden) cwt. of 110 lbs.

II. When goods are accompanied by a control-permit, and leaded, there shall be paid for the permit,

2 s. gr. (1½ g. gr.) or 7 kreuzers, or 2½d.
Lead.....1 (¾ g. gr.) 3½ „ 1½d.

III. With respect to the Fair Dues (Messgebühren) the published Ordinances give the needful instructions.

Any additional imposts are prohibited.

(a) The duties must be levied either by the gross or the net weight.

The gross weight of goods is represented by their ordinary condition completely packed for transport, with such covers as are needful for their proper conservation.

The weight of such coverings and packages is understood to represent the *tare*.

When the covering necessary for protection and transport is one and the same as in the case of molasses, that covering is the *tare*.

The net weight is the weight after abstraction of the *tare*. The inner coverings for the security of goods, such as bottles, paper, packboards, twine, &c., are not to be deducted from the net weight, nor any foreign mixtures or impurities mingled with the wares.

- b. The duties shall be taken on the gross weight,
 - 1. On all packed goods in transit.
 - 2. On all goods remaining in the country when the duty does not amount to a gilder and 35 kreuzers.
 - 3. On all other goods where no allowance is made for *tare* in the tariff.
- c. On all goods not belonging to these classes, on which the duties are not levied on the gross the duties shall be levied on the net weight.
- d. For the settlement of the net weight, it must be observed—

- 1. The rule is that the allowance for the *tare* is according to the tariff rate.
- 2. If goods, for which there is a *tare* allowance in the tariff are in simple sacks of packing, or bag canvass, with reed, or straw, and similar materials, the *tare* allowed is to be 4 lbs. per cwt.

In the cases to which a higher *tare* than 4 lbs. per cwt. for goods in bales is allowed by the tariff, it is understood there is a double package. A higher *tare* on bales is only to be allowed when, in the judgment of the custom-house officers, the weight of the package exceeds that of ordinary packing-cloths.

- 3. It is at the option of the importer, where the tariff establishes a fixed rate, to have the real net weight ascertained by weighing the goods independently of the package.

On liquids, and other articles, when the net weight cannot be ascertained without inconvenience, the *tare* shall be taken according to the tariff.

- 4. In cases where there is an obvious difference from the ordinary *tare* in the nature of the packages, the custom-house officers are authorized to ascertain and admit the real *tare*.

- e. In cases where the transit of goods is through short distances (3d Part, Sec. IV.), and the lower tolls are paid, and when the weight is not ascertained, the right of weighing being reserved, there shall be calculated

An animal's load	3 cwt.
A hand-barrow load	2 "
A one-horse cart load	15 "
A two-horse cart load	24 "

And 12 cwt. for every additional horse-load.

IV. For all stuffs, not having silk in them, must be specified the raw mate-

rials of which they are composed, as cotton goods, linen goods, without mixture of wool. In cases where silk, or flax and silk, is mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, they may be declared as half-silk wares. Common woollen edges (*weber kanten*), selvages, listings (*lisières*), are included in the general classification.

V. When goods, liable to different duties, are comprised in the same package, the net weight of each sort must be declared. When this is not done, the bearer of the goods subject to a special revision must unpack the goods at the custom-house; or, when the unpacking is objected to, the declaration must be made in the custom-house document, and, at the place of destination, the duties will be levied on the whole weight, at the highest duties imposed on any portion of the contents.

Are excepted: glass, glass goods, instruments, porcelain, earthen and fancy wares, and all goods commonly so called, though found in the tariff under various heads, when the goods shall have a well-ascertained destination.

Should the declaration of the last article, as small wares (*kurze waaren*), (Tariff, Part II., No. 32), not have the effect of exposing them to the highest duties on such wares, the duties may be receivable, upon revision, when the importer makes special application for that purpose.

On goods intended for transit,

- a. So far as they are declared for a depot (warehouse, or public store), the transit duties may be levied in the said depot on their being forwarded thence.
- b. So far as they are declared for immediate transit, the settlement of the transit duty takes place at the office where imported, unless there are local reasons to the contrary, or where, by the direction of the goods being changed, an increase of duty is payable at the office, or at the place of export.
- c. On goods which pay no higher import duty than the common rate of half a dollar or $52\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzers per cwt., and which, under the 3d division, are not subject to a lower transit duty than the import or export duty, or both united; the duty is to be levied at the place of entry, unless, as under (b), local circumstances require a different arrangement.

VII. Goods which are more heavily taxed, or not comprised under the foregoing exception, and which are directed to a place where there is a principal custom-house, or head office, or other competent department, may be forwarded under a proper control document from the frontier, and the duties be paid on their arrival; and, if addressed to a depot, the duties may be collected when they are taken out of it.

VIII. (a) The under custom-houses of the first class may allow goods on which the duty does not exceed 5 dollars, or $8\frac{3}{4}$ guilders, or 15s., to be imported to any extent.

- b. Goods paying a transit duty cannot be admitted through such under custom-houses, when the amount imported at one time exceeds 50 dollars, or $87\frac{1}{2}$ guilders.—
7l. 10s.

EXPORT Duties on Wood in the Kingdom of Bavaria (exclusive of the Rhine Circle) and Württemberg by Land-carriage, also by Water-carriage on the Danube, the Inn and the Bodensee.

A R T I C L E S.	Outward Duty.	R E M A R K S.
WOOD :	ad valorem	(Rafen) rafters, means common building and ship timber, as timber in beams and sawed blocks of half to one foot diameter, masts 10 or 16 fathoms long, and of the above diameter.
(a) Common hard and soft.		Deals or planks, four to six inches thick. By posts is to be understood cut or squared wood to serve for fences, &c.
1. For building, and timber in beams and blocks, also rafters and spars uncut .	1 fl. value 6 kr.	
2. For building, and timber cut into cross-beams, laths, posts, rails, props, planks, boards, Schwertlingen, sashen, staves, cask-heads, felloes, wooden pipes, vine props, also osiers and hoops .	1 fl. value 3 kr.	Cross-beams (Rähmling) reo Rahmschenkel ; planks, or (Riegel) wood cut from two to four inches square, and of the length of planks. Schwärtlinge are the outside cuttings, or slabs, in sawing the trunk into planks. Felloes are hewn or cut wood, as the wheelwrights purchase it to make into wheel felloes. Bauschen means axletrees, Sturzbürden are axles of a larger sort ; they also mean the fascines and loads of wood which the countrymen gather in the woods and carry home. Borzen are partly the cut up roots, also the ends of raft-wood which are cut off in making the rafts even, and partly the knotty pieces that fall off in making up the large branches of trees.
3. Firewood of all sorts in logs, branches, Bauschen, Borzen splinters, sticks, Sturzbürden blocks and shavings	1 fl. value 3 kr.	
4. Ship - builders' wood of all sorts in trunks, spars, and crooked timber . .	1 fl. value 6 kr.	In order to render possible the rating the duties on different sorts of wood according to fathom measure, pieces or staves, the current value is taken from time to time according to the local prices at the places of introduction and exportation.

ORDER for the Introduction of the Toll Weights.

WE, Frederick William, by God's grace, King of Prussia,

Order, with reference to the decision of the Commercial Union for the adoption of a common Standard of Weights in the States of the Toll and Trading Union, and for the Collection of Duties, &c., in the Report of our Ministry of State, as follows :

Section 1.—From the 1st of January, 1840, the calculation of the import, export, and transit duties, and the system of weighing herebefore described, are to be adopted in all the states of the commercial union, by the employment of a common standard weight (*centner*) and its divisions. The orders dated 16th of May, 1816, Section 27, for the preparation of a standard measure and weight, are, as regards their application to the receipt of duties, hereby annulled.

Section 2.—The cwt., which consists of 100 toll lbs.—of which each is divided into 30 loths (half-ounces) is equal to 196 lbs. 28·915814·34 loths Prussian, or nearly 106 lbs. 28 $\frac{2}{3}$ loths (106 lbs. 28 and $\frac{2}{3}$ loths Prussian).

The Toll lb. equal to 1 lb. 2·20915814 3 loths Prussian, or nearly 1 lb. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ loths (Prussian 1 lb. 2 and $\frac{1}{4}$ loths).

The Toll loth is equal to 1·14030527 loth Prussian, or nearly 1 $\frac{9}{16}$ loth (1 and $\frac{9}{16}$ loth).

Section 3.—The hundred weights and their divisions, which are to be employed in the collection of duties, must be regularly stamped according to Sections 13 and 18 of the Ordinance of the 16th of May, 1839, and must be tested every three years, of which the Measurement Commission has charge.

Section 4.—The Normal Measurement Commission in Berlin, as the Measurement Commission in the Government Departments, are to provide themselves with normal weights, bearing to the Prussian weights the proportion provided for in Section 2 and in conformity with Section 5 of the Measures' and Weights' Ordinance of the 16th of May, 1816, in order to prove and provide for their constant accuracy.

Section 5.—For common transactions it is allowed to employ Prussian weights every where, according to the regulation of the 16th of May, 1816, with their explanations and supplements.

Given under our Royal Hand and Seal, &c.,

Berlin, 31st of October, 1839,

BARON V. ALTENSTEIN. (L.S.) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

„ V. KAMPTZ.

„ MÜLLER.

„ V. ROCHOW.

„ V. NAGLER.

COUNT V. ALVENSLEBEN.

BARON V. WERTHER.

„ V. RAUCH.

PRINCIPAL ARRANGEMENTS of the Convention, concluded the 30th of July, 1838, between all the Governments forming part of the ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN CUSTOM-HOUSES to adjust the bases of the monetary system to be adopted in their respective States.

1. There shall be as a basis for coining money in the mints of the contracting states but one monetary marc, the weight of which is fixed at 233 grammes, 855 milliemes.

2. The money of account in thalers (dollars) or in groschen, or in florins and kreuzers, or in proportionate coin, shall be coined according to the following standard :

The marc of fine silver shall be represented by 14 thalers, the thaler being worth $1\frac{1}{4}$ florins : or by $24\frac{1}{2}$ florins, the florin being worth $\frac{1}{4}$ of a thaler.

3. From the 1st of January, 1841, at latest, there shall be no other legal standard than that of 14 thalers in the Prussian States, Saxe-Royal, Electorate of Hesse, Grand Duchy of Saxony, the Duchies of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Seignory of Schwartzburg Rudoldtstadt, the Signoral States of Schwartzburg Sonderhausen, the States of the elder branch and of the younger branch of Reuss: and of $24\frac{1}{2}$ florins in the kingdoms of Bavaria and of Württemberg, Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse, Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Ducal Principality of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duchy of Nassau, Principality of Schwartzburg Rudoldtstadt, and of the free town of Frankfort.

4. A coin shall be struck common to all the contracting states, conformable to the two standards above mentioned, under the name of money of the association, of the value of $\frac{1}{7}$ of the marc of fine silver; this money shall have a legal value of two thalers or $3\frac{1}{2}$ florins throughout all the states of the association, the same as other legal coin of these states.

From the 1st of January, 1839, to the 1st of January, 1842, there shall be coined two million pieces of the money of the association at least, and each state shall share in this carriage in proportion to the number of its population.

From the 1st of January, 1842, and every four years in succession, there shall be coined two million pieces at least.

5. The present treaty makes no alterations in the arrangements of monetary convention concluded at Munich the 25th of August, 1837, and of the special convention annexed to it.

6. It shall be put in force from the date of the ratifications being exchanged, and shall continue to the end of 1858, if no convention to the contrary should be entered into.

MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES IN COMMON USE IN PRUSSIA.

ACCOUNTS are kept in thalers=30 silver groschen=3.7163 francs, or rather less than three shillings sterling. The weight of the thaler is 14 to the Cologne marc.

In changing English money within the Prussian kingdom, the usual price is 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. sterling, for one Prussian thaler; although the real value is certainly below three shillings. The silver and paper thaler are of the same current value; and on leaving the Prussian dominions for other parts of Germany, except in the states within the commercial league, Prussian silver and paper money is usually at a discount.

The current rate of a Prussian thaler, at the market and fair of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, is as follows: 1 thaler=3 sh.=3 francs 75 c.= $23\frac{1}{2}$ groschen of Saxony=1 fl. 45 kreuzers, money of the empire (of the standard of 24 florins to

the Cologne marc)=1 florin $27\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzers, money of the convention (standard, 20 fl. to the Cologne marc)= $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Brabant crown of 2 florins 42 kreuzers = $\frac{3}{4}$ of the crown of the convention of 2 florins 24 kreuzers.

The gold Frederick is generally at a premium (even in Prussia) in exchange for other Prussian coin, as the Napoleon is at Paris. At Frankfort the usual price of the gold Frederick is 11 thalers 6 silver groschen, and in changing money 1*l.* 10*s.* $7\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* sterling, or 42 francs, is paid for the gold Frederick.

The coins of Prussia are: in gold, the Frederick, half-Frederick, and quarter-Frederick. The thaler, and silver groschen, and pieces of 6 pfennigs.

WEIGHTS.

The Berlin pound = 16 ounces = 32 loth = 128 quintlins or drams = 7231 grains, English; 1 Berlin centner = 100 lbs. of Berlin = 103.3 lbs. avoirdupois = 46.87 klogs.; 1 schiffslast = 4000 lbs. of Berlin. The zoll-centner = 50 kilogrammes = $110\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

DRY AND LIQUID MEASURES.

The Berlin scheffel=16 metzen=48 viertel=1.5998 or 1.6 bushel English, Winchester measure, or 54.961 litres.

Eimer of wine=2 ankers=16 viertel=68.69 litres, and 1 litre being equal to 2.1135 pints English wine-measure—the Prussian eimer contains=145,175 pints, or 18,147 English wine-gallons.

The Prussian quart of wine or beer is equal to 1145 litres, and the fass of beer to 100 quarts=114.50 litres, or 28.6 English imperial gallons.

The Rhenish foot, of 12 inches, or 144 lines, and the geometrical foot, equal to $14\frac{1}{10}$ inches Rhenish, are the lineal measures of Prussia. 24,000 Rhenish feet =1 Prussian mile.

The cloth measure is the new ell=0.6669 metres, or equal to $2\frac{1}{3}\frac{8}{5}$ English feet.

The klafter is a cubic measure for firewood, or large cases, &c., of 6 feet by 6 feet; and 3 feet in height.

The above weights and measures are the legal standards of the Prussian monarchy. The following local variations are still in ordinary use: viz.—

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

The franc of 100 centimes and the Reichsthaler of 54 marcs at 6 buschen the marc, are still used in ordinary trading transactions.

1 Reichstaler = 2*s.* 9*d.* sterling; the foot of 12 inches is a small fraction less than the Rhenish foot, and the ahm of wine is also a little smaller than the olme of Cologne; the former containing 136 604 litres; the latter 138,22 litres=30,424 imperial English wine-gallons. Legally, the monies, weights, and measures of Prussia are now to be used; though custom still adheres in common matters to the old.

COLOGNE.

The Reichstaler = 60 stivers of 4 pfennigs; the old gold ducat = 9s. 4½d. sterling. The old rix-dollar 4s. 3¼d. sterling; the rix-dollar of the constitution = 4s. 7¹/₁₀d. sterling; and the rix-dollar of the Convention = 4s. 1½d. sterling, are also current with in fact all the small coins of the old states at about their intrinsic metallic value.

The pound of Cologne = 2 marcs = 16 oz. = 32 loth = 128 drachms.

In nearly all parts of Germany the *Cologne marc* has been adopted as the basis of weight in coining money, for which purpose it has been divided into 16 loth of 18 grains for silver, and into 24 carats of 12 grains for gold. The marc weight of fine silver at the present time at par = 51.9338 francs, or about 2l. 1s. 6¾d. sterling.

KOENINGSBERG.

Florins = 10 silber groschen of 12 pfennigs, about 1 shilling sterling in value, are current in ordinary dealings.

The pound is as nearly as possible the same as that of Cologne. The lispfund = 16lbs. 8oz. and the schiffpfund, 20 lispfund.

DANTZIC.

Gulden or florins = 30 groschen = 90 schillings = 540 pfennigs, are current in ordinary transactions.

One rix-dollar = 3 gulden = 90 groschen = 270 schillings or 1620 pfennigs = 193 grains English troy-weight, or about 2s. 3d. sterling.

The gold ducat = 12 florins intrinsic value, 9 shillings sterling, or 26 florins 20 groschen = 1l. sterling, but rating higher or lower according to the demand.

The Berlin weights are in general use at Dantzic. The Dantzic scheffel is a few fractions less than the Berlin scheffel, and equal to 0.547 hectolitres, or 1.552 English bushels.

The LAST of wheat of 60 scheffels therefore equals 11 quarters 3 bushels.

The malter = 16 scheffels = 64 viertels = 256 metzen.

The baker's or miller's sack-last = 5 malters or 80 scheffels.

The Dantzic ohme of wine = 2 cimers = 4 ankers = 128 quarts, or 39.6 English wine-gallons.

The hogshhead = 1½ ohme, and the pipe 2 ohmes.

The foot, 12 inches = 11.3 inches English.

100 Dantzic feet = 94.16 English.

The ell of 2 feet is the usual measure.

The arn, equal to half an English yard, is used in measuring cloth; but an allowance of one arn per hundred is made, or 2 per cent on the English yard, to the buyer.

1 klafter or fathom = 6 feet.

1 ruthe or perch = 15 feet.

The seil, 10 rutes = 150 feet.

THE MEASURES FOR FREIGHTS ARE:

The last of herrings, Luxemburg salt, ashes, pitch, tar, &c. = 12 barrels.

Liverpool, Scotch, Spanish, or French salt = 16 barrels.

A last of staves of 4 schooks = 240 pieces, and of thin boards = 80 cubic feet.

A load of timber or deals = 50 cubic feet.

Spices, indigo, saffron, coffee, tobacco, &c., are sold by the pound.

Sugar, figs, raisins, oil, &c., by the stone of 24 lbs.

Lead, tin, sulphur, ironmongery, campechy wood, &c., by the Dantzic centner or cwt. of 120 lbs.

Brandy, gin, rum, &c., by the 52 viertels.

Flax and other seed oils, by the alm.

Potatoes, Swedish iron, &c., by the schiffpfund.

STRALSUND.

One silver reichsgulden = 16 groschen, divided into $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ pieces, circulate generally; copper wittens, old, Swedish runsticks, and old pieces of 5 oers are circulated in common transactions.

100 lbs. of Stralsund = 106.57 lbs. avoirdupois = 48.33 kil.

1 schiffpfund	=	20 lispunds.
1 lispund	=	14 lbs.
1 centner	=	8 lispunds = 112 lbs.
1 stone	=	10 lbs.
1 last of wheat	=	8 dromts = 32 barrels = 96 scheffels, or 384 fehrt.
1 scheffel	=	1.105 English corn bushel = 0.3896 hectolitres.
1 last of wheat	=	13.26 quarters English.
1 ell of 2 feet	=	22.6 inches English.
1 laken	=	24 Stralsund ells.

There is scarcely a town in Germany which does not still, in ordinary transactions, adhere to some local usage in regard to weights and measures.

CHAPTER II.

TARIFF OF THE GERMANIC UNION AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE BRITISH AND GERMAN TRADE.

It has generally been considered that the effect of the Germanic Union would be to exclude all foreign manufactures. The Tariff has been in operation nine years, and the imports for consumption of cotton manufactures have been nearly stationary during that period, and the general imports of other manufactured articles have even increased.

The rates of duty are certainly not to be defended: they are unjust, as not bearing a relative proportion to the value of the articles upon which the duties are imposed. They levy the same duties on 100 lbs. of coarse unbleached calicoes, as upon the same weight of the finest sheetings and cambrics; and on 100 lbs. of the coarsest woollen flannels, and blankets as on an equal weight of the finest kerseymeres and broad cloths; the duties on woven goods, instead of being, as promulgated publicly, at from 10 to 15 per cent on the value, range from 10 to 95 per cent on the value. There is, however, one great virtue in levying the duties, as rated in the Prussian tariff, by weight: that is, the discouragement to smuggling; from the circumstance that the more valuable and light the article is, the duty becomes so low in proportion, that there is not sufficient temptation to encounter the risk and the penalties of contraband trade.

As far as collecting the revenue is in question, no method can be less objectionable than levying the duties according to the weight; but in regard to the application of this rule to an equitable tax upon goods in any way manufactured, no principle can be more fallacious.

**COMPARATIVE View of the former and present Duties on Imports into the
several States of the Germanic Union of Customs.**

Present Duties.		Former Duties of the several States calculated according to the Prussian Centner and Thaler, the latter converted into English Money.							
All States of the Union.		Prussia.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Württem- berg.	Baden.	Hesse- Darmstadt.	Hesse- Cassel.	Nassau.
ARTICLES.	Duty pr Prus. ctr of 110lb. or 113½ English								
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arms, fire									
— sword	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 1 6	1 10 8	2 12 0			0 7 6½	
— do. mounqd with fine metals	8 5 0	8 5 0	....	....	1 6 0	0 11 2		3 13 8	
Ammunition, powder	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 15 6			0 16 8		0 5 6½
— iron balls	0 3 0		0 6 0	0 8 1	0 17 2	0 5 10		0 13 1	
— lead bullets .....	....		0 3 6	0 5 4					
— Bayonets and sword blades not finely po- lished .....	....							
Beer and ale, in casks	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 0 3½	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 1 2	0 2 4½	0 4 7	0 1 3½
— in bottles	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 0 3½			0 1 2	0 5 10		
Books, printed { bound ..	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 2½	0 1 5½	0 3 2	free
{ unbound ..	....	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
Brass and copper ore									
— manufactured, com- mon	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 1 6			0 5 7½	0 8 4	1 13 4	0 1 4
— fine	1 10 0	1 10 9	0 2 3			0 11 2	0 11 8	6 13 4	0 5 6½
— raw, in blocks	0 6 0	0 1 6	0 1 6	1 3 2	1 6 0				
— bronze, common	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 2 3			0 0 10	0 8 4	1 13 4	0 1 4
— gilded	8 5 0	8 5 0					0 11 8	6 13 4	0 5 6½
Coals, culm, and cinders	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
Cotton manufactures, — woven, plain	7 10 0	8 5 0		1 10 0	5 4 0	0 16 8	0 16 8	31 10 6½	
— printed, hosiery, &c. ..	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 5	0 1 7	0 2 9½	0 2 9½	7 17 11½	0 16 8
— twist brown	6 18 0	6 18 0		0 7 10	0 9 2				
— bleached				0 15 11					
— dyed									
Earthenware, common, — white	0 15 0	0 15 0		0 15 11	1 15 2		0 16 8	0 9 7	
— printed or painted ..	1 10 0	1 10 0						1 6 8	
Porcelain, common, — white	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 4 6						0 8 4
— gilded or painted	3 15 0	1 19 0		3 3 0	3 9 2	0 8 4	1 13 4	183 6 8	
Pottery, common	0 1 0	0 1 0		6 0 0	10 0 0		0 0 10	7 17 11½	
	“	“		per cent	per cent				
Fish : Salted herrings	0 3 0	0 3 0	10s. caught in seas, not German ; 2s. in Ger- man.	0 2 8	0 3 2	0 2 9½	0 5 10	0 1 10	0 4 2
— smoked, dried, &c. ...	0 1 0	0 6 0							
Glass, common	0 3 0	0 3 0	3s. Foreign not Ger- man.	0 15 11	0 17 4				
— flint, plain	0 9 0	0 9 0	2s. Ger- man.	0 3 2		0 5 10	0 5 10	0 3 2	0 8 4
— cut	0 18 0	0 18 0		1 10 0	1 6 0				
— worked with common metals	1 10 0	1 10 0							
Hardware : Metal buttons and common hardware	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 3 0						
— cutlery, common	0 18 0	0 18 0		1 2 2	1 6 0	0 0 0½	0 5 10	0 6 1	
— fine, and not mixed with precious metals	1 10 0	1 10 0		9 7 2			0 8 4		0 5 6
— fine and mixed with precious metals ..	8 5 0	8 5 0	0 2 0		9 11 0	0 11 8	0 16 8	5 2 8	
— pins and needles	1 10 0	1 10 0			2 12 0	0 5 10	0 5 10	0 6 1	
— saws	0 18 0	0 18 0		0 11 8	1 6 0				
Iron and steel : Ore	free	....	0 0 9	0 0 4		free	free	free	free
— iron, unwrought, raw in bars or rods	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 5 4	0 5 8	0 3 4½		0 0 10	
— cast, common	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 5 4	0 5 8	0 1 8	0 0 8½		0 4 2
— fine	0 11 0	0 11 0	also steel wrought and un- wrought.		0 12 2	0 3 4½		0 4 4	
— iron, wrought	0 11 0	0 11 0				0 3 4½			
— steel, unwrought	0 3 0	0 3 0		0 5 4	0 5 8	0 0 3½	free	free	0 1 2
— iron wire	0 11 0	0 11 0		0 10 8	0 5 8	0 5 10	0 0 8½	....
— ordnance	0 3 0	0 3 0		1 3 2	0 5 8	free	0 5 6½	0 9 0	0 4 2
Nails	0 11 0	0 11 0	....	0 10 8	0 12 2	0 5 10	0 0 8½	0 3 2	

(continued)

Present Duties.		Former Duties of the several States calculated according to the Prussian Centner and Thaler, the latter converted into English Money.							
All States of the Union.		Prussia.	Saxony.	Bavaria.	Wurtem- berg.	Baden.	Hesse- Darmstadt.	Hesse- Cassel.	Nassau.
ARTICLES.	Duty pr Prus.ctr of 110lb. or 113½ English.								
Lead, in pigs	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
— rolled	0 9 0	0 1 6	0 0 0	0 4 0	free	0 0 2½	free	0 0 4½	0 0 8½
— litharge	0 1 6	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 0 8½	free	0 0 10	0 1 4½	0 1 4½	0 4 2
— red lead	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 2 7	0 0 4½	0 0 2	free	0 0 8½	0 1 4
— white lead	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 7 10	0 8 7½	0 1 5½	free	0 1 4½	0 0 8
Linen, brown, common, and sailcloth, undressed,	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 9	free	free	free	0 2 1½	0 0 5	0 1 4
— ticking, canvass, &c., dressed but unbleached	0 6 0			0 15 11	0 17 2		0 5 6½	0 3 2	0 8 4
— bleached	0 6 0	0 6 0		1 10 8	1 11 1		0 8 4	0 8 4	
— fine, unbleached	0 6 0	0 6 0				0 16 8	0 5 6½	0 8 4	
— bleached, plain	5 13 0	1 13 0					0 8 4		0 16 8
— dyed or									
— printed				2 5 10	2 12 0		0 16 8	0 14 2	
— mixed with cotton (as cotton)	7 10 0	0 8 5 0			0 10 2		1 13 4		
— yarn, unbleached (also hemp)	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 6	0 1 4	0 1 6		0 3 1½	free	0 4 2
— bleached	0 3 0	0 3 0		0 2 5	0 1 6		0 8 4		
— dyed, &c.	0 3 0	0 3 0		0 15 8	0 17 2	0 11 18	0 16 8		0 16 8
— thread, common	0 3 0	0 3 0		0 1 4	0 17 2		0 3 1½	0 3 2	
— fine and small wares	3 3 0	3 3 0		0 15 8	1 6 0		0 16 8		
Machinery: wool	0 1 6	0 1 6	rated ac- cording to the mate- rial made of.	0 8 1 all kinds except for expe- riments which were ad- mitted free.	0 17 0	0 2 4½	free	free	free
— iron, wrought	0 18 0	0 18 0		0 3 1	0 8 7	0 2 4½	free	free	free
— cast	0 3 0	0 3 0		1 3 2	0 13 7	0 16 8	0 16 8	0 6 4	0 1 4½
— fine iron	1 10 0	1 10 0						2 2 2½	
— copper and brass								(taxe- qual to prohi- bition 350 fl. per lb.)	0 8 4
Painter's colours	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 1 6	0 3 1	0 8 7	0 2 4½	0 16 8	0 6 4	0 1 4½
Plated wares, common			0 4 6	1 3 2		0 11 4	1 13 4	2 2 2½	0 8 4
— Jewellery — — fine — plain stones	8 5 0	8 5 0	0 6 0	9 7 2		1 13 4	1 13 4	2 2 2½	0 8 4
— set — Watches			0 4 6						
Pewter wares, common	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 2 0	1 3 2	1 6 0	0 3 5½	0 16 2	0 13 4	0 5 6
— fine	8 5 0	1 0 0							
— plated									
Salt	prohibited except for manure	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
Silk tissues, all silk	16 10 0	16 10 0			5 2 0			31 10 6½	
— mixed or not mixed with camel's hair	8 5 0	8 5 0	0 11 3	8 17 2	9 11 1	0 10 8	1 13 4	7 17 11½	0 16 0
— with cotton									
Sugar, raw or in cases	0 15 0	1 10 0	0 1 0		1 13 0				
— in bags				0 15 8	1 17 1	0 2 4½	0 8 4	0 8 4	0 8 0
Lumps for inland re- fineries		0 15 0			1 1 2				
— for sale and leaves double refined	1 13 0	1 13 0			1 6 0	0 2 8½	0 2 8½	0 13 4	0 5 0
Tin plates	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 5 4	0 3 1	0 2 8½	0 2 8½	0 13 4	0 5 0
— other wares			0 2 0						
Woollen manufactures in general	4 10 0	4 10 0	0 3 0				1 13 4	1 13 4	0 16 0
— common			0 2 0	4 13 0	5 3 0	0 16 8			
— fine			0 6 0						
— carpets	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 0 0				0 16 8	0 16 8	
— yarn	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 3 0				1 13 4	1 13 4	

In the Thuringian States the actual duties were remarkably low, and levied, rather as feudal dues on the load, as Waggengeld, Hauptgeld, &c., at about 21 kreuzers, or 7d. per load.

Formerly, all goods entering the gates of Frankfort, were subjected only to 3 kreuzers per centner, independent of the consumption tax of 30 kreuzers, or 10d.

and on all goods sent out of Frankfort 2 kreuzers, being in all 4 kreuzers, on goods passing in transit, and 32 kreuzers for all consumed within the city.

In Brunswick the import duties were, previously to its entering the Zoll-Verein, much the same as in Hanover; which see.

In Luxemburg the duties were, until its union with the Zoll-Verein, the same as in Holland, which also see hereafter.

In regard to woollens, the duties were much the same previous to the union.—

	Inhabitants.
In Prussia, with	13,800,126
In Bavaria, with	4,252,813
In Württemberg (12s. higher than at present), with	1,631,779
<hr/>	
That is, as high duties as at present for a population of	19,684,718
While the low duties extended only to	5,639,950
Total	25,325,668

From the above number of	5,639,950
we may deduct the population of Saxony, who have long manufactured woollens, fine and coarse, cheaper than, and who have never used those of, England	1,595,668

Leaving only a population of	4,033,282
who have been, to any extent, affected as buyers and consumers of British woollens.	

In respect to cottons, the duty has been somewhat lowered in the tariffs of Prussia and of Hesse-Cassel, and augmented in the other states of the League; but the difference in regard to the most populous,—those of Bavaria and Württemberg,—cannot, when the increased facilities of transit and bonding are taken into account, amount to much exclusion.

Saxony manufactured not only her own cottons, but exported extensively, before the union, white and printed cottons to other countries. All the other states manufactured, also, for ordinary purposes, the coarser woven cloths.

The rise and progress of the German manufactures must therefore be attributed to other causes than the union of customs. The natural advantages of several states for manufacturing industry; the genius and laborious character, and the necessities of the German people; in part, the restrictions on the admission of German agricultural produce and wood, imposed by England and France; and especially the unexampled duration of peace, and internal tranquillity which all Germany has enjoyed,—are the real causes to which we must attribute the rise and thriving condition of German manufactures.

It will appear, however, from the following statistical extracts, that our total exportations to the States of the Germanic Union have not decreased, but have, to a considerable amount increased since 1833.

DECLARED Value of British produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Germany, Holland, and Belgium, during the following Years :

Years.	Germany.	Holland.*	Belgium.*
	£	£	
1831	3,835,768	2,082,536	
1832	5,327,553	2,789,398	
1833	4,499,727	2,181,893	886,429
1834	4,683,589	2,470,267	750,059
1835	4,791,239	2,648,402	818,487
1836	3,624,451	2,509,622	839,276
1837	5,029,552	3,040,029	804,917
1838	5,144,123	3,549,487	1,068,010
1839	5,422,021	3,563,792	881,831
1840	5,627,844	3,418,190	880,286
1841	.		
1842	.		

* Holland and Belgium are added, as goods to a considerable amount pass through these countries, in transit to Germany.

QUANTITY in Yards of British Woven Cotton Goods, and declared Value, including the declared Value of Smallwares exported to Germany and to all Countries in each of the following Years :

Years.	GERMANY.		ALL COUNTRIES.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	yards.	£	yards.	£
1831	41,522,072	1,146,068	421,385,303	13,282,183
1832	51,479,811	1,499,432	461,045,503	12,675,633
1833	49,534,158	1,440,855	496,352,096	13,782,377
1834	50,532,106	1,501,141	555,705,809	15,302,571
1835	43,571,988	1,409,212	557,515,701	16,421,715
1836	37,458,457	1,172,074	637,667,627	18,511,692
1837	43,171,229	1,170,412	531,373,663	13,640,181
1838	39,217,958	1,065,075	690,077,622	16,715,857
1839	39,107,032	1,044,476	731,450,123	17,692,182
1840	45,768,127	1,100,792	790,631,997	17,567,310
1841	.		.	
1842	.		.	

The decrease in cotton goods has been chiefly in printed cottons; especially in red printed cotton, or Turkey reds, in which the dyers and printers of Germany and Switzerland excel those of all other countries. It is, indeed, probable that British printed cottons will very shortly cease to be used in any of the Zoll-Verein States.

QUANTITY in lbs. and declared Value of British Cotton Twist exported to Germany and to all Countries in each of the following Years :

Years.	GERMANY.		ALL COUNTRIES.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1831	20,454,890	1,197,274	63,821,440	3,975,619
1832	29,975,668	1,798,988	75,667,130	4,172,759
1833	23,674,911	1,600,159	70,626,161	4,704,024
1834	26,517,232	1,795,475	76,478,468	5,211,015
1835	27,882,766	1,748,321	83,214,198	5,706,589
1836	31,339,228	1,961,502	88,191,046	6,420,366
1837	34,277,531	2,178,325	103,455,138	6,955,942
1838	35,539,116	2,265,602	114,596,602	7,431,869
1839	38,712,355	2,361,506	105,686,442	6,858,193
1840	41,765,508	2,451,299	118,470,223	7,101,308
1841				
1842				

A portion of the above cotton twist finds its way into Bohemia from Leipzig.

DECLARED Value of British Woollen Manufactures, including Woollens, Small-wares, and Hosiery, and also the declared Value of British Woollen and Worsted Yarns exported to Germany and to all Countries in the following Years :

Years.	Woollen Manufactures.		Woollen and Worsted Yarns.	
	Germany.	All Countries.	Germany.	All Countries.
	£	£	£	£
1831	425,384	5,231,983	62,259	158,111
1832	817,346	5,244,479	130,189	235,307
1833	635,066	6,294,422	132,744	246,204
1834	566,257	5,736,861	134,246	238,544
1835	631,414	6,840,511	169,286	309,091
1836	582,063	7,639,353	221,464	358,690
1837	725,699	4,655,977	197,962	333,098
1838	675,061	5,295,425	207,251	384,535
1839	817,250	6,271,645	226,175	423,320
1840	752,227	5,327,853	245,813	454,957
1841				
1842				

It is, therefore, evident that the exports of British manufactures to Germany, have increased both in value and amount, and it is remarkable that more than half the woollen yarns exported from England are sold in the German market.

We do not, however, assert that the consumption of British manufactures is now in amount and value equal to what it was within the States of the Union; for it is well known that a very great proportion of the cotton and woollen goods imported into Germany from England have been afterwards sold, chiefly at the fairs of Leipzig, to be passed in transit and smuggled into Austria, Poland, and Russia. The Jews of Brody in Galizia are the most extensively engaged in this contraband traffic; in which the premium of insurance effected at Leipzig, as to delivery and guarantee against seizure, varies from 10 to 14 per cent. We put the question, in 1837, to one of the largest importers at Leipzig of British manufactures—"How can Austria and Russia best put an end to the enormous contraband trade into their dominions?"—"Certainly," he replied, "not by means of an army of customs officers and *employés*, unless the emperors be sufficiently potent to prevent dark nights and stormy weather. The only way is to abolish the prohibitions and high duties, and by low duties to destroy the premiums for smuggling."

The Prussian duties on colonial produce, especially on sugar, were objected to by Bavaria, Würtemberg, and some other states, on the ground of raising the price; but the more flattering prospect of enhancing the value of land, and the gains promised as certain to be derived from the cultivation of beet-root, removed all objections, and the scale of Prussian duties was adopted.

CHAPTER III.

RESOURCES OF THE STATES OF THE GERMANIC UNION.

THE natural resources of the States of the Germanic Union of Customs, although not in all respects equal to those of France, are great and numerous.

Germany has more extensive forests, and in many parts equal, and in some superior, mineral riches to those of France. Although in some parts of the north the soil is light, and in others, as in the Erzgebirge, rocky, the land is generally fertile, and produces all sorts of corn and culinary vegetables, besides hemp, flax, tobacco, maize in some parts; and, the Rhenish countries, and in some other parts south of Cologne, vineyards which produce those agreeable cool wines generally called Hock and Moselle in England.

The physical aspect of the countries which compose the German confederation, present almost every feature of natural or cultivated appearance. The lowlands, light soils, and alluvions of the north; the hilly country of Nassau;

the undulations of Westphalia, of the Moselle, and west of the Rhine ; the highlands of the Black forest, and the Odenwald,—of Thuringia and Swabia,—and of Darmstadt, Würtemberg, and Baden to the south ; the mountains of the Harz and Taunus ; the Erzgebirge of Saxony ; the valleys, plains, and heights of Silesia ; the plains and alps of Bavaria ; the Rhine, Danube, Elbe, and numerous other rivers ; rocks, cornfields, vineyards, and pastures, are the principal aspects of the Confederation.

About sixty navigable rivers, or branches of rivers, intersect Germany. They are generally connected by canalization, and some great lines of railroads are executed, others in progress, and others about to be commenced.

The Rhine, from its excellent navigation to the ocean, may be considered one vast port ; the principal entrepôts of which are Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence, and Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

The Danube, which will soon be connected by a deep canal with the Maine, carries down the produce of Germany to Austria, Hungary, and the Black sea. The Elbe, navigable from Bohemia to Hamburg and to the sea, is also connected by railroad with the Danube from Budweiss, where the former is navigable to Linz the capital of Upper Austria, from which steam-boats ply to Vienna and to the Black sea.

The Memel and its many branches, bring down the timber and other produce of Poland and Lithuania to the shipping ports of the Baltic ; and the Oder and Vistula flow through Prussia and are navigable to the Baltic.

With this general view, a brief sketch of the principal states of the customs league, may serve to illustrate the commercial and productive resources of Germany.

1. PRUSSIA.—The natural resources of Prussia are those of a temperate region, cold in winter, and often hot in summer, watered by large navigable rivers, and with several seaports on the Baltic coast.

Prussia is divided into two, by the intervention of several small German states ; but the late regulations may almost be considered as virtually amalgamating with the kingdom the countries which lie between East and West Prussia.

No part of the kingdom lies south of 49° N., and the southern parts, from whence all the rivers flow to the north, and north-west, being consequently the most elevated, the winter cold is proportionably severe. All the rivers and harbours are frozen over for several weeks each year.

The geographical position of Prussia, and her natural resources, adapt her more for an agricultural and manufacturing than for a commercial nation ; for a military, not a naval power ; and, in consequence, although having seaports, she has no navy.

* The soil yields excellent *corn* and *green crops, tobacco, hemp, flax, and various fruits*. In the southern parts the *vine* flourishes. The forests produce valuable *timber trees*. Coal and iron are abundant in the manufacturing thriving districts of Silesia, the Rhenish Provinces, and Westphalia; and iron, copper, silver, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, and some other minerals are found in various parts of the kingdom. The Baltic shores throw up yellow amber; and the abundance of sturgeon in the rivers yield a great quantity of isinglass. The soil, minerals, forests, and waters of Prussia, therefore, leave her dependant on other countries only for tropical produce, chiefly cotton, coffee, tea, and dye-stuffs; for silk, furs, olive-oils, fruits, and furniture woods.

Hoffmann gives the total area as 107,765,000 Magdeburg acres: viz., 42,767,000 arable; 432,000 garden-ground; 54,000 vineyards; 20,436,000 pasturage; 25,754,000 woods; 18,322,000, districts of rock, water, sand, and waste. The annual profits, he calculates to be, from arable land, 50,656,000 thalers; pasturage, 19,652,000; woods, 6,500,000; gardens, 2,782,000; vineyards, 300,000; fishery, 749,000; hunting, 745,000: total, 81,304,000 thalers, or 12,391,200*l.*; and the capital value of the whole, 2,032,600,000 thalers, or 304,890,000*l.* sterling.

PRUSSIA is divided into eight Provinces, and twenty-five Circles.

SUPERFICE, POPULATION, &c., OF PRUSSIA.

PRO- VINCES.	Ger- man sq. Miles	Population on the 1st of Jan. 1834.	C I R C L E S.	Popu- lation.	C A P I T A L S.	Popula- tion.	Houses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep and Goats
Brandenburg	731	1,651,320	Potsdam	941,223	Berlin	247,336	162,831	511,224	1,954,744
			Frankfort, Oder	710,097	Frankfort	22,325			
Pomerania	567	941,193	Stettin	413,989	Stettin	29,042	126,525	395,570	1,580,653
			Coslin	343,259	Coslin	6,699			
Silesia	742	2,547,519	Stralsund	153,915	Stralsund	14,713	167,774	765,433	2,403,953
			Breslau	991,561	Breslau	86,952			
			Oppeln	757,986	Oppeln	6,496	142,997	425,602	1,864,802
			Leignitz	798,032	Leignitz	10,733			
Saxony	480	1,490,583	Magdeburg	577,178	Magdeburg	40,417	120,795	464,953	390,956
			Merseburg	620,856	Merseburg	8,753			
			Erfurt	292,541	Erfurt	23,396	100,612	711,126	545,799
			Munster	399,929	Munster	18,605			
Westphalia.	367	1,292,002	Minden	407,177	Minden	7,785	423,311	780,939	1,555,883
			Arnsberg	485,196	Arnsberg	8,095			
			Cologne	411,349	Cologne	62,181	115,719	385,461	1,668,885
			Düsseldorf	729,086	Düsseldorf	21,421			
Cleves, Berg and Rhine P	487	2,392,407	Coblenz	452,817	Coblenz	15,657	7,119		
			Treves	437,324	Treves	14,723			
			Aix-la-Chapelle	361,831	Aix-la-Chapelle	37,857	423,311	780,939	1,555,883
			Königsberg	727,299	Königsberg	63,064			
Prussia	1178	2,073,275	Gumbinnen	541,821	Gumbinnen	6,122	31,240		
			Dantzic	332,067	Dantzic	53,808			
			Marionwerder	471,488	Marionwerder	5,240	115,719	385,461	1,668,885
			Posen	758,284	Posen	31,240			
Posen	537	1,120,068	Bromberg	362,384	Bromberg	7,119	1,374,594	1,446,368	11,965,675
Total		12,780,745	Total	13,509,927					

The foregoing table is arranged from computations according to the census made by the Prussian police in 1834, which does not include the military population of the kingdom; the returns made by the military, amounts to 13,038,960 souls for the 1st of January, 1832, and the returns of the 1st of January, 1838, the population is 14,318,250.

	Males.	Females.
By the Census of 1832 the number of individuals who had not completed their 14th year, was	2,390,498	2,377,234
Individuals from fourteen, upwards to sixty years completed	3,717,378	3,765,875
Above sixty years of age	384,994	402,981
Total	6,492,870	6,546,090
Married persons	2,208,955	2,211,729

The religious denominations were,

Evangelical Christians (Protestants)	7,941,721
Roman Catholics (including a very inconsiderable number of individuals of the Greek persuasion)	4,915,153
Mennonites	14,756
Jews	167,330

Total . 13,038,960

The Canton of Neufchatel in Switzerland, with a population of 57,000, belongs also to Prussia.

THE eight Provinces into which the Kingdom of Prussia is divided, vary greatly in their physical Aspect, and also in their Productions.

1. The PROVINCE OF PRUSSIA, which is the most eastern, comprises the low lands of the north coasts, inhabited for the most part by an agricultural, and at the ports by a trading, and by a seafaring population. The lands are possessed but by few large proprietors, and are chiefly divided among small landowners, under the title of *Cölmischer-Grundbesitzer*, who will be described hereafter. The soil is chiefly arable, producing wheat and rye. The province is divided for the collection of the revenue into east and west Prussia: the Memel, Pregel, Vistula, and several minor streams flow through this province. In the circle of Königsberg there are several large landed proprietors, and there are still remaining some extensive forests. This circle has few manufactures; those of linen are the most important. Some of the southern parts of East Prussia are hilly, with several small lakes. West Prussia is chiefly a low agricultural country, producing wheat and rye. Many parts are sandy, heathy, and unproductive, and this section of the province has scarcely any manufacturing industry. Agriculture, pasture, and the transit

trade, and the export trade of wood and corn, and the navigation of the rivers and of the seaports of Memel, Königsberg, and Dantzic, &c., form chiefly the occupations of the inhabitants. They are generally industrious and economical; they consume very little of the wheat grown in the province; rye-bread is that generally eaten by them, and potatoes constitute also in many parts of the province an important article of food. A moderate and regular consumption of butchers' meat is generally within the means of the inhabitants; and the sea-coasts and rivers supply them with fish. The largest horses in the kingdom are those of the circle of Gumbinnen.

2. POMERANIA, which extends along the remaining part of the Baltic coast is chiefly an agricultural and pasturing country; the properties of land are larger than in the province of Prussia. It produces a much greater quantity of rye than wheat. The pasturage of sheep for their wool is, however, considered the most profitable appropriation of the lands. Cattle are reared sufficient for the use, or at least the means of the inhabitants, whose principal food is rye bread, potatoes, fish, and pork. The number of swine and poultry bred are somewhat over the consumption of the province. The river Oder, and smaller streams, Stettin, and other ports, render the trade of Pomerania important both as to transit and export.

3. POSEN is a fruitful, agricultural, and pastoral country: producing the best wheat, and a great quantity of wool. The inhabitants of the lowlands are chiefly Poles. There are a few small woollen and linen manufacturers in the towns, carried on by the German inhabitants. The Jews are numerous, and generally engaged as traders, innkeepers, brokers, butchers, and seldom in productive occupations.

Spirits distilled from rye is the general liquor, and in most parts supplants the use of beer. The common people live simply and poorly.

4. BRANDENBURG, through which the Oder and other rivers flow, is generally a sandy country. It produces no wheat for exportation, and requires a considerable supply over its production. Excellent potatoes grow abundantly in its light soils, and this vegetable not only constitutes an important article of food, but yields a great quantity of distilled spirits which is consumed in the province. Pasturage lands, especially for sheep and horned cattle and horses, occupy a great portion of the province; but the horned cattle reared are not sufficient for the consumption; nor does the province grow wood enough for its ordinary use.

As to minerals, there are found *alum* at Frunewalde and Gleissen, and *kalk-stone* and *gypsum*, in Rudersdorf. Manufacturing industry has risen and extended to a degree of great value and importance in Berlin and other places in the province.

5. **SILESIA**.—The south and south-western parts of this province form a region of mountains, rocks, woods, and fruitful valleys. The south-east, bordering on Poland, is hilly, and the northern section of the province is generally a level country. The natural beauty and fertility of **SILESIA** render this portion of the kingdom of great value as an agricultural, pasturing, mining, and manufacturing country.

The capital, **BRESLAU**, through which the Oder flows, has a population exceeding 90,000 inhabitants, and its great wool and general fair is one of the most important in Europe. It has several other large towns, with various manufactures. The Silesian weavers live, however, chiefly in small houses in the valleys between the mountains. The province yields in good harvests more than its consumption, and exports, according to Deiterici, the surplus to Bohemia, the mountainous parts of which do not yield sufficient corn for the inhabitants. Tobacco and madder are profitably cultivated in the neighbourhood of Breslau, Brieg, and Strehlen. Vegetables and fruit of various kinds thrive, and there are some vineyards near Grünberg. The opulent inhabitants of Silesia, as in Posen, still drink more Hungarian than French wine, but the ordinary drink of the country is beer, which is usually remarkably well brewed from barley malt. Brantwein, a potato, or rye spirit, is also distilled and drunk in the province. Sheep-pasturage and agriculture are so extensive, that the number of oxen, cows, and calves reared are insufficient, and their importation for consumption is still necessary. The mines of Silesia yield some copper, lead, cobalt, and arsenic. Reichenstein has now one of the largest arsenic works in Europe. Iron and zinc are still more important. Sulphur, marble, alum, kalk, alum-clay are also found; but coal is the most important mineral, and abounds near Schweidnitz, Glatz, Gleiwitz, &c., where more than two millions and a half of tons are annually extracted. The iron and coal is used in the country. The zinc is to an important amount exported. Of manufactures, linens are among the most ancient and extensive. Delcroix remarks, "Though the means of nourishment are poor among the weavers of the mountain-country, linen manufacture still continues to be the principal branch of industry among the Silesian rural inhabitants."

Woollen and leather manufactures and tanners, are also of considerable importance in the province. Hardwares and steam-engines are also made in Upper Silesia.

6. **THE PROVINCE OF SAXONY**, through which the Elbe flows, and of which Magdeburg is the capital, is varied in its aspect: which presents in a great part of the circle of Magdeburg a level, rich, corn country. A part of the Hartz, however, rises in the western section. The circle of Merseburg is watered by the Elbe and several streams. The eastern part of this circle is generally level,

and bordering on Brandenburg it is sandy. The middle and western districts are fruitful, with an industrious agricultural, and in the small towns a manufacturing population. The circle of Erfurt is very hilly, yet highly productive, and the towns have an industrious manufacturing population. The soil produces an abundance of corn, oil-seeds, fruit, potatoes and other vegetables for its thickly-settled population. Wine of tolerable quality is made in the country, which with beer and brantwein form the general drinks. Wood, especially in the circle of Magdeburg, is scarce, except in the southern part of Erfurt, which includes part of the Thuringian forest. Sheep-pastures are extensive, and this province spares a small supply of cattle for the consumption of Berlin. The wool of this province is considered the finest in Germany. Copper, some silver, antimony, and cobalt, are found. The former is the most important, and mined near Mansfeld. Coal is more abundantly mined in this province than in all the others, and the salines produce three-fourths of all the salt of the Prussian States. Quarries of marble, gypsum, alabaster, millstones, and building stones are worked in different parts, and the manufactures of wool and cotton, and other articles are also important, and will be noticed under the general head of Prussian manufactures.

7. WESTPHALIA.—This province is separated from the central dominions of the kingdom by the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, which, previously to the amalgamation of that small state with the customs administration of Prussia, formed a most inconvenient, and to trade and intercourse a most annoying, interruption of from six to seven German miles in breadth. Although Westphalia is the smallest province, it is far from being the least important. It has now a population of at least 1,300,000, or 3520 to the German square mile, or about 163 to the English square mile: a dense population for a country which has to the north towards Holland, and East Friesland, extensive moors, heaths, and peat, and which in other parts is rocky and mountainous. The inhabitants of the north in the circle of Munster, are chiefly an agricultural and pastoral people. They are famous for rearing swine, and during the season of haymaking and peat-cutting, they go in bands to seek for employment in Holland; from whence they return home with their earnings much in the same way as the Irish peasantry do who come to England for employment during harvest. In the towns of Munster, Bochohl, and Warendorf, there are woollen and cotton manufactories, and at Tecklenburg, in the north-west, linens have long been woven. The circle of Minden, which is hilly, and in some parts mountainous, and in which rises the *Teutoburgerwald*, and through which the river Weser and other streams flow, is remarkable for its manufacturing as well as agricultural industry. Being thickly peopled, the soil is cultivated with great economy and labour, and produces sufficient corn for the use of the inhabitants.

The linens of Minden, Herford and Bielfeld are famed for their fine and white quality. In the south portion of this circle the inhabitants are Catholics, and Deiterici says "they are poor, often mortgage their lands to the Jews, and their unfeeling creditors often sell their houses and lands." The circle of *Arnsberg* is a mountain-country in which the Rhur and several streams rise. It has fertile valleys and one rather extensive plain. Its soil is well cultivated and productive. It has manufactories of iron and steel, copper, brass, paper, cotton, and silks. The mountain-streams afford abundant water-powers for the spinning mills and other factories. Coal abounds at Bochum, and there are salt-works at Unna and Werl. The mountains of Westphalia furnish, besides wood, iron, and salt, some silver, lead, copper, marble, and kalk. The soil yields about sufficient corn and vegetables for the support of the inhabitants, but none for exportation. Of live stock, swine are the principal. Taking all the Prussian states the number of swine are stated to be 381 to the German square mile. In Westphalia there are 629. In parts of this province there are forests which supply the towns and factories with timber, but there is little to spare for exportation.

8. PROVINCE OF THE RHINE AND CLEVES.—This province has a population of nearly two millions and a half of inhabitants, equal to that of each of several European kingdoms. The Rhine and the Meuse flow in navigable grandeur through this magnificent, fertile, and romantic country. The province comprises the ancient electorates of Treves and Cologne, the Duchies of Juliers, Berg, and Cleves. Its cities are Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Treves, Dusseldorf, Cleves, and Coblenz. Its towns are numerous, among which Elberfeld, Barfeld, Solingen, Eupen, and Crefeld are celebrated for their manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, and hardwares; the banks of the Rhine, Moselle, and Sarre, and the slopes of the mountains are enriched with vineyards; the plains, valleys, and undulated lands with cornfields and pastures. There are still magnificent forests, though not such as can afford much more timber than the quantity required annually for the use of the population. The soil produces, in all parts, a sufficiency for the inhabitants. The live stock is of a tolerably good breed; the sheep are reared more for their wool than flesh. The province is divided into five circles. The circle of Coblenz is mountainous, and extends along both sides of the Rhine. Vine culture is the principal occupation of the people in several parts of this circle, as well as in the circle of Treves. The mountains yield iron, some lead, and salt. The table-land and valleys of the circles of Coblenz and Treves consist of arable land and pastures. The Circle of Aix-la-Chapelle has districts of mountainous rocky land, interspersed by fertile valleys, and in other parts, hills and plains. Agriculture and manufactures, the latter, chiefly cotton and fine woollens, are situated at Aix-la-Chapelle, Duren, Eupen, Malmedy, Montjoie. The needles and pins of Aix-la-Chapelle, ofurtscheid, Stol-

berg, &c., and the tanneries of the circle, are also important branches of industry. The circle of Cologne is mountainous to the south, and the plains of the north and the alluvions of the Rhine are skilfully cultivated; producing wheat, rye, and other grain; potatoes and other vegetables; oil-seeds and fruit, and some wine. Iron, lead, and coal are found. Brown coal exists near Bonn and Bergheim. In the city of Cologne the cotton and silk manufactures have become important, and the trade and navigation of this city, on the Rhine, and by its railroad communication with Aix-la-Chapelle, has revived much of its ancient importance. The circle of Dusseldorf is thickly inhabited by an agricultural and manufacturing population: being 7415 to the German square mile. The Wüpper, Rhur, and Lippe, flows through this circle into the Rhine, which also flows through it, into Holland. The valleys, plains, and hills are laid out in pasture, or cultivated under corn and vegetables. The mountain-streams, and the abundance of coal have been among the advantages, by the aid of which the cloth and cotton factories of Elberfeld and Barmen, and the cutlery and hardwares of Solingen have thriven. The province of the Rhine has five towns, each with more than 20,000 inhabitants; viz., Cologne, with 68,000; Aix-la-Chapelle, with 40,000; Barmen, with 27,000; Elberfeld, with 26,000; Dusseldorf, with 25,000; five towns, with from 10,000 to 20,000; viz., Bonn, Crefeld, Coblentz, Treves, and Eupen; fifteen, with from five to 10,000, and 94 small towns.

KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

THIS kingdom includes Ancient Swabia, and Franconia, and also the separate territory, extending west of the Rhine to the frontiers of France. Bavaria Proper is a country of mountains, valleys, hills, and of extensive plains. In one part it borders for a short distance on the lake of Constance, and its southern limits include part of the Alps and lakes of Tyrol. The Danube flows through it from west to east, receiving in its course the Isaar, on which Munich stands, the Inn, and many other rapid streams. The Maine is navigable through the greater part of Bavaria for long flat vessels carrying about two hundred tons, and a deep canal, now in progress of completion, will soon connect the Maine at the city of Bamberg, with the Danube near Ratisbon, from which steamboats ply to Vienna. "Nature," says Dieterici, "has given Bavaria the means and the power of manifold culture, and of employment to man: mountains and hills for pastures, for the growth of woods, and for vineyards; plains and valleys for arable cultivation; a multitude of small streams for the moving of mills and factories; large rivers for navigation and trade." Pasturage and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people. Barley for malting, and hops are extensively cultivated, and the quantity of beer of excellent quality drunk in this

kingdom is almost incredible. Corn of all kinds, and vegetables are raised in sufficient abundance. Madder, hemp, flax, and tobacco, are also grown. Wheat is exported; cattle and sheep, and heavy, slow, inactive horses are reared generally in all parts of the kingdom. Swine and geese are exceedingly numerous. Although there are many large landed properties undivided, the kingdom is generally subdivided into small farms cultivated by the owners.

The minerals of the mountains are salt in great plenty; iron, coal, lead, tin, cobalt, some gold and silver. In no part of Germany is there, in proportion to the extent of country, more magnificent forests. A great quantity of timber is floated down annually by the Isaar and other streams to the Danube, and thence to Vienna. Timber is also floated down the Maine from the forests of Franconia. Nuremberg has long been famed for its wooden wares and toys. Formerly the cities of Augsburg, Bamberg, and Ratisbon, and Baireuth, were all renowned for their trade: but all these places have declined, since the time that they ceased to be capital cities.

At Augsburg a cotton factory has lately been established; but, generally speaking, Bavaria can scarcely be called a manufacturing country. Its breweries all over the kingdom, and its extensive salt-works at Traunstein, Berchtesgaden, &c., and its Nuremberg wares, being the only important manufactures. At Munich the arts, especially architecture and painting, have made wonderful progress; and science is also in a respectable state in that city. The optical instruments of which are also acquiring the most deserved celebrity. Rhenish-Bavaria is more populous in the square mile than Bavaria Proper, and the culture of the vine is, in that circle, of extensive importance. Bavaria is divided into eight circles; viz.—

1. Isaar, population 607,498, Munich, the capital, population 75,000.
2. Lower Danube, population 436,278, chief town Passau, population 8400.
3. Regensburg, population 441,883, chief town Ratisbon, population 14,000.
4. Rezat, population 554,239, chief town Nuremberg, population 40,000.
5. Upper Danube, population 523,723, chief town Augsburg, population 30,000.
6. Upper Maine, population 554,100, chief town Bamberg, population 18,600.
7. Lower Maine, population 574,195, chief town Wurtzburg, population 22,674.
8. Rhine circle, population 554,932, chief town Spires, population 8600.—Total population 4,246,748 in 1832.

Generally speaking, the population of Bavaria, especially in Bavaria Proper, are well sheltered, clad, and fed, and usually possess landed or other fixed property. Bread, potatoes, cheese, beer, and animal food constitute their usual sustenance. The great natural resources and productions of Bavaria, its important geographical situation in the centre of Europe, with navigable rivers flowing through it to the east, west, and north; and the progress of im-

provements in agriculture, in highways, canals, and the recently commenced railroads, all render Bavaria a country of the first importance in proportion to its extent. If a portion of Germany immediately adjoining Bavaria Proper, and equal to its Rhenish circle, were added to it, and this circle added to such other adjoining state as would be most agreeable to the inhabitants of both, the change would be of great advantage to all. The irregular parcellings of the small German states, by which parts of the dominions of the same sovereign are separated from the others, is attended with much administrative expense and great inconvenience.

WURTEMBERG.—This kingdom is a country chiefly of mountains and valleys. The wood and mountains of the black forests, and the green hills, valleys, and slopes of all other parts of the kingdom; and especially the rich and picturesque banks, woods, and vales of the Neckar and Danube, and the industriously-cultivated arable lands, and the green pastures of Würtemberg impart to the whole country an aspect and character of great variety and interest. Spelt is the principal grain grown. Sheep are bred chiefly for their wool; and horned cattle are reared in rather greater number than for the use of the inhabitants. The banks of the lake of Constance, of the Neckar, and many of the slopes of the inland hills and mountains are under vineyards. Hops, tobacco, and vegetables are very generally grown for home use. There are several manufactories of linen, leather, and some of iron and steel; and needles, sickles, scythes, &c., are exported. Cotton spinning and weaving have grown up rapidly at Canstadt, Nürtingen and Reutlingen. Fine and coarse woollen manufactures, especially cloths, carpets, and flannels, are established in several districts. The other manufactures are chiefly jewellery, meerschaum pipes, hats, paper, gunpowder, toys, &c. The kingdom is divided into four circles, viz. the *Neckar*, *Black Forest*, *Danube*, and the *Jast*; the total population of which amounts at the present time to about 1,600,000: consisting of an intelligent, industrious, and orderly people. There is no country in Europe in a more flourishing condition, or more wisely governed; and if the inhabitants are not all opulent, many are moderately so; and all who are in health are fully employed, and all possess the means of living, at least, in tolerable comfort.

KINGDOM OF SAXONY.—This state is now confined to a surface of only 272 German square miles; being 100 German square miles less than the circle of Potsdam, one of the three circles forming the province of Brandenburg. When it is considered that a portion of Royal Saxony is a region of rocks, it seems wonderful how it should have maintained not only 1,600,000 inhabitants, but the expenses also, however economically managed, of a royal government, and all the branches of an executive legislature and judicial administration. This is still more remarkable when we consider that the country has been laid waste by the thirty and by the seven years' wars, and afterwards overrun by

Napoleon. Extraordinary unremitting industry and economy applied to agriculture, pasturage, and especially to unprotected manufactures, have alone enabled the inhabitants of Saxony to maintain themselves creditably, in every respect, among the German nations. The prosperity of their fabrics they owe alone to industry, ingenuity, and saving habits. No prohibition of the importation of foreign goods was ever imposed; no bounty on the manufactures of the country was ever granted; no restriction upon the circulation, exchange, or the import or export of merchandize was ever established until the year 1833: yet, in opposition to many natural disadvantages, the manufactures of Saxony have long thriven, and the only evil which menaces them lies in a system uncongenial to that under which they have prospered. The northern part of Saxony is chiefly a flat, arable, and in some parts a sandy country. The southern division is either hilly or mountainous; the Erzgebirge, stretching along the whole frontier on the side of Bohemia, enters Saxony for several miles of the course of that generally woody and rocky range. Yet in nearly all parts the hills and mountains of Saxony are inhabited, and cultivated wherever there is any soil; or, where the latter is scanty, sheep, goats, or cattle, are made to browse wherever a blade of grass grows. The Elbe is navigable for large flat boats, from Bohemia through Saxony, and a quantity of timber, among which large masts, cut in the Bohemian forests is floated down to Hamburg. Several streams, partly navigable, and all affording abundant water-power, flow down from the mountains through the kingdom. Numerous valleys are rendered highly productive. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and potatoes, are the general crops. But the corn raised, in the best harvests, is scarcely sufficient for the consumption of the population. The wool of Saxony is renowned for its fineness. As far back as 1768, there were brought to the country 800 Spanish sheep; and at the present time flocks of this race are numerously spread over the pastures of the whole country.

The mines of the Erzgebirge, (*ore mountains*) &c., employ a great number of labourers. Coal is abundant near Meissen and Plauen. Iron exists, but not in sufficient quantity for local use. Silver, copper, tin, lead, cobalt, bismuth, zinobar, are all, in moderate quantities, mined in the mountains. Manufacturing industry forms, however, the great field of occupation for the inhabitants. The fairs of Leipzig affording them also a central market for their fabrics. Saxony is divided into four circles, Dresden, Leipzig, Zwickau, and Bauzen. Its capital, Dresden, has 66,500 inhabitants. Leipzig, 45,000; Chemnitz, 22,000; Freiburg, 11,500; it has sixteen other towns, with from 5000 to 10,000, and twenty with about 5000 inhabitants.

THURINGIAN STATES.—Several of the sovereigns of Central Germany wisely joined, previously to the grand union, in an association of customs, in order to remove the vexatious barriers which separated their estates. These were

Saxe-Weimar, Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg Gotha, including Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Reus-Schleitz, Reus-Greiz, and Reus-Lobenstein and Ebersdorf. The surface of all comprise about 242 German square miles, with a population at the present time estimated at 920,000 inhabitants. The Thuringian and other forests extend over a part of the country, which is generally mountainous or hilly, with numerous fertile valleys and some table-lands. Ores are scarce, or at least not abundantly discovered. Agriculture, pasturage, especially sheep pasturage, which is very important for wool; converting the forest wood into charcoal and potashes, and extracting tar or rosin from the pine—have long formed the leading occupations of the Thuringian population. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, hops, and vegetables of various kinds are generally cultivated in about sufficient quantities for the consumption of the inhabitants.

Manufactures have also grown up in these states. Hosiery and linen, and in the forest districts wooden wares are among those which, at first, most naturally appeared.

Woollen and cotton manufactories have for some years been established at Gera and Gotha. There are also some fabrics of glass, porcelain, vitriol, alum, iron, and steel: the two latter at Schmalkalden and Suhl. With the exception of Erfurt with a population of 29,000, and which now belongs to Prussia, the Thuringian states have no large towns. The population of Gotha is 13,100 Altenburg 12,700, Weimar 11,000, Eisenach 9300, Coburg 9100, Gera 9100, Suhl 7200, Greitz 6300, Meiningen 6000, and Jena 5800.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.—This is the most important of the dukedoms; being more extensive, and nearly as populous as the kingdom of Saxony. The Rhine flows from the lake of Constance, along its southern and western frontiers, and the Neckar is also navigable through the Duchy until it falls into the Rhine. The Black Forest extends to the south, along and over its eastern frontiers, and the Odinald to the north. Between its mountains and the Rhine a highly-cultivated plain extends along the whole length of the country. Agriculture is in a very improved condition. Grazing of cattle is carefully attended to, and the number raised is somewhat above the wants of the inhabitants; the surplus are driven chiefly to Würtemberg and France. The rearing of sheep is not important. Corn, especially spelt and maize, potatoes and other vegetables, hemp, flax, chestnuts, and various fruits, hops, oil-seeds, and tobacco, are also cultivated with care and success. The meadows are irrigated, and produce luxuriant crops of clover and grass, and green maize is also grown extensively for feeding cattle and horses. Among the mountains and hills are found iron, lead, some silver and gold, copper, salt, coals near Offenburg; but mining forms a very limited branch of production. The numerous mineral springs of the Duchy have long been celebrated. The produce of the vineyards, taking the average contents

of the Baden casks, is estimated at about fourteen millions of English gallons. The Wertheimer and some of the red wines are rich and agreeable; but generally, the wines of Baden are only of medium quality, and chiefly consumed in the country. There is some tar and potashes made in the Black Forest, and timber is rafted down the Neckar. Manufactures of linen, woollen, and lately of cotton, have been established. Metallic works, leather, wooden clocks, earthenware and glass, include most of the other fabrics in the Duchy of Baden. The Duchy is divided into four circles; and the capital, Karlsruhe, has a population of 20,000; Mannheim, 20,000; Freiberg and Heidelberg each about 12,000; Bruhsal, Phorzheim, Radstadt, Constance, and Lahn, each about 5000 inhabitants.

HESSE-CASSEL.—The electorate of Hesse has 161 German square miles of surface, and has 640,674 inhabitants. It is divided into four circles. Cassel, the capital, has 33,000 inhabitants, Fulda about 10,000, Hanau about 15,000, Marburg 7500, and Hersfeld 6500 inhabitants. The circle of Hanau is the most thickly settled, and by far the most fertile and highly cultivated. Nearly the whole electorate is hilly and in part mountainous, with valleys and occasionally table-lands. The Fulda and Werra flow through the country. Agriculture and the mines give employment to the inhabitants. Wheat, spelt, vegetables, and near Hanau, fruit, and the best tobacco in Germany, are all cultivated in about sufficient quantity for the consumption of the population. Flax for the linen manufacture of the country is also extensively cultivated in the circle of Fulda. The horned cattle are not reared for exportation: the number of sheep is comparatively insignificant. The copper, iron, and cobalt mines, the salt-works, and the mining of some stone coal, and of plenty of brown coal, are other sources of employment to the population. There are some rather important manufactures of wool at Fulda, Cassel, Marburg, and other towns. There is one or two cotton manufactures and several tanneries; the latter at Hanau and Werra. There are also in the electorate some few fabrics of glass, hardwares, paper, and tobacco.

The **GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE**, through which the Rhine flows, is also watered by the Maine, and divided into the three circles of the Rhine-Hesse, Starkenberg, and Upper-Hesse. The latter is divided from the second by a stripe of Hesse-Cassel, and the second from the first by the Rhine. The superficies of the three circles is equal to 152 German square miles: the population amounts to about 780,000 inhabitants. Mayence has 35,000 inhabitants; Darmstadt, the capital, 22,000; Worms 8000, and Offenbach 7500. Upper-Hesse is very hilly, and resembles Hesse-Cassel. It has mines of iron and some other minerals; which with agriculture, pasturage, and some manufactures of linen, leather, wool, and latterly of cotton, form the chief sources of labouring industry. The plain of the circle of Starkenberg, in

which Darmstadt is situated, extends from the mountains of the Odinwald to the Rhine. It is a highly-cultivated district, producing corn, maize, vegetables, fruit, tobacco, vines, &c. The circle of Rhenish Hesse in which Mayence is situated on the banks of the Rhine, lies along and westward of that river. It is the smallest, but the most populous of the three circles, having 8296 inhabitants to the German square mile, of which one in twenty-five is of the Jewish religion. It has scarcely any mountain-land, and the valley of the Rhine from Worms to Oppenheim, and from Mayence to Bingen, and extending inland to the hills and foot of the Vosges, is one of the most fertile districts in Europe. It is under vineyards, pastures, and arable cultivation. Fields of wheat, spelt, and barley, pastures in the uplands, and vineyards; the latter occupying seven per cent of the whole surface; wood in detached spots but no forests; flax, hemp, and tobacco, intermixed with other crops, are the characteristics of this fertile and populous circle. Its manufactures, which are on a small scale, consist of linen, coarse cotton, some dye-works, vinegar, *liqueurs*, tanneries, lead and glass wares in the towns. The minerals of the circle, as far as discovered, are of little importance. Cattle are reared in number nearly equal to the use of the inhabitants of Mayence and the circle.

DUCHY OF NASSAU.—This small sovereignty has only eighty-two German square miles of surface with 374,000 inhabitants. It has the fertile valley of the Rheingau, with many vineyards, producing the most celebrated Rhenish wines, as the Johannisberg, which with its territory belong to Prince Metternich; the Hoheim, Rudesheim, &c. With the exception of the fertile valley of the Lahn, and the Rheingau, and the country lying between the Taunus and the Maine, the whole duchy is mountainous, and very picturesquely wooded. The small town of Beiberich on the Rhine, and Weisbaden which has 10,000 inhabitants, are the only towns of consequence. The natural riches of this country in respect to soil, forests, and minerals, are of great value, if brought into that fertility of which they are capable. Iron, plenty of brown coal, lead, copper, &c., are found in the mountains. The mineral waters, which in regard to management and revenue, are monopolized by the government, are another source of riches. This duchy has a few coarse manufactures, and if it were a circle of Prussia, instead of an independent sovereignty, it would be one of the most improved countries, and the inhabitants the most prosperous people in Germany.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, which has joined the union, has been so long, and is so well known, as to require no further observation than that its fair trade in respect to the diminished sale of British goods has been greatly affected by the league. It is still, however, and will from its central convenient situation continue to be, a mart of great riches and activity.

CHAPTER IV.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE STATE OF THE UNION.

THE states whose mines are worked are indicated in the preceding statements. The returns of the mineral productions of the several German states we have not been able to obtain correctly, except as regards Prussia. The following has been prepared by Baron Humboldt for Doctor Bowring:

STATEMENT of the Number of Mines and Quarries, and of Furnaces employed in the Manufacture of Metal in the Kingdom of Prussia, with the Number of Workmen employed, and the Quantities and Value of Produce, in the Year 1837.

DESCRIPTION.		No. of Mines, Quarries, and Furnaces.	Quantities produced.	No. of Workmen employed.	No. of their Families.	Value of Produce.
I.—MINES . . .	Iron ore and iron stone . . .	805	679,874 tons	7,738	10,306	Dollars. 481,504
	Copper, lead, and silver Ore	121	{ 1,076,962 cwt.s. } 50 tons	4,425	8,276	617,631
	Blacklead	41	995 300 cwt.s.	2,027	3,579	388,394
	Coal ore	19	1 327 "	104	188	18,185
	Arsenic " . . . . .	..	10,190 "	..	..	..
	Manganese ore	3	5,632 "	40	149	9,534
	Antimony "	3	574 "	23	41	1,136
	Alum "	7	68,591 tons	48	200	6,795
	Vitriol "	3	{ 39,649 "	..	..	..
	Coal	331	10,393,479 tons	16,218	30,747	8,754,371
	Brown coal	254	2,612,030 "	2,538	6,472	281,976
	Total	1587	..	33,161	75,658	5,559,548
II.—QUARRIES .	Chalkstone and chalk . . .	125	..	470	1034	112,863
	Gypsum	25	..	78	188	29,612
	Building stone, &c.	316	..	1341	3469	107,761
	Slates	341	..	1248	3200	71,808
	Mil stones	39	3040 stones	202	681	24,560
	Trap stone	6	..	17	84	5,802
III.—FURNACES .	Total	852	..	3356	8716	352,585
	Iron, pig	121	1,446,372 cwt.s.	2,745	7,866	2,267,103
	Raw steel	21	150,141 "	254	520	395,848
	Cast "	67	337,469 "	3,521	9,546	1,227,949
	— from pig iron	12	134,030 "	220	578	503,031
	Rod and bar "	431	1,111,356 "	5,520	12,485	5,656,608
	Plate "	12	133,573 "	313	744	1,132,832
	Iron wire	58	65,541 "	489	616	581,069
	Steel	99	103,938 "	484	1,224	746,106
	Total	829	3,512,440 cwt.s.	12,585	33,169	12,511,466
	Silver	2	23,092 mark fine } 45 burnt	22	50	328,303
	Lead	27	23,807 cwt.s.	227	632	175,726
IV.—SALT-WORKS	— in blocks . . . . .	..	10,847 "	..	..	76,807
	— sheets . . . . .	..	117 "	..	..	1613
	Copper raw	12	19,347 "	581	1,131	647,892
	— worked	31	16,148 "	167	627	667,290
	Brass	14	18,514 "	214	558	606,190
	Zinc in bars	34	215,466 "	1,159	2,966	841,905
	— plates . . . . .	..	15,636 "	..	..	68,882
	Arsenic	3	8,791 "	39	107	114,552
	Antimony	2	3,10 "	53	120	25,680
	Alum	2	901 "	40	167	12,083
	Alum	15	40,877 "	373	1,106	182,286
	Vitriol, copper	6	3,367 "	10	29	40,524
	— iron	8	29,157 "	207	471	55,904
	— mixed . . . . .	..	2,800 "	..	..	12,747
	Sulphur	1	456 "	..	..	..
	Oil of vitriol . . . . .	..	60,000 lbs.	..	..	3,000
	Total	986	..	15,747	41,613	16,372,910
	IV.—SALT-WORKS	20	44,109 lasts and } 52,289 sheffels	1523	4937	1,344,520

Total number of workmen in 1839	65,231
Their families	228,995
Value of mineral produce 28,000,000 thalers, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling.	

The produce of the Prussian coal-mines in 1834 was about 1,810,000 tons, or nearly one-tenth of the estimated annual produce of the British coal-mines.

Of this quantity

Silesia yielded	560,000 tons
Thuringia	1,300 „
Westphalia	745,000 „
Rhenish provinces	500,000 „
Total	1,806,300

The produce of the Prussian coal-mines increased in 1839 so rapidly that the quantity mined amounted to 2,442,632 tons. The states of the Union imported coal, viz.

In 1832	1,130,512 centners
Exported	4,621,275 „
Imported in 1835	1,369,025 „
Exported	5,455,746 „
Imported in 1840	3,544,338 „
Exported	6,963,286 „

The MINERAL PRODUCTS OF BAVARIA are important, and the principal are salt, coal, and iron. The salt-mines are monopolized by the government on account of revenue. The consumption is about 800,000 centners per annum, and is sold by the government at from 5 to 7 Bavarian florins, or 8s. 4d. to 11s. 6d. per centner of 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

The coal-mines and iron-mines belong some to the crown, and others to private individuals; but either through mismanagement or government interference, the products are as yet unimportant. The excellent porcelain clay, and the number of marble and other stone quarries are of great value.

Copper, silver, blacklead, and some other minerals, are to a small extent extracted in different parts.

In the GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN the salt-mines are those of most importance. The coal-field of Offenbach might be rendered exceedingly valuable, were there not so great a quantity of wood still existing in the duchy, though in many parts at an expensive distance, for consumption. Iron is also found; but we have no statistics of the minerals of this country, and we are also destitute of any account of the mineral productions of Saxony, which are important, though confined to the consumption of that kingdom. In Hesse-Cassel, there is an abundance of coal; but it is not extensively mined. Iron, cobalt, and some copper is extracted in various parts of the electorate.

In 1832 the imports of pig iron into Prussia amounted to . . .	120,928 centners
„ exports of ditto	34,208 „
„ imports of hammered iron	100,842 „
„ exports of ditto	80,231 „

In 1840 the imports of pig-iron	amounted to	605,348	centners
„ exports of ditto		32,543	„
„ imports of hammered iron		484,009	„
„ exports of ditto		60,570	„

The iron-miners are demanding *protection* of the government by restricting the importation of foreign iron, and urging high duties or prohibition. It is to be hoped that the wisdom of the government of the Union will not yield to such fallacious representations in order to meet the views of the miners, and consequently *tax*, to far more than the amount of the duties, the *agriculture and manufactures of Germany*, by *raising the price of ploughs and other implements required by the former ; and the cost of the machinery and tools required by the latter*. The fatal example of France in the high duties and prohibitions imposed on iron and iron wares ought to be a lesson of instruction, to Prussia and all countries, in regard to taxing so generally useful a material as iron.

CHAPTER V.

FORESTS AND TIMBER TRADE OF THE STATES OF THE GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS, AND TIMBER TRADE GENERALLY.

THE extent of the forests of Germany have been greatly exaggerated, and it has been often stated, even down to the present time, that one-third of the whole country was and is still covered with original wood. This is not true. There are some large forests in the south and eastern states of Prussia. Some parts of Thuringia, and some districts in the Rhenish provinces, Westphalia, and Saxony, are tolerably covered with good building-timber. Nassau has also a much greater proportion of land under wood than the population of that section of Germany can well afford to remain to them unprofitable, as they require much more wood to be cut down for their use than is allowed, and as they also require for agriculture or for pasture much of the ground now occupied by the Ducal forest. The Black forest and the forests lying between the Maine and the Danube are those now of the greatest importance, and furnish the timber floated in large rafts down the Rhine, while the great portion of the timber and deals exported from Memel and Königsberg is of Polish or Russian origin. Timber of Russian origin passing through Poland, or Polish timber exported downwards into Prussia, pays a transit duty of from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Polish groschen, or $\frac{1}{2}$ a copec on a single stave, to 2 Polish florins of 15 copecs on a mast.

If there be any one article more than another which should be considered a

raw material, and therefore exempted from taxation, or on its importation subjected to a merely nominal duty, that article is wood. It is in its very nature and uses the last which should be made an object of revenue. It was long the opinion of the late James Deacon Hume, a man who never entertained a theoretical principle, which he had not weighed in all its practical and useful bearings, "*that as we had abundance of untaxed coal, and abundance of untaxed iron, we only wanted abundance of untaxed wood, in order to be provided for completely and cheaply, with the three great primary raw materials of employment and of necessary usefulness.*"

As to the high duties to limit the use of foreign timber, in order to increase the use of colonial wood, it is more than problematical if the North American Colonies have derived any solid advantage from the high duties imposed on foreign timber. It is certain that those duties have been highly injurious to the convenience and interest of millions in the United Kingdom. It is also an historical fact that the Canadas were settled with a population of more than 250,000 independent farmers before the timber trade acquired any importance; that Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick, were all settled with industrious agriculturists, who in general became independent farmers without having recourse to the timber trade.

There are also circumstances which have resulted from the colonial timber trade of a very different character; there are facts to be found in the registry offices for land, and in the recorded judgments of the courts of law, in Canada, in New Brunswick, in Nova Scotia, in Prince Edward Island, and in Cape Breton. These documents and records we have had examined, and they have unfolded the undeniable, and certainly not satisfactory, facts; viz., that the numerous mortgages upon the lands of the farmers, who had by agricultural industry become generally independent, and the mortgages on the lands of others; and most of the judgments of the courts of law in actions for debt, and the consequent sheriff's sales of lands, have been the results of the farmers and other possessors of land engaging in the *protected timber and ship-building trade*. We know that many who were previously in a state of independent opulence, and who afterwards lost their farms and property, have been utterly ruined by the allurements held out by the timber and ship-building trade. A few large houses have, it is stated, accumulated large properties in the colonial timber trade, which the high duty on foreign timber enabled them to monopolize. But they form but a small fraction of the colonists, or of the truly colonial interests. The colonial agriculturists who left their farms to cut timber or to engage in ship-building, were generally supplied on credit with goods and provisions at high prices: they received nominally high wages for their labour, but as they almost invariably got into debt and

were compelled to mortgage or sell their farms, it is conclusive that the real wages of their labour was below a remunerating amount. The farmers, on the other hand, who applied their industry to clearing their lands and to agriculture alone, were, at the same time that they were making sure yearly gains, transforming their woodlands into valuable arable and pasturage estates. The following statements relative to the timber trade of the states of the Germanic Union of Customs, are taken from various official and other documents, chiefly from those of Prussia, and from Dieterici, Ferber, and the reports of British and Prussian consuls. There are large rafts of timber floated annually down the Rhine to Holland, but nearly all for the consumption of that country. During the ten years 1831 to 1840 inclusive, there were only imported from Holland into the United Kingdom sixty-five great hundreds of deal, seven fathoms of lathwood, seven masts and spars, 150 feet of oak planks, 1420 loads of timber, and seventy-four wainscot logs.

The following tables are drawn up to exhibit a comparative view of the timber trade.

FIR TIMBER Imported into the United Kingdom, from 1788 to 1830 inclusive.

Y E A R S.	From British N. America.		From Continent of Europe.	
	loads.	duty.	loads.	duty.*
1788	5,680	.....	203,482	6s. 8d.
1791	2,536	.....	209,072	
1795	0,840	.....	199,119	10s.
1800	2,605	.....	189,331	11s.
1801	3,099	.....	158,770	14s. 8d.
1802†	5,143	.....	252,672	16s. 2d.
1803	12,133	.....	280,550	20s. & 22s. 6d.
1805	13,018	.....	248,717	25s.
1806	16,120	free	144,054	26s. 8d.
1809	90,829	.....	54,260	27s. 4d.
1810	125,313	.....	135,626	54s. 8d.
1814	50,790	5s.	126,289	64s. 11d.
1819	322,920	.....	119,237	65s.
1821	317,563	10s.	99,202	55s.
1825	467,625	.....	286,871	
1830	385,472	.....	113,867	
1835	562,768	.....	131,481	
1840	646,953	.....	170,210	
1841				
1842				

* Duty free before 1788.

† The population of the timber-growing counties of British America in 1802, amounted to more than 280,000 inhabitants.

AN Account of the quantity of Foreign and American Timber, imported from Europe and America (including the United States) into Great Britain, from the Year 1795 to the Year 1801, both inclusive.

YEARS.	Deals and Deal Ends.		MASTS.				Oak Plank.		Fir Timber.		Oak Timber.	
	North of Europe.	American.	North of Europe.		American.		North of Europe.	American.	North of Europe.	American.	North of Europe.	American.
	hunds.	hunds.	No.	loads.	No.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.
1795	40,501	23	15,474	9,936	382	567	5177	140	140,876	1024	1118	1861
1796	50,644	74	20,028	19,664	576	1753	8692	362	181,410	2127	1489	3015
1797	38,547	22	10,856	15,807	503	3293	6561	511	111,762	3174	1054	3121
1798	40,213	177	15,801	7,302	489	633	5490	310	131,963	1867	1258	2643
1799	41,632	178	17,308	5,133	539	801	8361	147	140,326	1950	838	2983
1800	47,000	371	20,132	11,698	250	1293	7988	187	175,615	3778	1695	3103
1801	45,419	832	25,329	19,187	1064	2871	7021	103	117,121	6329	1890	1872

Note.—50 feet in one load.

Deals 120 in number to each hundred.

Masts from six to eight inches in diameter, and from eight to twelve are numbered; all above twelve inches, by load.

All masts above twelve inches pay, at present, duty by the load.

COUNTRIES.	BATTENS AND BATTEN-ENDS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.
Russia	2,706	2,484	1,699	3,609	3,906	4,554	5,089	5,330	4,661	3,522
Sweden	1,990	1,338	1,408	2,104	1,942	2,540	2,688	2,475	4,105	3,814
Norway	8,439	5,822	6,153	5,886	5,416	7,910	6,227	7,000	7,509	7,751
Prussia	366	207	160	194	303	435	304	234	222	247
British North American Colonies	1,080	1,260	1,174	1,561	1,374	1,627	2,259	2,069	3,617	4,112
Other countries	3	6	....	4	113	50	14	12	4	3
Total	14,593	11,117	10,594	13,358	13,154	17,247	15,981	18,020	20,118	19,449
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	11,637	11,782	12,384	13,560	13,386	15,676	14,451	17,640	19,405	19,500

COUNTRIES.	DEALS AND DEAL-ENDS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.
Russia	14,075	12,722	10,815	18,257	14,884	17,113	16,636	17,505	15,848	12,926
Sweden	3,723	2,431	2,633	3,591	3,175	4,179	4,814	3,783	3,604	4,197
Norway	10,457	5,994	7,124	6,613	4,704	4,931	5,108	5,182	5,171	4,638
Prussia	4,550	4,042	4,229	4,582	4,717	5,027	4,450	5,337	6,584	6,285
British North American Colonies	22,066	26,053	30,974	34,000	34,235	37,420	41,801	40,883	40,306	45,593
United States of America	15	15	8	13	11	7	9	9	10	20
Other countries	23	6	5	49	5	32	12	38	28	10
Total	54,900	51,263	55,788	67,105	61,731	69,320	72,832	72,737	70,647	73,609
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	49,489	53,153	57,291	62,808	63,940	68,300	66,650	70,878	77,536	75,098

COUNTRIES.	LATHWOOD IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	fathoms.	fathoms.	fathoms.	fathoms.	fathoms.	fathoms.	fathoms.	fathoms.	fathoms.	fathoms.
Russia	2,170	2,712	2,021	2,500	2,538	3,171	3,042	2,770	2,582	2,381
Norway	50	48	29	11	18	15	10	21	21	47
Prussia	2,251	1,861	1,983	2,184	2,034	2,813	2,208	2,753	2,498	3,020
British North American Colonies	6,889	6,232	6,068	5,086	6,925	6,004	6,717	7,761	7,409	7,245
Other countries	10	17	24	9	27	28	168	19	272	79
Total	11,373	10,873	10,125	9,799	12,142	12,091	12,145	13,338	12,782	12,072
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	11,269	10,913	10,065	10,054	12,078	11,979	11,960	13,134	12,590	13,012

COUNTRIES.	MASTS, &c. (under 12 Inches in Diameter), IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Russia	2,020	934	1,279	1,696	1,658	1,798	2,091	2,647	3,406	4,025
Sweden	2,839	1,006	1,434	701	1,506	1,108	669	1,090	2,053	1,177
Norway	4,826	3,966	5,239	6,416	6,842	3,864	4,654	6,080	10,066	9,027
Prussia	510	282	201	480	333	408	265	456	533	240
British North American Colonies	3,146	3,608	4,112	4,722	4,823	4,522	4,788	4,820	6,348	8,513
Other countries	97	34	40	61	15	95	40	35	45	52
Total	13,438	9,888	12,305	14,076	15,177	11,795	13,102	15,183	22,451	23,034
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	12,927	9,801	11,965	13,207	13,532	12,538	13,207	14,659	20,097	22,432

COUNTRIES.	MASTS, &c. (above 12 Inches in Diameter), IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.
Russia	731	252	250	278	440	492	857	750	1,752	1,063
Prussia	282	217	253	153	217	118	96	99	240	145
Germany	40	99	....	2	....	28	....	8	4	....
British Settlements in Australia .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	348
New Zealand	250	....	....	123	250	478	327	624	942	461
South Sea Islands	3126	4535	3296	3894	2321	1529	2831	2828	6674	5129
British North American Colonies .....	....	1087	537	5	....	....	....	3	6	38
United States of America	274	26	70	11	13	14	161	27	188	80
Other countries .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	4703	6246	4415	4466	3241	2649	4272	4339	9308	7261
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	4125	6077	4833	3791	3324	3109	4077	4393	8018	7135

COUNTRIES.	OAK-PLANK IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.
Russia	72	7	4	10	5	8	16	3	10	417
Prussia	2058	1755	2329	2684	1324	3010	1940	3070	3514	6280
British North American Colonies	181	9	9	4	10	2	2	1	3	3
Other countries	214	18	39	40	2	26	10	23	31	12
Total	2525	1789	2381	2738	1347	3046	1998	3007	3558	7012
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	2280	1829	2549	2616	1790	2870	2198	3888	3480	6467

COUNTRIES.	STAVES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.	gt. hds.
Russia .....	.....	9	8	72	289	552	1,130	608	457	420
Prussia	20,807	13,208	10,556	9,124	12,75	17,506	11,893	17,488	12,79	16,510
Germany	390	555	69	527	1,659	1,199	1,262	1,371	1,575	1,168
British North American Colonies	51,147	49,061	52,396	75,073	90,320	71,467	70,563	56,605	61,506	70,261
West Indies	359	53	193	229	501	458	158	391	856	1,063
United States of America	621	493	553	1,771	2,961	1,577	74	1,156	674	677
Other countries	102	148	129	59	102	136	651	490	193	152
Total	76,431	63,527	63,895	86,855	108,507	93,095	85,721	78,181	81,020	96,849
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	70,308	63,671	65,480	83,186	99,752	90,811	81,454	75,461	83,070	94,497

COUNTRIES.	TEAK IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.
Western Coast of Africa	23,677	15,121	13,586	13,191	14,034	13,405	23,251	11,143	11,037	12,541
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon .....	.....	587	29	14	111	284	49	110	206	1,465
Other places	162	4	43	1	76	93	72	.....	85	66
Total	23,839	15,712	13,658	13,206	14,221	13,782	23,372	11,253	11,328	14,072
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	24,982	15,315	13,819	13,622	13,300	14,451	20,153	13,212	12,659	13,422

COUNTRIES.	FIR, OAK, &c. (8 inches square or upwards), IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.
Russia	6,486	4,803	3,832	6,190	9,529	10,571	7,250	8,671	14,317	12,017
Sweden	3,820	2,400	441	297	1,243	917	952	230	156	552
Norway	23,537	18,051	23,745	21,119	30,447	48,535	16,776	35,496	22,452	28,614
Denmark	576	346	129	302	112	283	1,131	441	326	343
Prussia	100,964	72,987	74,288	83,431	83,591	97,509	82,757	113,423	111,887	109,581
Germany	4,454	3,933	2,259	1,937	1,222	2,166	3,687	4,215	7,934	7,096
Italy and the Italian Islands	211	1,382	3,672	4,489	4,536	525	281	146	2,452	5,996
British Settlements in Australia and New Zealand	735	386	454	323	175	127	65	282	23	14
British North American Colonies	418,879	448,761	416,830	438,704	562,768	525,645	545,361	560,621	562,394	610,953
United States of America	2,079	3,929	485	158	263	537	467	4	120	2,282
Other countries	428	400	611	778	369	971	1,370	2,031	3,627	3,713
Total	562,199	557,428	526,799	557,728	694,219	687,786	669,100	725,366	725,692	817,163
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	546,078	565,492	541,870	560,406	682,259	678,240	660,004	713,575	730,251	802,994

COUNTRIES.	WAINSCOT LOGS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.	loads.
Russia	1846	2131	2323	2643	2692	3400	4747	4591	1370	1845
Prussia	708	587	279	387	495	731	513	923	1157	847
Other countries	17	1	.....	.....	2	75	332	223	1,117	135
Total	2571	2719	2602	3030	3189	4212	5592	5737	2641	2827
Total Quantities retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom	2701	2870	2743	3269	3181	3987	4020	4518	4072	2558

STATEMENT exhibiting the quantity of Wood of all kinds imported into, and exported from, and passed in Transit through the States of the Germanic Union.

		Building and useful Wood, by Water.						Building and useful Wood by Water and Land for Shipping.		Oak and Birch Bark.	Charcoal.
		In Eastern Prussian Provinces.									
		YEARS.	Firewood, by Water.	Masts.	Bowsprits and Yards.	Blocks and Bunks of Hard Wood.	Fir Bunks.	Planks, Laths, &c.	Oak, Ash, Elm, Cherry, &c.			Pine, Fir, and Soft Wood.
Import of Foreign Wood for Consumption		pie. ce.	piecc.	piece.	pie. ce.	last's.	lasts.	last's.	cwt.	cwt.	
	1832	43,216	82	321	10,761	547,886	17,335	1,622	45,638	86,852	10,257
	1833	76,336	29	262	40,722	464,267	19,561	2,509	73,043	65,316	16,041
	1834	38,318	2992	467	13,924	361,277	10,672	2,319	31,612	134,621	52,935
	1835	39,324	34	268	17,563	489,152	16,911	510	18,115	100,015	60,298
	1836	50,878	2	80	21,515	490,230	20,526	504	22,825	107,169	48,160
	1837	53,226	394	132	12,392	539,928	18,956	3,875	24,251	91,618	56,161
Exports of Wood.	1840	79,120	14	138	54,070	617,151	25,238	432	29,700	86,934	137,637
	1832	20,206	153	1,501	21,057	134,018	53,913	13,116	1,943	163,395	119,176
	1833	27,899	340	2,153	18,070	157,951	59,843	8,545	1,738	146,251	83,059
	1834	19,667	47	2,836	19,525	181,311	60,557	10,701	271,447	214,070	101,286
	1835	20,829	453	3,321	25,375	208,717	69,427	14,195	4,892	110,844	41,458
	1836	42,571	275	3,178	23,134	160,065	74,428	36,090	103,818	158,821	19,532
	1837	38,004	504	2,784	28,468	170,540	64,467	31,405	38,173	137,827	35,234
Transit of Foreign Wood	1838	51,741	311	6,397	27,477	199,401	75,941	31,906	33,472	131,581	26,579
	1839	52,224	223	2,496	36,141	176,631	79,800	43,218	40,489	94,190	37,600
	1840	46,851	318	3,743	59,892	192,467	112,850	51,006	94,364	118,430	32,610
	1832	1,103	....	....	....	....	1,530	8,950	17,352	21,569	925
	1833	2,811	1	....	230	95	2,163	18,963	17,490	26,450	1,179
	1834	3,868	....	....	....	42	1,093	10,632	10,632	22,281	6,084
	1835	1,034	1	....	4	33	3,547	10,496	15,931	3,064	1,270
	1836	1,248	....	....	....	....	218	203	2,676	2,799	1,258
	1837	1,311	....	....	....	63	209	1,079	2,172	492	245
	1838	1,541	....	....	....	....	4,924	241	119	381	....
	1839	851	1	....	....	....	1,514	204	1,085	699	245
	1840	300	....	....	130	63	30	3	157	89	223

The countries to which timber and deals have been exported from the states of the *Zoll-Verein*, are Holland, Belgium, Denmark, the Hanse Towns, Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Italian States: all countries which require a greater quantity of wood than they produce.

All the information we have been able to collect relative to the timber trade of the north of Europe, leads to the conclusion that the price must rise ten to fifteen per cent if there be any increase of demand for the usual markets; viz., the United Kingdom, France, Holland, and Belgium. The timber trees are stated to be so greatly diminished in the forests which have hitherto supplied the squared timber, or the round logs which have been sawn into deals at the shipping ports, that the logs are now sought for at a much greater distance, and at a proportionably greater expense, and that this increase in regard to distance and expense will go on augmenting according to the demand for wood in Western and Southern Europe.

The British Consul at Memel states the present average yearly exports of timber and deals, &c., to be 75,000 to 80,000 loads of fir timber in logs; 5000

load of oak timber and plank, of which scarcely any to England; 7000 mill oak pipe-staves; 600,000 fir and pine planks.

The United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium, and France, were the countries to which the exportations are made.

The exports of wood from Stettin in 1838 were as follow:

Staves to Great Britain, 1134 lasts; to France, 1115 lasts; to all other countries, 441 lasts. Timber—viz., oak to Great Britain, 3327 lasts; to Denmark, 1533 lasts; to France, 1903 lasts; to Norway and Sweden, 935 lasts; to Belgium, 147 lasts. Fir timber, to Great Britain, 1837 pieces; to France, 9278 pieces; to Denmark, 6476 pieces; to the Netherlands, 1692 pieces; Hanse Towns, Hanover, and Belgium, 1575;—total 20,858 pieces.

Deals to France, 338 lasts; to all other countries 42 lasts.

STATEMENT of the Value of Timber exported from Russia to Countries in Europe and America, during the Year 1835.

	£
Sweden and Norway	516
Prussia	93,394
Denmark	32,104
The Sound	203
Hanse Towns	156
Holland	33,492
Great Britain	205,414
France	14,630
Spain and Portugal	3,794
Italy	446
Austria	92
Turkey	3,155
America	2,293
Other countries	10,781
Total	£400,354

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Timber, Planks, &c. exported from Norway to each Country in the Year 1835.

DESCRIPTION.	Denmark.	Hanse Towns, Oldenburg and Hanover.	Holland and Belgium.	United Kingdom.	France.	Spain, Portugal, and other Countries.	TOTAL.
Timber, balks and beams { Lasts	32,176	8,112	66,165	55,995	62,737	586	225,772
Boards and planks { Sp. D.	4,184	10	....	20	7	....	4,221
Firewood { Number	13	....	....	....	....	139	152
Oak bark { Cub. feet	....	....	....	129	....	46	145
Bark of other sorts { Sh. lbs.	175	....	....	4,578	....	....	4,753
Osrs { (Timber lasts) Number	....	....	....	19	....	6	25
Hoops { Number	38	....	....	....	....	....	38
Handspikes { "	19,080	....	....	4,000	....	....	23,680
Staves { "	16	....	....	....	....	....	16
	3,000	....	....	....	....	....	3,000

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Wood of all kinds exported from Norway during the Year 1838.

	Tons.
To Great Britain	128,286
France	143,908
Holland	129,734
Denmark	55,008
Hanover and Oldenburg	15,480
Belgium	7,320
Hanseatic Towns	1,336
Altona	492
Swedish and Baltic Ports	326
Spain and Portugal	324
West Indies	154
Mediterranean	770

Total Quantity 483,138 tons.

Valued at £327,138 sterling.

TIMBER exported from Sweden in the Year 1838.

ARTICLES.		Quantities	Value Swedish.	Value Sterling
Wood, timber of elm, birch, ash, &c.	R. D.	80,498	R. D. 50,311	£ 4,236
— barks and spars of fir and pine, } 5 to 8 inches thick }	Number.	21,269	53,172	4,477
— ditto, 8 to 10 "	"	21,418	89,241	7,515
— ditto, above 10 "	"	203,222	338,703	28,522
— deals and planks of fir and pine, } under 1½ inch thick }	Dozens.	46,983	156,611	13,188
— ditto, 1½ to 2½ "	"	109,789	731,931	61,636
— ditto, above 2½ "	"	205	4,100	345
— masts, bowsprits, and spars, } of 40 inches in girth }	Number.	2,670	11,125	936
— ditto, 20 to 40 "	"	4,146	6,910	581
— ditto, under 20 "	"	3,227,083	89,641	7,548
— staves of oak, 42 to 27 inches	"	3,215,843	17,865	1,504
— ditto of birch, fir, and pine, } 42 to 27 inches . . . . . }	"	.....	99,663	8,392
— not specified.	R. D.	31,293	31,293	2,635

About one-eighth part of the fir timber, and about only one-thirtieth part of the elm, birch, &c., was imported into the United Kingdom. The deals were exported chiefly to France, England, and other countries. The British duties excluding all the short deals and battens.

From the foregoing statements it will appear evident that the demand for European timber by other countries than the United Kingdom will always occasion an increased demand for British American timber in England, even if the duties on foreign timber were reduced to from 25s. to 20s. and in the course of a few years to 10s. per load.

The Exports of Wood from Dantzic in 1838 were as follow :

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES EXPORTED TO.						TOTAL.	Average Prices.	Estimated Value of Exports in 1838.
	Great Britain Jersey, and Guernsey.	Holland and Belgium.	Hanse Towns.	Denmark.	France.	Other Countries.			
Wood: viz.—									
Balks, Fir (about 44,000 loads).....pieces	33,370	10,572			9,738	1395	55,151	25s pr load	55,000
Deals and Deal Ends (about 38,800 loads).....pieces	120,880	67,815	26,820		38,532	9654	281,200	45s. "	67,000
Masts and Spars....."	132	04	15	241	2,177	30	2,689	80s. "	10,756
Lathwood.....fathoms	1,160						1,160	75s. "	4,350
Treenails, shock of 60 piece	10,504		12	372		40	10,928	3s. "	1,639
Clapboards.....piece	947						1,016	1s. 6d. "	76
Staves.....mill	191 16 20	12	2 2-20	14 12-20	111 5-20	6 9-20	341 2-20	50l. "	17,050
Oak Timber (about 1140 loads).....pieces	1,032	105		74	1,222		2,423	80s. "	4,560
" Planks (about 3375) "	24,148			274	2,022	664	27,381	5l. 6s. "	17,719
" Other kinds.....value									985

QUANTITY of Wood and Lumber Exported from British North America in 1836.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED	Timber in square Logs.				Oars.	Staves and Headings of all sorts.	Shingles.	Lath-wood.	Deals, Battens, Boards, and Planks.
	Oak and Elm.	Pine.	Birch, and all other sorts of.	Masts, Yards, Spars, &c.					
	Qtyty.	Qtyty.	Qtyty.	Qtyty.	Qtyty.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Qtyy.	Quantity.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	number.	number.	number.	number.	cords.	feet.
Great Britain	37,412	498,075	22,067	8,355	17,259	6,675,699	....	7,003	35,087,496
Ireland	3,296	75,739	1,858	2,000	4,121	2,377,319	....	999	26,160,303
Portugal .....	....	....	....	....	....	63,454	....	..	86,526
Africa, West Coast of, Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius .....	....	....	13	248	450	923,770	89,000	..	187,294
British West Indies .....	....	....	250	2,317	8,852	2,041,180	22,287,413	186	31,765,813
United States of America .....	....	....	31	24	....	6,200	....	133	902,222
French settlements in North America .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,000	0.0	118,000
Foreign West Indies .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28,820	..	29,450
Haiti .....	....	....	....	....	....	9,130	....	..	8,384
Brazil .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	40,738	573,814	24,219	12,944	30,988	12,096,671	22,109,133	8,321	91,315,188
									2,905,018

CHAPTER VI.

AGRICULTURE OF THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE GERMANIC UNION.

In the sketch which we have given of the different states of the Germanic Union of Customs, the agricultural capabilities of those countries are briefly described. Although the subdivision of landed property in Germany is very far from that of France; yet the landed estates are small in comparison with those of many other European countries.

Landed property in Germany, as well as in many other continental states,

was, in the beginning of the present century, held under baronial, peasant, and *roturier* tenures. The first was that of the nobility, who were exempted, as is still the case in Hungary, from public taxes and who enjoyed many other special privileges. The serfs born on the baronial lands were *adscripti glebæ*, and laboured daily in cultivating the feudal property for the benefit of its lord. The latter had civil and criminal jurisdiction over his serfs in his baronial court, in which his own judge presided, and if they were found guilty, sent by him to the baronial prison, or were flogged by his bailiff for laziness or other offences. The serfs had small cottages and patches of land on the estate, which they cultivated for their sustenance, during spare hours, allowed them for the purpose. They paid the tithes out of their earnings to the priest or minister, and fees to the doctor, schoolmaster, and judge.

There were also peasant holdings, *Bauern-Höfe* held usually under a seigniorial tenure, from the superior lord, subject to the payment of certain dues, quit-rents, and a certain weekly portion of labour.

Ameliorating the condition of these peasants, and even of the serfs, was commenced in the last century. But it is to the late King of Prussia that the glory of abolishing feudal servitude is justly to be attributed. Under Prince Hardenberg's administration, not only the peasants but the serfs were made owners of the lands they occupied, on payment only of the actual annual quit-rents which they had been paying to the manorial baron. These quit-rents were moderately valued by royal commissioners, and commuted by purchasing them from the baron, under the direction of the commissioners.

The payment for the commutation being usually a transfer to the baron of a part (equal to the rated value of quit-rent) of the land occupied by the serf or peasant. If the serfs or peasants were enabled to pay the commutation in money they had the option of retaining the whole of the land they occupied.

This great change in the tenures of property was tranquilly managed between 1807 and 1821, when the whole was completed. In the other states of Germany the serfage tenures may be said to have disappeared, and in all there are a great number of divisions and small proprietorships. When his wars of defence and conquest were over, one of the chief measures of the administration of Frederick the Great was to encourage general industry, and to ameliorate the condition of the landed proprietors, and especially that of the nobles of Silesia, who had been ruined during these wars. He found them, and the landlords generally, unable to improve their lands. In order to afford them relief, and to enable them and the cultivators of the soil to stock their farms, and to purchase agricultural implements, he established in the first instance, in 1769 (as an experimental one), a land or territorial bank (*Landschafts-casse*) in Silesia. The success of this bank having surpassed all calculation, the inhabitants of other provinces solicited and obtained similar institutions of credit to that of Silesia. In 1777 a territorial

bank was established in the March of Brandenburg ; in 1781, in Pomerania ; in 1787, in Western Prussia ; in 1788, in Eastern Prussia ; and afterwards in the Grand Duchy of Posen.

These institutions are called *Landschafts-credit-vereine* ; or, *Schaftliche-credit-vereine*, which means, associations of landed proprietors for mutual assistance, by affording credit on the basis of landed security.

In virtue of this system, each landholder has a right to become a member of the society, whose property is valued at not less than 500 thalers (about 80*l.* sterling). In some provinces, as in the March of Brandenburg, the minimum value of estates comprised in the system of mutual assurance, is 600 thalers (about 95*l.* sterling). With this guarantee they have the right to contract a debt upon the security of their estates to the proportion of value stated by a committee, chosen by the society out of its own members. Ordinarily the sum must not exceed two-thirds of the estimated value of the estates.

All the members of the society are equally contractors of the company's debts, interest included.

The obligatory notes of the society are issued like national money, payable to bearer, and their transfer not subjected to any formality. Interest is stipulated for at four per cent.

Each province has its *bureau* of administration. The credits and securities, in *solido*, are greater in certain provinces than in others. Whilst in some provinces the society guarantees the credits as far as two-thirds of the value of the estates, in others only to the value of one-third. The system of credit introduced into the Grand Duchy of Posen, has the peculiarity of redemption in seventy years, by means of one per cent in addition to the four per cent interest. The debtor paying, besides the stipulated interest of four per cent, a half per cent every six months, to cover the expense of administration, and the collection and payment to the bearers of notes.

All the administrative *bureaux* are held in a condition to pay the interests on the *coupons* to their holders, in every principal town of the Prussian monarchy, without any charge to those who hold the notes of the society.

In the Grand Duchy of Posen, the obligations for money lent are to be paid within forty-two years, according to the plan published by the society.

The proprietors who do not pay the interest at the stipulated time, on the money they borrow, are liable to have their estates sequestered to meet the demands of the association, and at the sole cost of the debtor. This has seldom occurred.

LIVE STOCK.

STATEMENT of the Number of Horses, Horned Cattle, and Swine, in Prussia,
in the Years 1816 and 1837.

DESCRIPTION. |	1816.	1837.
Horses	1,243,261	1,472,921
Bulls	54,618	66,405
Oxen	727,561	742,558
Cows	2,144,645	2,719,619
Calves	1,077,088	1,310,040
Swine	1,494,729	1,936,304
Total : . . . . |	6,741,902	8,247,847

STATEMENT of the number of Sheep in Prussia, distinguishing the Breeds in the
Years 1816, 1828, 1837, and 1840.

DESCRIPTION. |	1816.	1828.	1837.	1840.
Merinoes pure breed . |	719,200	2,378,71	3,617,469	4,119,950
Half-bred	2,368,010	5,187,249	7,165,088	7,846,752
Common sheep	5,174,186	5,045,971	4,228,895	4,377,316
Total	8,261,396	12,611,937	15,011,452	16,344,018

STATEMENT of the Number of Merino Sheep in Prussia.*

	1831.	1834.	1837.	1840.
Prussia Proper	435,061	549,247	853,909	1,026,659
Posen	192,412	244,622	422,424	498,692
Brandenburg	446,778	523,546	597,922	644,849
Pomerania	362,050	498,295	608,065	699,088
Silesia	570,311	608,514	734,566	836,395
Prussian Saxony	361,234	373,111	346,744	364,370
Westphalia	14,193	17,941	27,811	29,275
Rhenish Provinces	15,132	15,277	26,028	20,622
Total	2,397,171	2,831,553	3,617,469	4,119,950

* The first attempt in Prussia at improving the breed of sheep for wool commenced in 1786, when Frederick II. imported 100 rams and 200 ewes (Merinoes) from Spain. They did not succeed, and died in a short time : chiefly from ignorance on the part of those who had charge of them. They, however, left an improved race in some parts of the country, and soon afterwards government instituted schools for shepherds, fresh importations were made, and the Merino and half-bred sheep have increased as above stated.

Number of Half-bred Sheep in Prussia.

	1831.	1834.	1837.	1840.
Prussia	356,514	367,993	461,568	568,471
Posen	776,265	911,315	1,191,985	1,410,710
Brandenburg	908,174	1,050,832	1,225,660	1,293,234
Pomerania	691,211	795,203	958,657	1,058,035
Silesia	1,454,574	1,481,232	1,719,575	1,868,712
Prussian Saxony	945,375	1,025,403	1,328,771	1,358,399
Westphalia	80,252	101,377	143,051	135,630
Rhenish Provinces	89,020	105,978	135,861	153,561
Total	5,301,385	5,839,333	7,165,088	7,646,752

Number of Common Sheep in Prussia.

	1831.	1834.	1837.	1840.
Prussia	757,493	696,053	824,100	921,930
Posen	697,543	567,525	550,611	546,009
Brandenburg	578,934	619,523	666,281	689,512
Pomerania	519,561	533,384	551,367	607,477
Silesia	357,268	309,469	315,058	319,880
Prussian Saxony	509,084	506,824	495,237	495,566
Westphalia	246,595	318,871	379,347	359,267
Rhenish Provinces	386,569	425,375	446,894	437,675
Total	4,053,047	3,977,024	4,228,895	4,377,316

QUANTITIES of Wool sold at the following Fairs, and Quantity exported from the States of the Zoll-Verein. . .

	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Berlin cwt.	40,243	49,688	41,032	48,980	51,703	72,000
Breslau "	65,576	62,359	58,401	55,600	66,000	66,000
Coblentz . . . . . "	...	...	449	480	545	722
Königsberg "	4,318	6,371	7,380	7,666	8,344	7,162
Landsberg "	16,060	5,045	11,338	14,800	10,370	12,354
Magdeburg "	5,852	5,766	7,339	6,365	6,894	6,000
Mulhausen "	185	43	360	573	500	1,192
Paderborn "	2,945	3,229	2,405	2,570	2,965	3,075
Posen "	...	6,500	9,086	10,048	14,334	21,013
Stettin "	19,038	25,456	15,158	21,964	26,825	23,310
Stralsund "	1,405	1,000	1,800	1,500	1,100	2,000
Total	155,622	165,457	154,748	170,546	189,580	214,828
Exported from the states of the Zoll-Verein	178,171	123,872	190,971	146,084	149,260	

CATTLE and Sheep in several States of Germany.

C O U N T R I E S.		Years.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.
Bavaria	Rhenish	1821	164,459	133,804	330,620 324,991
		1829	205,089	70,315	
		1837	205,536	70,000	
	Proper	1821	1,895,687	1,238,103	
		1829	2,306,829		
		1837	2,350,386	1,434,080	
Hesse-Darmstadt	Rhenish	1838	1,895,687	1,138,100	
		1828	55,095		
		1834	58,250		
	Upper	1818	104,320		
		1838	113,440		
		1819	73,225		
Hesse-Cassel	Province of Star- kenberg	1838	75,493		
		1833	817,305*		
		1840	2,350,386	676,659	
Grand Duchy of Baden		1811	400,742	179,986	
		1823	480,584	188,706	
Württemberg		1834	2,306,829	581,860	
		1840	2,350,386	676,659	

* Live cattle of all kinds, more than half of which are sheep.

NUMBER of Cattle entered for Slaughter, and on which the Slaughter Tax was paid, within the Kingdom of Saxony, during the Years 1835 and 1836.

YEARS.	Oxen.	Cows.	Swine.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs, &c.
1835	15,313	54,868	273,906	183,487	111,648	31,777
1836	15,560	57,369	264,513	171,726	117,256	31,168

TABLE of the Yearly Consumption of Butchers' Meat in the Kingdom of Saxony.

Number Slaughtered, and Weight.			Consumption per Inhabitant.		
DESCRIPTION.	1835.	1836.	DESCRIPTION.	1835.	1836.
Oxen, bullocks, cows, and heifers	69,671	72,929			
Weight of do. . lbs. *	24,532,529	25,407,020	Beef	15.52 lbs.	16.07 lbs.
Swine	285,417	264,513			
Weight of do. . lbs.	28,844,989	27,354,625	Pork	18.25 „	17.30 „
Calves	185,671	171,726			
Weight of do. . lbs.	7,025,878	6,566,576	Veal	4.44 „	4.16 „
Sheep, goats, and lambs.	146,242	148,414			
Weight of do. . lbs.	3,779,468	3,884,701	Mutton	2.39 „	2.46 „
Total yearly Consumption.				40.60 „	39.99 „

* Avoirdupois.

STATEMENT of the Number of Cattle imported into and exported from the Prussian Dominions in each Year, from 1828 to 1831.

YEARS.	Horses, Mules, &c.		CATTLE.							
			Oxen and Steers.		Cows.		Calves.		TOTAL.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
1828	22,302	7650	9545	3238	6675	4293	3532	606	19,752	8197
1829	21,304	5455	8317	2850	8408	4225	3617	896	20,312	7971
1830	23,098	6138	7879	3156	6637	5138	3465	418	17,011	9012
1831	30,742	8302	5748	3435	5193	4185	2614	442	13,555	8062

YEARS.	SHEEP.						SWINE.		TOTAL.	
	Wethers.		Ewes and Lambs.		TOTAL.					
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
1828	101,721	29,667	109,669	46,797	211,390	76,464	118,276	26,106	371,730	118,426
1829	99,137	33,704	115,050	38,889	214,387	72,593	67,983	21,693	324,116	107,712
1830	103,436	41,019	111,112	43,168	214,848	88,877	104,595	43,212	361,121	146,549
1831	3,014	18,716	84,166	25,225	120,180	43,941	33,148	33,293	197,625	93,598

LIVE STOCK imported into, and exported from the Germanic Union of Customs during the following Years, and upon which Duty has been paid.

LIVE STOCK.	1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Horses, mules, and asses	27,919	8,890	28,194	7,051	34,332	7,651	32,611	8,715
Oxen and steers	17,606	7,905	18,387	10,004	9,470	25,532	9,138	25,384
Cows	6,437	4,566	7,179	7,324	10,700	11,723	10,894	8,002
Calves	3,067	1,128	3,240	2,005	4,127	10,455	4,018	7,299
Pigs, fattened	15,698	7,481	14,826	6,720	15,880	7,374	17,399	8,359
Do. lean	102,278	28,319	117,516	30,143	186,060	52,484	140,174	37,843
Wethers	37,792	22,805	46,380	23,022	61,108	72,855	98,577	48,791
Other sheep, goats, &c.	115,992	33,824	140,758	48,988	221,622	90,879	180,245	53,159

LIVE STOCK.	1836.		1837.		1840.		Excess of Imports, or Exports, for 1840.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Horses, mules, and asses	33,857	8,024	41,130	8,889	39,362	9,439	29,823	...
Oxen and steers	10,008	13,547	8,550	11,053	11,285	19,313	...	8028
Cows	11,198	9,409	9,439	8,112	13,520	11,316	2,204	...
Calves	5,874	5,366	4,434	5,212	7,101	8,215	...	1114
Pigs, fattened	16,510	5,687	18,700	5,057	19,207	4,948	14,259	...
Do. lean	217,987	27,394	334,919	22,889	218,062	22,194	196,868	...
Wethers	75,123	68,343	105,028	64,075	91,144	71,250	20,894	...
Other sheep, goats, &c.	152,231	57,075	150,971	79,690	164,589	61,937	103,652	...

During the years 1834 to 1840 inclusive, several thousands of cattle exceeding the number that paid duty were imported free, or at a low duty, to improve the breed, &c.; and from this circumstance, and the evidence of the foregoing tabular statements as well as from the statements of Dieterici and Hoffmann, it will appear that the states of the Union do not raise a sufficient number of live stock for home consumption.

Tax on Cattle slaughtered (*schlachtstener*) in Prussia.

Total revenue from this tax for the six years ending 1838 . 7,058,225 thalers.
 Or yearly average of 1,176,371 „

The proportion paid of the above by each inhabitant, reckoned in pfennige
 (of 360 to the thaler), was as follows : viz.—

In the Province of Brandenburg	270 pfennige.
„ „ Rhenish Provinces	225 „
„ „ of Prussia	192 „
„ „ Saxony	184 „
„ „ Westphalia	181 „
„ „ Silesia	178 „
„ „ Posen	172 „
„ „ Pomerania	157 „

For the whole kingdom 209 „

Taking the rate of this tax at about three pfennige upon the pound of meat, the average consumption of butchers' meat in the various towns and districts rated to this impost will be as follows :

In the city of Berlin	113 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. annually for each inhabitant.
„ Province of Brandenburg (including the population of Berlin)	90 „
„ Rhenish Provinces	75 „
„ Province of Prussia	64 „
„ „ Saxony	61 $\frac{1}{3}$ „
„ „ Westphalia	60 $\frac{1}{3}$ „
„ „ Silesia	59 $\frac{1}{3}$ „
„ „ Posen	57 $\frac{1}{3}$ „
„ „ Pomerania	69 $\frac{1}{3}$ „
Average rate for the Kingdom	69 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

THE superficies of Prussia, taking the statements of Höffmann, and other authorities, is in extent and in occupation, exclusive of that on which towns are situated, as follows : viz.—

Total superficies . 107,765,000 morgen, or Magdeburg acres, = $\frac{2}{3}$ British acre.

Distributed as follows : viz.—

Arable land under corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, potatoes, beet-root, and other vegetables	44,000,000 Magdeburg acres.
Pasturage	21,000,000 „
Woods and forests	24,260,000 „
Garden culture	464,000 „
Vineyards	41,000 „
Rocks, wastes, and water	18,000,000 „

Total 107,765,000

We have no satisfactory account of the agricultural produce of the Prussian states. The exportations of grain show, however, that the production of good harvests is greater than the consumption. But it must be taken into account that a great part of the corn exported from the other states, and from Poland, passes through Prussia. See also the general table of the imports, exports, and transit trade of the Zoll-Verein hereafter.

VIEW of the Exports of Grain, Vegetables, and Seed from the Kingdom of Prussia, in the Years 1838, 1839, and 1840.

YEARS.	GRAIN AND VEGETABLES.				SEEDS.		
	Wheat and Spelter.	Rye.	Barley and Oats.	Beans, Peas, Lentils, and Vetches.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Clover-seed.
Total in 1838.....	5,021,994	592,773	524,550	228,785	373,502	194,265	131,893
„ 1839.....	5,495,956	1,622,928	1,960,289	604,306	370,556	58,698	96,976
„ 1840.....	5,201,895	1,472,744	1,697,723	695,534	504,825	93,048	135,088

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Land cultivated with Vines, and of the Wine produced in the several Provinces of Prussia, in each Year, from 1832 to 1835.

PROVINCES.	1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.	
	Land.	Wine.	Land.	Wine.	Land.	Wine.	Land.	Wine.
	acres.	gallons.	acres.	gallons.	acres.	gallons.	acres.	gallons.
Posen	345	7,583	402	23,876	419	66,221	448	78,667
Silesia	2,915	209,695	3,344	341,140	3,375	773,774	3,461	1,002,901
Brandenburg.....	2,554	127,163	2,549	220,417	2,581	341,140	2,587	396,022
Saxony	2,074	161,163	2,105	333,266	2,201	812,038	2,261	526,614
Rhenish Provinces	30,699	5,353,830	not stated	10,712,214	not stated	15,429,901	31,294	12,557,306
Total.....	38,587	5,859,434		11,630,913		17,423,074	40,051	14,561,510

Beet-root.—3,359,596 centners of this vegetable were manufactured into sugar in 1840¹. Its sugar is subject to the excise duties.

EXTENT of Surface of Land planted with Tobacco, and Class of Tax and Designation of Tobacco Land in each Class.

Planted in the Year.	Class 1.		Class 2.		Class 3.		Class 4.		Total extent of Surface.
	acres.	roods.	acres.	roods.	acres.	roods.	acres.	roods.	acres. roods.
1836	1484	72	4883	11	24,285	172	3908	168	34,562 63
1837	1506	61	2716	149	21,001	51	2454	174	27,679 75
1838	1388	144	3311	125	24,441	26	2697	70	31,839 5
1839	1537	25	3878	153	26,142	95	3173	1	34,731 99
1840	2084	59	5656	17	25,183	82	3451	12	36,374 170

The produce is estimated at from 6 to 9 centners per acre. The peasants are, each holder of land, allowed to cultivate six square roods of tobacco.

BAVARIA.—The average annual quantity of the principal articles of agricultural produce in this kingdom, taking the average of the various official and other statements, are—

Rye	3,200,000	scheffels
Wheat	1,300,000	„
Spelt	1,430,000	„
Barley	2,250,000	„
Oats	2,800,000	„
Peas	66,000	„
Potatoes	12,000,000	„
Lentils	80,000	„
Wine	800,000	cimers
Hops	36,000	centners
Hemp and }	350,000	„
Flax }		
Tobacco	82,000	„
Rapeseed	60,000	„
Madder-root	48,000	„
Poppies	8,500	„
Wood	2,460,046	fathoms

WURTEMBERG.—The agricultural produce of this kingdom is, according to a statement furnished to Sir George Shee by Count Beroldingen, as follows :

	Average Produce.	Produce of 1841.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Spelt, unhusked (<i>triticum spelta</i>)	3,200,000	2,000,000
Wheat	150,000	100,000
Rye	300,000	200,000
One-grained Wheat	120,000	100,000
	3,770,000	2,400,000

There were exported, of the crop of 1840, 500,000 bushels, which is estimated at as great a quantity as Würtemberg can produce over the necessary consumption of the population. The crop of 1841 was, it appears, far below an average crop; none of it was exported, and the quality was inferior.

The barley, oats, and pulse harvest of 1841 was considered a full average in quantity, and the quality good. The produce is given as follows :

	Bushels.
Barley	800,000
Oats	1,600,000
Beans, &c.	150,000
	2,550,000

None of these three kinds are exported.

The above return must be erroneous, as it would give an average crop of only 6,320,000 bushels, or less than 800,000 quarters, for a country where the whole of the barley is brewed into beer, the oats consumed by horses, and about one-seventh of the spelt, wheat, and rye is exported, leaving only about 400,000 quarters for the consumption of 1,700,000 inhabitants. In the Prussian states,

the average consumption, per individual, of wheat and rye is 304 lbs. In Würtemberg the inhabitants eat quite as much bread as in Prussia ; therefore the consumption of the whole population would be, say at 300 lbs. each, 510,000,000 lbs. ; or taking spelt, wheat, and rye at 400 lbs. per imperial quarter, would amount to 1,275,000 imperial quarters.

The error appears to arise from "*bushels*" being substituted for "*Württemberg scheffels*," one of which is equal to $4\frac{1}{4}$ Winchester bushels : therefore the total average quantity, say 3,770,000 scheffels, would be 18,096,000 bushels, which, deducting 500,000 scheffels exported, will leave 3,270,000 scheffels, or 15,696,000 Winchester bushels, or 1,962,000 Winchester quarters, for the consumption of 1,700,000 inhabitants. If we deduct the husk from the spelt grown, the quantity of grain converted into bread will be a little more than one quarter per individual. The quantity of barley, oats, and beans, should also be scheffels ; viz., 2,500,000 scheffels = 1,200,000 Winchester quarters, making the total production of grain, including spelt unhusked, 3,787,000 Winchester quarters.

BADEN.—This fruitful country produces annually, calculating in round numbers, and approximating the several official returns, and those of the agricultural societies, and reducing the Baden measures to English, as follows : viz.—

Wheat, spelt, maize, and other kinds of grain	2,100,000 imperial quarters.
Potatoes, beet-root, carrots, turnips, and other bulbous roots	750,000 " "
Hemp and flax	54,000 centners of $110\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
Hops	10,000 " "
Tobacco	90,000 " "
Wine of (tolerable quality)	13,500,000 imperial gallons.

The meadow lands are very productive, being irrigated by aid of the mountain streams, and the fruit trees of various kinds are also numerous and productive.

From an account furnished by Baron Blittersdorff to Sir George Shee, it appears that the quantity of wheat produced, including summer and winter, wheat was no more in 1841 than 100,000 bushels ; rye, 160,000 bushels, and of spelt (*tritium spelta*), 1,350,000 bushels, or in all about 200,000 quarters. This was far below the average crops which are stated by Baron Blittersdorff to be as follow :

Spelt	2,110,000	} 2,500,000
Rye	250,000	
Wheat	140,000	
Barley, in 1841	450,000	} 1,630,000
Oats	1,100,000	
Beans, &c.	80,000	

Total . . 4,130,000 ,,

It is equally evident that a similar error to that in the Würtemberg return has crept into this return from Baden ; viz., bushels instead of malters.

The malter is equal to 41,281 bushels, and as the inhabitants of Baden, who

use a great quantity of bread individually, consume more than an imperial quarter, and as they also export corn (see table hereafter), the above 2,500,000 bushels of spelt, rye, and wheat, as only equal to 312,500 quarters, is erroneous; 1,270,000 quarters being the least quantity consumed by the inhabitants. Taking the average crop above stated of wheat, rye, and spelt, at 2,500,000 malters instead of bushels, the average crops will be about 10,255,000 bushels, or 1,282,000 Winchester quarters, and 4,130,000 scheffels the total average crop of corn=2,237,500 Winchester quarters for the consumption of 1,270,000 inhabitant, for the feeding of horses, swine, &c., and for exportation.

HESSE-DARMSTADT produces more corn than is required by the inhabitants, according to Dieterici, and exports from 12,566 to 26,290 shifflasts annually of all kinds. The distribution of the lands approximating the statements of Berg-haus and other authorities is as follows, in round numbers: viz.—arable, 1,650,000 morgen; pasture, 35,000; meadows, 385,000; forests, 1,021,000; vineyards, 38,200; and gardens, 3800 morgen;—total, 3,132,000 morgen, or 2,088,000 British statute acres.

HESSE-CASSEL also produces more corn than the inhabitants consume. Rye, barley, and oats are the chief crops, the quantity of wheat raised being very unimportant. The exports of all kinds of grain and flour being, according to Dieterici, from 145,840 to 166,250 shifflasts in 1835 and 1836. The Thuringian states do not appear to export any corn.

NASSAU.—According to a statement drawn up by the Ducal *Chancellerie* for 1841, the annual produce of corn is estimated as follows: viz.—

	Malters of Mayence.		Price. fl.	Value. fl.
Wheat	368,094	at	6	2,208,564
Barley	394,402	„	3½	1,380,470
Rye	426,920	„	5	2,134,600
Oats	1,247,125	„	2	2,494,250
				<hr/>
Malters	2,436,541			8,217,844 fl.
				<hr/>
About imperial quarters	812,180			684,820 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>

The exports are stated in average years at no more than 40,000 malters of barley, 40,000 of wheat, and 20,000 of rye. The valley of the Lahn only produces grain for exportation.

The THURINGIAN STATES are corn and pasture countries, but the produce of the former is of no importance in regard to supplying other countries. The corn trade of all the states of the Union will appear exhibited by the table hereafter, of the import, export, and transit trade of grain extracted, for the years 1832 to 1836 inclusive, from Dieterici, and for 1837 to 1840 inclusive from the Annual Official Returns of the Prussian Administration.

The quantities imported from Germany and other countries, into the United Kingdom for ten years, are exhibited by the following table.

1833 to 1838; and ales belonging to the House of Brunswick, excel particularly in their
 riod. produce of which is exported to almost every part of the world.
 The Silesian linen goes through Higher Saxony and Luneburg to
 Provinces. e conveyed down the Oder, and from thence by means of canals,
 Prussia he Elbe. The Hamburg merchants export it in great quantities to
 Posen and the United States of America; to the latter country vast
 Brandenburg commerce is interrupted by war between England, France, and
 Pomerania an opportunity to the American merchants to carry on a kind of
 is subjected with the British, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch possessions in
 paid to govern South America, for which they usually barter coffee, sugar, cotton,
 rice in return.
 tax was as following checked sort of Silesian linen, which they call *bontons*, are
 No on account of their fine quality.

“The average amount of the land-tax, upon the square mile (containing 21,49 Prussian acres), and per individual, has been as follows: viz.—

	Per square Mile.			Per Individual.	
	thlrs.	silbgn.	pf.	silbgn.	pf.
In Prussia Proper	639	0	11	11	7.00
Posen	852	17	11	13	1.87
Brandenburg	1120	20	10	15	11.59
Pomerania	774	13	0	15	3.35
Silesia	2867	19	0	26	9.13
Duchy of Saxony	3598	16	11	35	4.24
Westphalia	3721	22	5	33	8.34
Rhenish Provinces	4969	16	11	32	10.27
Or, an average rate for the kingdom, of	1979	6	2	23	10.52

PERSONAL TAXES.

(*Personal Steuern.*)

“In Prussia,” continues M. Hoffmann, “prior to the year 1811, these taxes were only known in some small districts of the kingdom. The chief national tax being an excise tax imposed upon most articles of daily consumption. There were exceptions as regarded the manner of paying this tax: for instance, persons who were permitted to carry on certain town manufactures in the country, were obliged to pay a *direct* tax, which was considered as a fixed assessment, received in lieu of town-excise-dues. Prussia being, after the Treaty of Tilsit under the acts of extending her sources of revenue, taxed all lands in one uniform manner, but the various seats of manufacturing industry were exempted. A tax was at this time imposed on the grinding of corn; upon a scheffel wheat it was half a thaler (about one shilling the Winchester bushel), other descriptions of grain at the rate of $\frac{1}{3}$ of a thaler, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ groschen, reckoned 24 of the latter to 1 thaler. This tax was collected at the various public mills where the corn was ground. The use of private *hand*-mills was strictly forbidden. This law was however evaded by persons making use of *mortars*, in which they pounded their grain, and by mixing it with water, they continued to manufacture it into *bread paste*.

“The government, in consequence changed the above impost into a personal tax to be levied in the agricultural districts. This was done by the final decree of 7th September 1811, and a tax of half a thaler yearly was levied upon every male who had attained his twelfth year, in lieu of the grinding-tax.

“At the end of 1815, peace being established, it became requisite to make some better and general arrangement in regard to the income and expenditure of the state—the national debt then amounting to about 200,000,000 thalers. New methods of taxation were devised, and then for the first time the attention of the Prussian government was turned to the taxing FOREIGN commodities for the purpose of revenue; and also of imposing certain duties upon native produce, &c., for

like purposes. In 1819 a general tax was imposed upon consumption of foreign wines and spirits, &c., and at the same time home made spirits, malt, mace, and tobacco-leaves were subjected to an excise duty. Salt was the next article taxed; its sale price was regulated and fixed by an ordinance of the 17th of January, 1820; and by a further decree of the 30th of May in this year, the land-tax was extended to, and levied on, all descriptions of land. Then followed a *tax on trades*, which was put upon a new footing by the same law of the 30th of May, 1820. The trades tax, together with stamp duties, came into operation on the 7th of March, 1822. The income of the country still remained 8,000,000 thalers below its expenditure; and to meet this deficit it was deemed necessary to extend and increase the poll-tax.

“At the end of 1820 all the Prussian states contained a population of 11,000,000, of which nearly 4,000,000 were under 14, and 3,500,000 under 12 years of age. It was anticipated that a poll-tax of half a thaler annually upon all persons above 14 years old would yield a revenue of 4,000,000 thalers. On the poorer classes who might be unable to pay half a thaler at once, the tax was received by a monthly contribution of one groschen. By the adoption of this poll-tax the whole population of the kingdom was divided into classes.

“Great difficulty was experienced in carrying out this arrangement; especially as regarded the movements of the inhabitants of the large second-rate towns engaged in trade, and also as regarded mere day lodgers, and domestic servants. For these reasons it was found advisable to retain the tax upon flour and the slaughtering of cattle in such towns, in lieu of the poll-tax; and the views of the government in this respect were received more favourably by the inhabitants, who, from habit, were accustomed to these local taxes. Those districts and towns, in which these taxes were retained, did not contain more than *one-seventh* of the total population; but it was expected, for the reasons before given, to levy the poll-tax on at least one-fourth of the inhabitants: it therefore became requisite to secure about six million thalers from the remaining six-sevenths of the people.

“By the Decree of the 30th of May, 1820, the new poll-tax, levied in accordance with the recent classification, came into operation;—the details of this measure were as follow: viz.—

	Thalers.
From householders in the 1st class, <i>monthly</i>	2 0
“ 2d “ “	1 0
“ 3d “ “	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a thaler
“ 4th “ “	$\frac{1}{4}$ of a thaler (since raised to 15 pf.)

“By the same law, another higher class was added, who were to pay a monthly rate of 4 thalers; and a rate of $\frac{1}{6}$ of a thaler was also levied monthly upon certain householders in some country districts who did not otherwise contribute.

“Persons, other than housekeepers, were respectively to pay half the amount

of these taxes; and the lower classes were not to be subjected to payment until after 14 years.

"An alteration of this law was made by the Cabinet Order of the 5th of September, 1821. By this it was decreed that from and after the 1st of January, 1822, there should be but *four classes*, but upon each of these, *three distinct rates*, were to be levied, as follows: viz.—

1st class	12,	8,	and 4	thalers—monthly
2d „	2,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,	1	„ „
3d „	$\frac{2}{3}$,	$\frac{1}{2}$,	$\frac{1}{3}$	„ „
4th „	$\frac{1}{4}$,	$\frac{1}{6}$,	$\frac{1}{6}$	„ „

Together with $\frac{1}{4}$ of a thaler upon all persons above 14 years of age as heretofore.

"By the Cabinet Order of the 21st of April, 1827, it was determined, that all persons under 16 years old, should be free from this tax; and a further Order of the 18th of June, 1828, enforced this contribution from all persons who had entered their 17th year.

"In the Rhenish Provinces, this tax has been very much modified, as will appear from the following table:

1st class	12,	10,	8,	6,	5 and 4	thalers
2d „	3,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$,	2,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,	and 1	„
3d „	1 $\frac{3}{4}$,	$\frac{3}{4}$,	$\frac{1}{2}$,		and $\frac{1}{4}$	„
4th „	$\frac{1}{4}$,	and	$\frac{1}{6}$,			„

"With the tax as before mentioned of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a thaler on persons of 17 years of age, and the half of the above rates, for persons in the respective classes, who are not householders.

"The number of persons that contributed to the poll-tax, during the following years, were,

Years.	Population.	No. of Persons taxed.
1822	11,664,133	9,853,611
1825	12,256,725	10,376,253
1828	12,726,110	10,853,513
1831	13,038,960	11,211,436
1834	13,509,927	11,502,308
1837	14,098,125	12,046,081
Total	77,493,980	5,843,262
Average of the six years	12,915,663	10,973,116

"The amount of revenue derived from the poll-tax, during these following years, was,

	Thalers.
From 1821 to 1826 inclusive	39,993,026
1827 1832 „	40,921,109
1833 1838 „	42,120,376
Total of the 18 years	123,034,511
Average of ditto	6,835,250
The number of taxable persons, during this period, in the various districts, amounted to	10,937,877

Which would give an average rate, per individual, of nearly 18 groschen and $8\frac{1}{2}$ pfennige; and a family of five persons would consequently pay the yearly amount equal to 3 thalers, 3 silbergs, 5 pfennige.

In the Rhenish Provinces, the rates of taxation, as has been already shown, vary much more than in the other districts of the kingdom. During the following years, the poll-tax revenue, derived from these provinces, was as follows: viz.—

Years.	Thalers.
1833	1,150,515
1834	1,150,515
1835	1,160,967
1836	1,185,111
1837	1,181,870
1838	1,204,667
Total of the six years	7,033,645
Yearly average of ditto	1,172,274

	Population.	No. of Persons taxed.
The total population in these Provinces was, at the end of 1834	2,392,407	2,058,140
„ 1837	2,473,723	2,181,022
Total of the two periods	4,866,130	4,239,162
Mean average	2,433,065	2,119,581

“ During these periods, the population of the entire kingdom was as follows :

	Population.	No. of Persons taxed.
At the end of 1834	13,509,927	11,502,308
„ 1837	14,098,125	12,046,081
Total	27,608,052	23,548,389
Deduct population in the Rhenish Provinces for these periods	4,866,130	4,239,162
And there remains, as total of all the other Provinces	22,741,922	19,309,227
Or, mean average of the same	11,370,961	9,654,613

	Thalers.
The total amount of revenue, derived from this tax, for the whole kingdom, during the six years, from 1833 to 1838 was	42,109,376
Deduct therefrom the revenue derived in the Rhenish Provinces, during the same period; viz.	7,033,645

And there remains for all the other Provinces 35,075,731
 Or, a yearly average of 5,845,955
 which would give an annual average rate of payment, from each individual, in the Rhenish Provinces of 16 silberg. $7\frac{1}{6}$ pfennige.

TAXES UPON TRADE, OR LICENCES.

“ The Prussian Government derived little revenue from direct taxes upon trade previous to the year 1810. At that period, a very small and indirect tax, of this nature, was collected yearly, by the excise department, in the month of November.

“ By the edict of the 2d of November, 1810, a general tax upon various trades was imposed throughout the kingdom, with the view of improving the depressed state of the finances; the amount then raised was about 600,000 thalers. The new ordinance, however, obliged persons engaging in trade to procure a government licence, which empowered the holder to carry on his business in any part of the kingdom, and these licences were registered at the local police bureaux. A tariff was affixed to this state order, regulating the payment of the tax in quarterly periods—the rates varying from 100 to 200 thalers yearly.

“ In consequence of the disturbed state of public affairs, the result of the long and unfortunate war with France, this tax did not, for some time produce much revenue, but it has since then become a source of considerable income.

“ The law of the 30th of May, 1820, enumerates the various branches of trade which were to be taxed, viz. all branches of trade, whether specially privileged or not; publicans and wine-merchants of all descriptions; artisans employing more than one assistant or apprentice, or who may have ready made goods, in shops or warehouses for sale; also, bakers, butchers, brewers and distillers, millers, shipbuilders, curriers and horse-dealers. All *roving trades* of a scientific character only were to remain untaxed.

“ The cities and towns, &c., were divided into classes according to their rank and the population they contained, for the purposes of this tax. At the end of 1837, the numbers of persons taxed in the various cities and towns, agreeably to their respective classifications, were as follow: viz.—

“ In 10 cities of the 1st class	683,040
121 ” ” 2d ”	1,111,851
355 towns, &c. 3d ”	1,111,154
Total of the 3 classes	2,906,045
“ Total of all persons belonging to the 4th class	10,977,567

	Thalers.
The highest average monthly tax, paid by privileged merchants in the 1st class, is $2\frac{1}{2}$	
Ditto 2d class	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto 3d ”	1
“ The lowest monthly average rate, for unprivileged tradesmen is,	

	Silberggen.
For the 1st class	20
2d ”	15
3d ”	10
4th ”	5

“ The tax is higher upon publicans and wine-merchants than upon the lesser tradesmen. It is as follows:

	Silberggen.
For the 1st class	30
2d ”	20
3d ”	15
4th ”	10

“Owing to the beneficial change which was made, both in regard to levying and collecting this tax, and also to the greatly improved footing on which it was placed by the law of the 30th of May, 1820, as well as to the fortunate continuance of peace, the revenue derived therefrom has increased considerably, between that period and the year 1838. This will be seen by the following statements, exhibiting the amount of revenue collected in periods of six years: viz.—

				Thalers.
From 1821 to 1826, both inclusive, it was				10,503,196
1827	1832	„	„	12,287,742
1833	1838	„	„	13,168,667

If we compare the above amount of revenue derived from the tax upon trade, with the population of the kingdom for the same periods, we obtain an average rate of payment *per individual*, as follows: viz.—

				Silbergs.	pf.
From 1821 to 1826				4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1827	1832	. . . . .		4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1833	1838	. . . . .		4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

TAXES UPON LUXURY.

By the edict of the 28th of October, 1810, the following taxes known as *Lausussteuerü*, were imposed on male and female servants, carriages, horses, dogs, &c.

For a man servant	6 thalers yearly.
2 men servants (upon each)	8 „ „
3 „ „	10 „ „
4 „ „	12 „ „
5 „ „	15 „ „
6 or more (for each)	20 „ „
For every lad or boy	3 „ „
For one female servant	nil. „
1 additional „	2 „ „
2 „ female servants (each)	3 „ „
3 „ „	4 „ „
4 „ „	5 „ „
5 or more „	6 „ „
For every 4 wheeled carriage	8 „ „
„ 2 „	6 „ „
For every 2 carriages, an additional rate of 1 thaler, and for 3 carriages an additional rate of 2 thalers, and so on.	
For every riding-horse	6 „ „
„ 2 „ (each)	8 „ „
„ 3 „ „	10 „ „
„ 4 or more „	15 „ „
For every dog	1 „ „
Dogs employed by tradesmen for the purpose of drawing carts, &c. &c., and shepherds' dogs are free from this tax.	

The amount of revenue derived from this source of taxation during the twelve months, from the 1st of June, 1811, to the 1st of June, 1812, was as follows for the entire kingdom : viz.—

	Thalers.
In Lithuania	4,008
East Prussia	9,509
West Prussia	12,458
Pomerania	17,346
Kurmark	51,588
Neumark	5,333
Lower Silesia	14,933
Middle and Upper Silesia	43,658
Total of the Eight Governments comprising the Kingdom	158,828
The amount deficient in the collection of this tax was .	54,642
Which added to the above would give a total amount of	213,470

STAMP TAX OR DUTY.

The revenue derived from the stamp tax, as regulated by the law of the 7th of March, 1822, was as follows : viz.—

	Thalers.
Average of the six years from 1823 to 1828	2,756,269
„ „ from 1829 to 1834	3,082,708
„ of the four years from 1835 to 1838	3,445,087
Average of the above period of sixteen years	3,094,688

The proportion of stamp duty paid by each inhabitant in the various provinces of the kingdom, has been as follows : viz.—

	Sgr.	pf.
In the Province of Prussia	5	9 $\frac{5}{8}$
„ Posen	4	8 $\frac{3}{5}$
„ Brandenburg	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Pomerania	6	6 $\frac{1}{3}$
„ Silesia	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Saxony	8	10
„ Westphalia	5	9
„ Rhenish provinces	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Average proportion for the entire kingdom	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

TAXES UPON GOLD AND SILVER, AND ARTICLES OF JEWELLERY.

By the ordinance of the 12th of February, 1809, a mint tax was levied upon the sale of articles of gold, silver, and jewellery, together with a stamp tax upon the former, as well as upon various articles of jewellery : viz.—

	Thalers.
Upon the carat of gold = $\frac{2}{3}$ loth	3
„ one loth of silver	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ all precious stones and pearls, &c. &c. ; an amount of duty equal to <i>one-sixth</i> of their value.	

After the 25th of April, 1809, all new gold and silver articles, in the hands of the trade, &c., were directed to be stamped, and subjected to a duty as follows :

Upon one carat of gold	Thalers. 2
„ loth of silver	0 $\frac{1}{6}$

RENT TAX.

Since the establishment of peace and up to 1821, a rent-tax has been levied in Berlin at the rate of $8\frac{2}{3}$ per cent (or a 12th part of the value of rents), and from 1821, at a rate of $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent (or a 15th of the value). All rents not above an annual value of 30 thalers, are exempted from this tax. According to official returns the tax yielded as follows : viz.—

In 1815	Thalers. 135,171
1816	172,215
1817	172,407
1818	175,990
1819	185,568
1820	182,419
1821	169,999
Total for the seven years	1,193,769
Or an annual average of	170,538

Subsequently to the year 1821 the rate was diminished from one-twelfth to one-fifteenth upon the value of rentals. It yields a revenue as follows : viz.—

In 1822	Thalers. 222,599
1825	229,268
1828	245,835
1830	254,191
1833	262,071
1835	274,179
1838	300,164

The following return exhibits the annual value of rentals in Berlin, and the amount of the rent-tax collected in 1824, with

Houses.	Value of Rentals. Thalers.	Amount of Tax &c. Thalers.
5	3000 and upwards to 4600	17,700
12	2000 „ but under 3000	27,550
98	1000 „ „ 2000	122,268
616	500 „ „ 1000	379,981
3,906	200 „ „ 500	1,081,015
6,208	100 „ „ 200	806,464
9,459	50 „ „ 100	616,975
11,482	30 „ „ 50	423,361
9,261	under „ 30	193,925
41,047 No. of houses rated	Total tax	3,669,239

	Thalers.
The number of houses rated above 30 thalers paid	3,475,314
And a 15th part of such amount would be	231,688
The amount actually received in 1824 was only	221,753
There was consequently remaining due of	9,935
That is, 95 $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent was paid of the estimated revenue. The deficiency was occasioned by many houses being uninhabited.	

The foregoing taxes, with the customs duties, and the revenue from woods and public mines and domains, from the lottery, and from the road or transit tolls (passage zolle), that is dues levied, on passing with goods or with carriages, on roads and over bridges, or with merchandize on rivers; and the revenue derived from the post-office, and post-horses, both managed by the government, constitute the sources from which the Prussian treasury has derived the income which has met the public expenditure, and so rapidly diminished the public debt.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF BAVARIA.

Direct Taxes.—Lands are selected in each commune, by royal commissioners, and by tax assessors nominated by the commune, for the purpose of assessing the valuation of the several estates. Those selected being considered as representing the average value of all the lands of the commune. The lands are then divided and taxed in classes, in proportion to their value and production. It is rated at about one bushel per acre, deducting one-third for land not under crop. The simplum, or 1 kreuzer (60th part of 1s. 8d.) is levied on other and uncultivated lands. Tithes, rents, charges upon rents, and dues of service, are considered as imposts on the produce of the soil, and levied by apportioning the same between the owners and cultivators of the land.

Houses are rated according to the actual rents, or assessed value if occupied by the proprietor. The rates of house and land tax levied, is 8½ per cent of the produce of the last, and of the rent of the first.

Poll Taxes, are levied on the population by classifying them under twelve heads, according to their means or condition. Widows living by their labour pay 10 kreuzers (4d.) per annum; male labourers, 20 kreuzers, and so on to the highest class paying 12 florins, or 20s. per annum.

The Trade, or Licence Tax, is paid by all trades, bankers, innkeepers, or societies carrying on trade or manufactures, and is levied by classification under five heads. It varies to from 30 kreuzers (1s.) to 180 florins (15l.) for the highest class, viz. bankers. This tax varies also according to the population of the towns in which the trades are carried on. Those trading in the large towns paying the highest rates.

The finance department is managed with ability, and M. Kleinschroed, who is one of the principal councillors of finance, has drawn up valuable statements relative to the statistics of his own and other countries. The taxes are imposed and the income levied for legislative periods of three years; and the amount estimated according to the average expenditure.

PUBLIC Income and Expenditure of the State for a Year of the fourth (the present) period of Finance.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.		
	Specific.	TOTAL.	TOTAL.		fl.	fl.
	fl.	fl.	£			
I.—DIRECT STATE TAXES :				Public debt .....	.....	8,746,294
1. Ground tax	4,220,312			Civil list .....	.....	3,188,000
2. House, door and window tax	484,007			Council of state .....	.....	72,000
3. Dominical tax (ground-rents)	321,723			Parliamentary expenses .....	.....	46,500
4. Tax on trades and professions	713,011			Foreign affairs .....	.....	480,000
5. Tax on families, stipends, persons and moveables	343,481			Justice .....	.....	1,158,941
6. Contributions to the widow and orphan funds	52,417			Home department .....	.....	756,400
		6,136,843	511,407	Provincial administration .....	.....	1,260,906
II.—INDIRECT STATE TAXES :				Finances .....	.....	770,000
1. Taxes from law suits, &c.	1,922,266			Religion, Catholics	1,059,544	
2. Stamp tax	870,706			" Protestants	295,672	1,355,217
3. Malt tax	4,653,612			Health	184,504	
4. Customs	3,094,772			Charitable institutions	269,542	
		10,541,416	895,119	Police	481,150	
III.—STATE ROYALTIES AND INSTITUTIONS :				Instruction, &c.	791,191	
1. Salt works and mines	2,184,026			Public works	2,397,640	
2. Post	418,403			Sundry expenses	4,70,733	4,538,030
3. Lotteries	1,380,569			Army and military pensions ..	.....	6,794,976
4. Law and government paper	19,823			Agriculture .....	.....	531,440
5. Other state royalties	18,498			Pensions .....	.....	276,000
		4,021,319	335,109			29,983,827
IV. STATE DOMAINS :						£2,408,652
1. State forests, chases, &c.	2,247,530					
2. Farms and trades	338,039					
3. Feudal royal rights	5,103,953					
4. Interests from active capitals ..	411,108					
		8,100,692	675,057			
V.—PARTICULAR TAXES :						
		77,103	6,425			
VI.—REMAINING INCOMES :						
1. Certain mortgages from the Nürnberg bank	25,000					
2. Compensation of the Crown of Austria	100,000					
3. Sale of furniture	964					
4. Casual incomes	19,614					
		145,628	12,135			
VII.—CIRCLE CONTRIBUTIONS :						
For necessary objects (streets, roads)		689,435	57,452			
Sum of the income		29,712,473	2,476,039			
Remaining from the preceding year ..		309,000	25,000			
Total		30,012,473	2,501,039			

REVENUES AND TAXES OF SAXONY.

I.—THE Kingdom of Saxony contains, on a surface of 271,676 square German miles, a population of 1,706,276 souls, of which number 1,462,477 inhabit the so called Hereditary Dominions; whilst the remaining 243,799 are in the Margravate of Upper Lusatia. Two-thirds of the population are inhabitants of the country; the remaining third, of the cities and towns.

II.—The STATE TAXES, which seem to correspond with the first question, may be enumerated as follow :

1. *Land Tax*, which is now levied under the heads of—

- The excise land-tax in cities, &c. } From the whole Kingdom in
- The tax for supporting the cavalry } general.

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| c. The schock tax | } | From the Hereditary Dominions. |
| d. The quaternber tax | | |
| e. Contributions from the Rittergüter | | |
| f. Compensation from the estates of the Schonburg family | } | From Lusatia. |
| g. Compensation for the land-tax | | |
| h. Ditto for the interest of the public debt | | |

During the next financial period, from 1843 to 1845, it is intended to establish a new and uniform land-tax for the whole kingdom, in the place of these various imposts, but calculated to produce the same income as heretofore.

2. *Taxes* on trades and personal taxes, are levied according to the law of the 22d of November, 1834, as well as the Order in Council of the 9th of November, 1841 : these include the poll-tax, and that on licences.

3. *Taxes* levied on the navigation of the Elbe, according to the Act for the navigation of that river of the 23d of June, 1821, and consists of— •

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Elbe tax, 6 silver groschens per centner (of 110 pounds). | |
| b. Fees for searching, examination and verification of papers, as follows : | |
| Class 1.—10 gros. 5 pf. | } On the whole of the stream within Saxony, however, without prejudice of the discretionary alleviations mentioned in said Act. |
| „ 2.—21 gros. | |
| „ 3.—1 rthls. 1 gros. 1 pf. | |
| „ 4.—1 rthls. 12 gros. | |

4. *Customs* on imports, exports, and transit, according to the general tariff of the German Union.

5. *Excise Taxes*, as—

- a. Compensation on beer, brandy, tobacco, unfermented wine, and wine the produce of States of the Union, where any difference exists as to duties from those levied here.
- b. Tax on distilleries is generally 3 dol. 1 gr. 8 pf. for every eimer (of 60 quarts) of the strength of 50 degrees of alcohol : where grain is used, 2 silver gros. are levied on each 24 quarts : there is, however, a drawback of $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent, under certain circumstances, on this addition. Where grain is not used, the additional duty is—
 - aa. Eight silver gros. on every eimer of grape or fruit wine, or of wine from fruit with kernels.
 - bb. Four s.gr. for each eimer of pressed grapes, fruits or berries.
Where the spirits are made from grain (grown on the estate) in a private distillery, the duty is only levied according to five-sixths of the full produce.
- c. Beer tax : 20 s.gros. for every centner (of 110 pounds) of brown ground malt, but with a drawback of seven-tenths per cent on the weight of the declared quantity of malt.
- d. Wine tax : 12 gros. 6 pf. on the 1st class (best quality).
10 gros. 0 pf. on the 2d class (middling quality).
7 gros. 6 pf. on the 3d class (common quality).
- e. Tobacco tax : the duties are divided into four classes, according to the fertility of the land and the intrinsic value of the produce.
 - Class 1.—6 s.gros.
 - „ 2.—5 s.gros.
 - „ 3.—4 s.gros.
 - „ 4.—3 s.gros. upon 5 square Saxon perches, or one sixtieth of an acre.

f. Tax on butchers' meat; according to the latest tariff, on all cattle, &c. slaughtered in the Hereditary Dominions: the tax on meat from other States of the Union, is 1 doll. 11 s.gros. per centner.

6. *Salt Tax*.—This consists in a monopoly of sale held by the government; the profits which result from it to the latter, as well as the adjudication of the expense of its management, are a distinct arrangement. At this time, taking into consideration the cost of transport to the different storehouses, the price of salt on sale is fixed at, for every 120 pounds (one *stück* of salt), 3 rths. 7 gros. 5 pf. in Leipzig; 3 rths. 16 gros. 3 pf. in Meissen and Chemnitz; 3 rths. 20 gros. in Dresden and Zwickau; 3 rths. 22 gros. 5 pf. in Plauen; 4 rths. in Bautzen.

7. *Stamp Tax*.—This includes—

- a.* Stamps on papers or written documents, which are to come before the public authorities, as well as in private transactions with the same; it includes also property by inheritance, as well as transfers and mortgages of real property.
- b.* Stamps on almanacks.
- c.* Stamps on playing-cards.

There is no direct tax on lotteries, as they are almost prohibited in Saxony; but there is one at the expense of the government, called "The National Lottery," in Leipzig. There is also no direct tax on home or foreign newspapers; but the publication of a political newspaper, or the sale of foreign ones, are under the immediate control and at the expense of the government, which, on granting a permission to others, has the power of stipulating a certain remuneration for the concession.

III.—Other contributions to the Exchequer, but which cannot well be classed as miscellaneous, are—

1. Certain revenues from lands, resting on private privileges.
2. The turnpikes on public roads: the produce is scarcely sufficient to keep them in proper repair.
3. The tolls on bridges.
4. Postages on letters, money, documents and packets.

IV.—The net produce of some of the taxes and duties mentioned above, is 1,656,210 dollars, and the items are as follow:

	dol.		dol.
Duties on the Elbe . . .	8,355	From the breweries . . .	182,186
Customs	779,774	Wine tax	5,381
Compensation taxes . . .	14,897	Tobacco tax	295
From the distilleries . . .	404,354	On butchers' meat . . .	260,568

The expenses of collection, as far as an estimate can be formed, amount to—

On the post-office . . .	12 to 13 per ct.	Schock tax	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Newspapers	7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	Quatember tax	3 $\frac{1}{4}$. . . „
Salt	1 . . . „	Tax for the cavalry . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$. . . „
Turnpikes	12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	Trades and poll tax . .	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
Tolls on bridges . . .	15 to 16 „	Stamps	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Lotteries	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ „	Excise land-tax . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$. . . „

Customs.—Eighteen per cent, including the taxes on distilleries, butchers' meat, beer, wine, and tobacco, as well as the Elbe duties and compensation taxes, including the former revenues raised from individual parishes.

V.—PROVINCIAL TAXES, properly so called, do not exist in the Hereditary Dominions, which have nothing to do with providing for the provincial expenses. The ancient corporations in each circle (called *Ritterschaftlich*) lay aside inconsiderable sums to be applied in the exercise of their privileges : these are generally supplied from a competent increase of the duties levied on themselves for other purposes.

In Upper Lusatia, which has still certain provincial institutions to support, the necessary funds are raised in the same proportion, as their share of the land tax, and of the interest of the national debt.

VI.—MUNICIPAL TAXES exist both in town and country, where there are neither sufficient funds, or real property, to meet the expenses of their internal administration. The members of the several corporations determine upon what objects they are to be levied, having previously submitted their resolutions to the competent state authorities for their approval.

The means usually resorted to for this purpose are—

1. Voluntary contributions.
2. Imposts on landed property, either according to the established rate of taxation, or to a valuation made expressly for this object.
3. Imposts on funded property, according to its several classes.
4. Imposts on rents.
5. Increase on the poll tax and that on licences.
6. Increase of taxes on butchers' meat, beer, and other articles of consumption, with the exception of salt, distilled spirits, wine, and tobacco ; as well as of all articles liable to duties on the frontiers. However, these municipal taxes on butchers' meat and beer must never exceed 25, and respectively 20 per cent above the maximum of the existing tax for the state.
7. Tolls on bridges on entering towns and on roads, but in proportion to the expense of their repairs : turnpike roads are to be excepted.
8. Imposts on auctions.
9. Imposts on the official fees for the alienation or mortgage of landed property.
10. Fees on baptisms, marriages, and other solemn ceremonies.
11. Imposts on dogs and horses kept for pleasure alone.

The entire revenue of the kingdom of Saxony amounts to 5,483,230 dol. 10 gros., but it is expected to increase it in the two next years. . .

The items of the revenue are as follow :

	Rthls.	gros.	pf.
Taxes and duties peculiar to the Hereditary Dominions	841,118	14	11
From Lusatia	83,666	3	11
General taxes and duties	2,460,890	0	0
Revenues from droits of the crown, crown lands, &c.	2,097,555	15	2
	<hr/> 5,483,230	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 0

AMOUNT of Taxes levied in the Kingdom of Saxony for the Year 1840, in Dollars, Groschen, and Pfennige, Prussian currency.

STATE TAXES.

			Rthls.	gr.	pf.
DIRECT	On	Lands	1,151,584	18	10
		Houses			
		Forests	517,000	0	0
		Poll-tax	395,000	0	0
INDIRECT	On	Customs	802,926	0	0
		Excise	852,284	0	0
		Stamps	155,400	0	0
		Lotteries	90,000	0	0
		Licences are included in the poll-tax.			
		Sales of goods	}	These are included in the stamps.	
		Sales of land			
		Inherited property			

PROVINCIAL TAXES

Do not properly exist in the hereditary dominions; but some of the ancient corporations may levy small sums (by adding to the tolls and duties) required in the exercise of their privileges. Upper Lusatia can levy certain sums, but only in proportion to the share it pays of the land tax and public debts.

MUNICIPAL OR TOWN TAXES.

These exist both in towns and villages where there are neither sufficient funds nor real property to cover the expense of their internal administration. The members of the several corporations determine upon what object they are to be levied, but previously submit their resolutions to the competent authorities of the state for their approval. The income of the city of Dresden amounts to 387,339 rthls. 13 gros., but does not suffice for their expenses; and the corporation is considerably in debt.

The whole revenue of Saxony amounts to the sum of 5,483,230 rthls. 10 gros.; of this sum 3,964,194 rthls. 18 gros. 10 pf. are accounted for above. The remainder proceeds from droits of the crown (*regalien*), crown lands, &c., and cannot be included under the head of taxes.

The Prussian dollar, in which these sums are stated, averages generally the sum of 3s. " "

Dresden,
December 27, 1841.

(Signed)

FRANCIS R. FORBES.

WURTEMBERG.

AMOUNT of Taxes levied in the Kingdom of Würtemberg for the Year 1838-39.

STATE TAXES:

		Fl.	£
DIRECT	On Lands (including forests).	1,700,000	141,660
	Houses	400,000	33,333
	Forests (included under lands, as above).		
	Poll-tax (not existing).		
INDIRECT	On Customs	1,836,760	153,063
	Excise	1,173,566	97,797
	Stamps, fees, &c.	360,539	30,045
	Lotteries (do not exist).		
	Licences (paid for by fees).		
	Sales of goods (subject to no duty).		
	Sales of land (comprehended in excise).		
	Inherited property (tax paid in fees).		
MISCELLANEOUS		942,477	78,539
Total amount of state taxes		6,413,342	534,437

PROVINCIAL TAXES.

DIRECT	On Houses	}			Fl.	£
	Lands					
	Assessments					
INDIRECT	On Bread	}			none.	
	Beer					
	Meat					
	Wine					

MUNICIPAL OR TOWN TAXES.

DIRECT	On Houses	}			Fl.	£
	Lands					
INDIRECT	On Bread	}	None, except in Stuttgardt		7451	623
	Beer					
	Meat					
	Wine					

MISCELLANEOUS STATE TAXES.

Trade tax	300,000	25,000
Capital tax	154,257	12,855
Salary and pension tax	49,087	4,090
Market tax upon foreign merchants	406,560	33,880
Dog tax	32,573	2,714

Total amount of miscellaneous state taxes . . . 942,477 78,539

Stuttgardt, March 2, 1842.

G. SHEE.

BADEN.

AMOUNT of Taxes levied in the Grand Duchy of Baden for the Year 1838-39.

STATE TAXES.

DIRECT	On Lands		Fl.	£
	Houses	consolidated in the Return	1,900,000	158,333
	Forests			
	Poll-tax (does not exist).			
INDIRECT	On Customs		1,468,000	122,333
	Excise		1,180,000	98,333
	Stamps and fees		850,000	70,833
	Lotteries (do not exist).			
	Licences (paid for by fees).			
	Sales of goods (subject to no duty).			
	Sales of land			
	Inherited property		525,000	43,750
MISCELLANEOUS			705,000	58,750
Total amount of State Taxes			6,028,000	502,333

PROVINCIAL TAXES—None.

MUNICIPAL OR TOWN TAXES—None.

PARTICULARS OF MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.

Trade tax	650,000	54,166
Dog tax	55,000	4,584

Total amount of Miscellaneous State Taxes . . . 705,000 58,750

Stuttgart, March 8, 1842.

G. SHEE.

FREE TOWN OF FRANKFORT.

Average annual Revenue from 1832 to 1842, 1,200,000 florins, 100,000*l*. sterling.

Taxes, viz.—1. Customs : as part of the Germanic Union receipt, 230,000 florins.

2.—Excise or consumption tax.

	Fl.	r.d.	s.	d.
Wine, per aum, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt.	5	20	=	8 $2\frac{3}{4}$
Brandy, common, per aum	4	0	=	6 8
„ superior, ditto	10	0	=	16 8
Cider, per aum	1	30	=	2 6
Beer, per aum (50lbs. malt.)	0	40	=	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Private distillery duty, per annum	3	17	=	5 $5\frac{1}{2}$
Salt, per malter, or 160lbs.	2	40	=	4 $5\frac{1}{2}$
Flour (wheat and rye) per malter	0	44	=	1 $2\frac{3}{4}$
Barley and oats ditto	2	10	=	3 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Straw, per fuder, or 10 cwt.	0	10	=	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$
Hay, per cwt.	0	5	=	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Meat (of all kinds) per lb.	0	0 $\frac{5}{8}$	=	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$

The excise on meat is farmed from the government by the corporation of butchers for 75,000 fl. per annum.

	Fl.	r.d.	s.	d.
Coke, per cwt.	0	3	=	0 1
Peat, per cwt.	0	8	=	0 2½
Brown coal, per cwt.	0	5	=	0 1½
Coals, per cwt.	0	3	=	0 1
Wood (fuel) per gilbert, or cub. fathom	0	12	=	0 4
Street lighting, from — to 15 fl., or 25s., per house.				

3.—Stamp duties.

- Stamps on bills of exchange, &c., one-half per mill.
 „ on documents, from 1 to 20 fl., 1s. 8d. to 33s. 4d.
 „ on cards, playing, per pack, 10 kr. or 3¼d.

4.—Lotteries.

Two per annum : (they are guaranteed and superintended by the Government :) the average sum raised in each, 1,822,500 fl. (151,875*l.*): 12 per cent is deducted from every prize to cover expenses, and the surplus goes to the sinking fund. As the government is bound to pay for all tickets which remain unsold, the profit of the government varies accordingly.

5.—Tax on the sales of merchandize.

- Sales, private, one per cent (the seller half, and the buyer half).
 „ public, 1½ per cent; half goes to the government, and the remainder to the auctioneer.

6.—*Income-tax* varies from ½ per cent to 2 per cent, according to a table of rates.

House-rent tax varies according to a rated table.

Dogs each, per annum, 3 fl. = 5s.

Horses each, per annum, 15 fl = 25s.

The public debt of Frankfort amounts to about 700,000*l.* sterling, bearing 3½ interest per annum.

By the Law regulating the Collection of the Income-Tax for the Year 1841,

All who are liable to taxation shall pay their contributions for the year 1841, to the Income-Tax Commission, within three months after the 15th of January, 1842; and for that purpose they shall give in a schedule previously, and pay the declared sum in ready money, of the 24 fl. standard, or in the interest bearing coupons of the city of Frankfort obligations, for which the schedule and the receipt will be returned to them.

The following persons, being subject to taxation, are liable to pay the income tax :

a. All Christian and Jewish citizens, their widows, sons and daughters, and those belonging to the town community whose incomes are as understated.

All foreigners who carry on trade in Frankfort, with the following exceptions :

Those not of the confederacy of the town, but who, as community-members pay the general taxes imposed for the whole state.

Persons who, according to section 2 of the servant-regulations of the 5th of March, 1822. under the denomination of "household-servants," being foreigners not married, and living with their masters.

Journeymen who work with the town's tradespeople, if they are foreigners, and not married.

Those who are settled and have property within the town or its boundaries, and are neither citizens in this town, nor exercise a trade therein.

All guardians or other representatives and administrators of all public foundations, as well as of parish or private charity establishments, and corporations.

The income-tax is to be paid from the whole taxable income of each person who is subject to taxation, whether he derives the same from this state, or from abroad. The following are exceptions :

Out-citizens who belong to the confederacy of but do not live in the town, are to pay the income-tax from the revenues of their fortune, whether employed in, derived from, or brought into the town ; and who, as they do not contribute to the house and rent tax, established by the law of the 23d of April, 1840, they shall pay according to the income-tax law of the 6th of August, 1833. For the future, they shall settle with the income-tax commission as to the amount of their income ; for which purpose the means of any person who is subject to taxation at the time of his leaving Frankfort will serve for a guide.

Citizens who possess landed property in our territory, but out of the town and its boundaries, and who on account of that contribute to the state taxes, are, in respect to the income of this landed property, not subject to the town income-tax.

Those with merchandize are settled in the town or its boundaries, and who are neither citizens of the town nor exercise a trade within it, shall pay the income-tax only on the produce of their goods, or, if they use them themselves, only on the value of those so used.

Taxable income is declared to be the whole yearly income ; it may arise from capital, or rents, from arts, sciences, salaries, wages, official residence, pensions, commerce, professions, trade, or other branches of livelihood.

The following forms part of the taxable income, and therefore not to be excluded :

That part of the yearly income which has been employed for the extension and improvement of trade.

That part of the income which is expended for the sustenance, clothes, and lodging for a family, or for servants and their wages, and for the household ; as well as that which is invested by possession or occupation of a house and garden.

The following, on the contrary, forms no part of the taxable income, and, therefore, may be excluded from the income :

That part of the yearly income which is requisite for the repayment of those expenses which have been incurred for the management of the trade ; for instance, merchants' commissions, purchasing materials (as far as they have been used during the taxed year), and journeymen's wages.

That part which, owing to existing taxes is a charge on the trade, and is to be paid in future with the usual entrance duties of the town ; as the licence duty on coffee-houses, innkeepers, brokers' fees, &c.

That part of the house rent or lodging which is occupied exclusively for the use of trade.

The amount of the income tax of each person subject to taxation for the year 1841, is fixed according to the tariff table.

The yearly taxable income is not to be fixed on the amount of the income of one year, but on the average of the last three years.

All those subject to taxation who have not resided three years, or have only for a shorter time been in possession of a taxable income, shall state their income according to the time in which they have been subject to taxation. For the first year, the tax is to be fixed according to a conscientious estimated rate, to be paid in proportion to the time.

All who are liable to pay the income-tax shall declare their whole income, whether it arises from real estate, or profits from capital.

If the commissioners doubt the declarer, he will have a citation to inform and instruct him on behalf of this doubt, and thus cause an amendment of the declaration.

Those subject to taxation, who are six weeks in arrears with their declaration after the expiration of the term which has been fixed for the same, will be dealt with according to the regulations of the before-quoted income-tax law.

ABSTRACT OF INCOME-TAX TARIFF.

Income.			Rate of Tax.			
f.	f.	f.	k.	f.	k.	
	149		15			
From 150	to 199	...	...	...	45	
200	499	...	45	to 2	15	
500	999	2	30	4	45	
1000	1999	5	0	9	45	
2000	2499	10	0	12	15	
2500	2999	12	30	17	0	
3000	3499	17	30	24	15	
3500	3999	25	0	31	45	
4000	4999	32	30	41	30	
4500	4999	42	30	51	30	
5000	5499	52	30	63	45	
5500	5999	65	40	78	30	
6000	6499	80	0	93	30	
6500	6999	95	0	108	30	
7000	7499	110	0	125	45	
7500	7999	127	30	143	15	
8000	8499	145	0	163	0	
8500 and upwards, 2 per cent.						

ALTERATIONS and Additions to the Law of the House-Tax and Rent-Tax of the
23d of April, 1840.

WE, Burgomasters and Senate of the Free Town of Frankfort, order, according to the constitutional decree of the Legislative Assembly of the 22d of December, 1841, herewith:

I. The house-tax and rent-tax is to be paid not only for those premises which he who is subject to taxation really uses, but for all the premises he possesses.

Tenants have therefore to pay the tax for all hired premises without exception, whether they really do or do not use single parts of the premises which they have hired.

House-owners, to whom the tenants of whole houses are considered equal, are tax-free in respect to those vacant parts which cannot be considered as connected with their establishment, and which are neither furnished, nor serve for the keeping of furniture or other articles.

II. The tax is to be paid according to the tariff.

III. As warehouses may be considered only as those premises which are not only used exclusively for trade, but have also evidently the appearance that they cannot be used for any other purpose, both by their situation and the business that is managed in them, they are entirely distinct from domestic residences.

IV. The letting of single parts of a connected mansion, as well as under-leases, may be excluded by the landlord, if they are let at least for the period of a year, and if at the same time a written contract is produced; but if they are concluded for a shorter time than a year, and without a written contract, leases or under-leases of single parts of a connected mansion, cannot be taken into consideration in the account of the rent-tax. In this case the house-owner or landlord is to pay the whole tax, but the hirer is not free from the tax of the fair-localities.

The tax, which, under the abovementioned circumstances, may be excluded from the lease of single parts of a mansion, or from an under-lease, is not to be arranged according to the real rent, but is to be taxed by the tax commission according to a just proportion.

V. The owners of garden-houses and pleasure-gardens, if they use them themselves, have to pay the tax for that amount at which they might let these garden-houses and pleasure-gardens to others, without consideration whether the owners use them a long or a short time in the course of the year.

VI. The tax commission has power to claim from house-owners, letters, and hirers, such declarations and certificates as are requisite for the preservation of order in the tax list, and to appoint, at taxations, one of their officers as a competent valuer.

VII. If changes of houses or lodgings occur in the course of six months, the rent of the localities which have been occupied in the beginning of the six months will be a guide for the tax for the same six months, and the altered arrangement will be the guide for the next half-year.

If changes of residence occur in the course of a half-year, the whole tax for the current half-year is to be paid, as if no change had occurred.

This rule is also applicable for those persons who became subject to taxation only in the course of the half-year.

TARIFF OF HOUSE-TAX.

Rent Value.	Tax.	Rent Value.	Tax.
49 fl.	30 kr.	1000 to 1099 fl.	80 to 95 fl
50 to 99 fl.	1 fl. to 1 fl. 30	1100 1199	100 115
100 199	2 5	1200 1299	120 135
200 299	6 9	1300 1399	140 156
300 399	10 13	1400 1499	162 180
400 499	14 17	1500 1599	186 204
500 599	18 24	1600 1699	210 228
600 699	26 33	1700 1799	234 252
700 799	33 45	1800 1899	258 276
800 199	48 58	1900 1999	282 300
900 999	62 75	2000 and above.	15 per cent.

NASSAU.

TABLE du Montant des Impôts prélevés dans le Duché de Nassau en 1842.

TAXES DE L'ÉTAT.

DIRECTES (prélevés 3 à 4 fois par an par quotes d'impôts directes) :	Fl.
Sur bien-fonds	115,200
Maisons	25,042
Forêts	58,472
Par tête	rien.
En sus, patente ou taille industrielle	74,635

Somme d'une Quote 270,350

Pour 1842, trois Quotes et demie 956,725

INDIRECTES :

Douanes (quote part du Zollverein)	400,000
Régie (le sel)	109,000
Timbre	188,000
Loterie	rien.
Permis	rien.
Ventes de marchandises	rien.
„ de terres	66,000
Héritages en succession	2,500
Diverses (amendes, revenus extraordinaires, &c.)	36,000
En sus (droits régaliens) octroi du Rhin, pêche, postes, barrières des routes, &c. &c.	160,000

Somme 961,500

TAXES DE PROVINCES rien.

TAXES COMMUNALES.**DIRECTES :**

Prélevés sur le même pied que les taxes de l'état 165,000

INDIRECTES :

Pain, viande, vin, bière 90,000

Somme 255,000

Somme générale 2,173,225

Wiesbaden, le 17 Mars, 1842.

23 March, 1842.

La Chancellerie du Ministère Ducal de Nassau.
W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

HESSE-CASSEL.

THE sums voted by the legislative chambers for the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, exceeded by about 250,000 thalers the estimated income, which was only 11,264,780 thalers (of 3s. each). The income has since increased, and is stated to exceed the expenditure. The public debt is about 1½ millions of thalers equal to £223,000 sterling. The direct taxes amount to 628,250 thalers, or nearly half the revenue, and levied by valuing the produce of the lands much the same as in Bavaria. There is a cattle tax, a trades tax; and the remaining income arises from the *pro-rata* portion of the revenue of the customs union; and from public forests and mines, the salt monopoly, post-office, and tolls.

HESSE DARMSTADT.

THE revenue is derived from the *land-tax, house-tax, trades-tax, excise on wine, beer, and cattle, Rhine tolls, patent and door and window taxes* in Rhenish Hesse, *legacy and stamp duties, octroi duties, &c.*, yielding in all about 3,350,000 florins.

RECEIPTS from Duties levied on Imports, Exports, and Transit of Merchandize since the Establishment of the Zoll-Verein.

Years.	Population.	RECEIPTS.				Per Individual in silver groschen.
		Import Receipts.	Export Receipts.	Transit Receipts.	AMOUNT.	
		rix-dollars.	rix-dollars.	rix-dollars.	rix-dollars.	
1834	23,478,120	13,763,458	422,450	429,534	14,715,442	18.8
1835	23,752,354	15,731,182	502,494	526,158	16,759,834	21.2
1836	25,719,582	17,332,770	521,375	487,321	18,341,466	21.4
1837	26,013,717	16,866,187	408,549	592,310	17,867,046	20.6
1838	26,048,970	19,235,823	551,537	534,987	20,322,347	23.4
1840	26,329,485	20,624,426	481,436	387,370	21,305,862	24.5
1841	27,142,323	21,090,170	498,516	327,325	21,915,921	25.1

FAIRS OF GERMANY.

THE Union of Customs has, to an extensive degree, affected the fairs of Germany, by extending the freedom of exchanging commodities within the Union. Formerly, the fairs, especially those of Frankfort and Leipzig, were the places to which the dealers and manufacturers of Germany resorted in order to sell and buy commodities. The Union of Customs having opened the general uninterrupted market of each state throughout all parts of the league, manufacturers and merchants send travellers with patterns of goods for orders, and the dealers are now supplied as in England and France, by the merchants and manufacturers, not so much at the fairs as during the whole year.

The fairs of Frankfort and Leipzig, as well as many others, are still, and must long continue to be thronged with buyers and sellers. There is scarcely a town in Germany which has not one or more fairs annually; after those of Leipzig, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Breslau and Berlin, the most important are those of Munich held in the first week of *Epiphany*, and in July, beginning on St. James's day; *Aix-la-Chapelle*, in May, lasting twenty days; *Cologne*, beginning on Easter Monday; *Offenbach*, in Hesse-Darmstadt, beginning on Easter Sunday; *Stuttgart*, 19th August; Mayence, twice a year; and those of Brunswick, Hanover, Shemburg, Schweidnitz, Stettin, Magdeburg, Brin, and Königsberg. Formerly, bills of exchange were drawn payable at marts and fairs, and the payers of those bills appeared in person, or by representatives, to honour them. The principal fairs at which such bills became payable were Lyons, Rheims, Rouen, Bordeaux, Troyes, St. Dennis, Dieppe, and Toulon, in France; Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Leipzig, and Naumburg in Germany; and a few others in Italy and elsewhere. Bills payable at the fairs were at one time accepted verbally, afterwards they were accepted in writing. The practice of honouring bills at fairs, and the mode of accepting and paying is still in force; but this forms but a part of the business transacted, which soon extended to the buying and selling of all commodities; from horses and other live animals, and their skins, hair and wool, to bullion, jewellery, all kinds of manufacture, and the productions of literature, and the press.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.—The fairs of this ancient and opulent city were established, that of Easter by Louis the German, who transferred to it, in 843, on making Frankfort the capital of the kingdom of *Ostrasia*, the chief fair of the country. The Michaelmas fair was established in 1330; and the security and freedom extended to all persons frequenting and returning from those fairs, and the convenient position of the city caused the continued prosperity of both until the French revolution, which, for a time, seriously interrupted the business transacted at the former, and despoiled the citizens of much of their wealth. Frankfort and the fairs soon after recovered their trading prosperity; and although this flourishing city will, most likely, always continue to be a great central commercial mart, yet the effect of the open trade throughout Germany will probably diminish the business transacted at its fairs. We were at Frankfort during the last Michaelmas fair held there before its Union with the German league. The following is an extract from a statement drawn up on the spot. "The preparations, such as erecting waterproof booths, and importing various commodities into Frankfort, to be afterwards distributed over Germany, Switzerland, and other countries, were in activity several weeks previous to its commencement on the first day of September. Merchants, manufacturers, and dealers from most countries in Europe, to the number of from twelve to fifteen thousand, soon after appeared in the city, in which the cottons,

woollens, earthenware, hardwares, and other merchandize of England; the silks, modes, and fancy wares of France; the printed cottons and embroidery of Switzerland. The cloths and merinoes of Saxony and Westphalia; wools from various parts of Germany and Hungary; and the wines of the Rhine and Moselle, had been previously forwarded and deposited. A surplus over previous years of British cotton and woollen manufactures have been imported in the belief that Frankfort would soon gain the Germanic Union.

"The great fairs, common in days of yore to most parts of Europe, and still to many of the oriental nations, for the purpose of exchanging or selling, and purchasing merchandize of great value, and of general as well as of sumptuous use, have, since the ninth century, given splendour, influence, and renown to Frankfort.

"Here Jews, Gentiles, and Christians have congregated, and still continue to assemble; and although the restrictive system of Prussia offers the alternative of ruin or adhesion to this little but rich republic, yet its warehouses are now filled with Manchester cottons, Yorkshire and West of England cloths, Welsh flannels, Glasgow muslins, Paisley shawls, Liverpool crockery, Birmingham ironware, and Sheffield cutlery: with bales of American cotton, of Russian flax, and of German wool; with Virginia tobacco, West-India sugars, and St. Domingo coffee.

"The hotels and lodging-houses are crammed with wool and wine buyers, and sellers of goods from England; with purchasers of English cotton-twist, of American cotton, and of dye-stuffs, and dyed woven goods from Switzerland, Baden, Bavaria, and Saxony; and with speculators of every *caste*, from the mountebank and musical Bohemian, to the manufacturer, merchant, and capitalist, who have gathered in from every corner of the German confederation and the east.

"The fair lately established at the town of Offenbach, also on the Maine, and within the Prussian *cordon* in the grand duchy of Darmstadt, has risen in formidable opposition to that of Frankfort; as the goods sold at the fair of the latter are subjected to an immediate payment in money of the heavy duty imposed by the Prussian tariff before these goods can enter any of the German states except Baden and Nassau, and as there remains no doubt that both the latter will be, however reluctant, compelled to give in their adhesion,—Frankfort, isolated and environed by Prussian douaniers and barriers, must also join this commercial political league.

"These circumstances led us to have the opinions of the leading importers of British merchandize on this subject."

"In regard to the sales of merchandize manufactured in the United Kingdom, and imported and sold at the fair of Frankfort, the following information, given

us by Mr. Kesler, the principal importer for many years of Manchester goods deserves attention.

“ ‘Even before the Prussian tariff,’ said Mr. Kesler, ‘was enforced and extended, the fabrics of Elberfeldt in Westphalia injured the trade in all low-priced English woollens. The tariff has destroyed it. The cambrics and fine muslins of Switzerland come, even at Frankfort, into fair competition, and at Offenbach completely, with those of Germany, supplant those of Glasgow and Manchester.

“ ‘The cloths of Saxony, the coarse and fine goods of Elberfeldt, and the fabrics of Switzerland, draw vast numbers to purchase them at Offenbach, where they buy them usually on credit, and have not to pay any sum immediately in duty. This affords buyers the great and convenient advantage of retailing, or otherwise disposing of purchases made at that fair, before the day of payment arrives, whereas they have immediately, after purchasing at the fair of Frankfort, to pay a heavy duty, long before they reach their homes with the merchandize. The consequence is, that in most instances the merchant at Frankfort, in order to compete with the sales at Offenbach, pays the duty for the purchaser: thus greatly increasing his risk, and rendering the business far less profitable, and much more inconvenient.

“ ‘Mr. Kesler also alluded to whether England could not insist on supplying Rhenish Germany, agreeably to the negotiations of 1814 and 1815, which stipulated “ that in her commerce with the Rhenish and Lombardo-Venetian countries, she (England) should have the same privileges as before the war.

“ ‘ ‘Vast quantities,’ he added ‘ of British goods used to be, until lately, purchased at our fair, and smuggled into Austria, Lombardy, and France. The present system will nearly destroy this trade, although it will be difficult to prevent illicit commerce along the extensive boundary of Germany; yet, when people get into *the habit*, either by necessity or free choice, of using the fabrics of any country, they will from custom and even prejudice prefer them. This would long have continued to be the case with the consumption of English goods in Germany; but now that the people, from necessity, will *get into the habit* of using other fabrics, they will also, by custom, become attached to, and prefer them.’ ”

From all the circumstances of this fair, and the rivalry with “superior advantages as to warehousing and payment of duties of Offenbach, established within sight of, immediately above, on the opposite side of the river to Frankfort, it was evident that Frankfort should join the league. We were again at this city during the Easter fair of 1836. Our intelligent consul there, Mr. Koch, and several British importers, considered that the rivalry of the common woollens and cotton manufactures of Westphalia and other states of the Union,

would, in cheapness, and the printed cottons of France would, by their superior designs, if no other cause existed, exclude those of England; and, that if the cheapness of German cottons and woollens of heavy weight, in proportion to value, did not compete with those of England, that the high duties (see the Tariff), caused by their being levied by weight and not in regard to quality or value, would effectually exclude low price English fabrics. The printed cottons of Neufchatel being admitted at half duties, and those of Zurich and other places being, as was well known, smuggled into Baden, Würtemberg, and Bavaria. The following extracts from Mr. Consul Koch's reports of the fairs of Frankfort will further illustrate the business transacted: "I have the honour to report the information I received respecting the sale of British manufactures at the Frankfort spring fair 1841, which ended last week. The quantity sold was, upon the whole, very inconsiderable, and mostly confined to fancy articles of tasty patterns; such as *mousseline-de-laine*, Valenciens, buckskins, coatings, a small quantity of flannel, and some jaconets, plain white, on which latter the duty is about 7*l.* 10*s.* the cwt. Calicoes, of patterns suiting the country-people's taste, have been sold at low prices, though with some profit, but can hardly bear competition with those made at Ettlingen, Grand Duchy of Baden, which manufactory produces the article of good quality and tasty patterns, and supplies the Prussian and other Germanic states with it, as well as with shirtings. Every new pattern made in England is sent over by letter, and imitated in a very short space of time. No sale for cambrics now manufactured in Silesia.

"During the last Michaelmas fair, 1841, there was a tolerable sale for the following articles:—Valenciens, lastings, woollen trousers, figured and printed merinoes, *mousseline-de-laine*, mohairs and Orleans. The lower sorts of woollens, such as coatings, castoreens, calmuks, Siberiennes, pilots, &c., will meet with no sale again, on account of the high duties on such inferior articles. Upon the whole, there is hardly any demand for British cotton goods, with the exception of quiltings, velvets, and velveteens, with which the German manufactures cannot yet compete."

Unequal as the rates of duties in the tariff are, it appears evident that the natural competition of German manufactures in the home markets, and not the tariff duties, forms the chief cause of exclusion, to any article of British manufacture: otherwise the fabrics of Germany and Switzerland, would not compete with those of England, as they certainly do, in the markets of the United States and South America, and in the Mediterranean and Levant.

The sales of Rhenish, Franconian, and French wines are important at the fairs of Frankfort. The sale of books, though on a less extensive scale than at Leipzig, is also very important; and there is scarcely any article, Colonial or European, that does not appear at the fairs of this mart.

The capital of bankers is vaguely estimated at 250 millions of florins, or somewhat more than 20 millions sterling, and the annual transactions in bills of exchange, at 140 millions of florins, or $11\frac{2}{3}$ millions sterling. The usual current monies are thalers and florins; but four other values are still in use. 1. Money of the convention of 20 florins to the Cologne mark. 2. Money of 22 florins, seldom used except in paying octroi, or like duties. 3. Money of the empire of 24 florins to the mark. 4. Money of exchange of $6\frac{2}{3}$ thalers, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ florins of 20 for 11 florins of 24 to the Cologne mark. Merchants or bankers keep their books in thalers, and in florins of 24 to the mark.

Bills are drawn in various monies, and are payable 14 days after sight. The weights and measures, and monies of the states of the Union, although custom may, in ordinary transactions, adhere to ancient usages, will now become those of all the fairs of the country.

LEIPZIG FAIRS.—Leipzig has been so long and so universally famed for its fairs that we shall confine our statements to the years from 1832 to the present time, being the period during which Saxony has been united to the German league.

The fairs of Leipzig are held three times a year. The first and least important in January, the second or *jubilée*, third Monday after Easter, and the third in October. The population of the city is from 50,000 to 55,000, but the concourse of buyers and sellers during the fairs are considered to increase the whole number to 100,000. We visited Leipzig during the spring fair of 1836, and through the courtesy of the authorities, and of the principal publishers, and of several merchants, especially Mr. Behrens of Hamburg, and the Hanoverian Consul, Mr. Claus, we were enabled to obtain numerous details relative to the transactions of the fairs since the commencement of the Union of Customs.

The concourse assembled from different countries were, Germans from all the manufacturing districts and towns of the Union, and from the Hanse Towns and States which had not joined the league. English manufacturers and dealers; Dutch Belgians, French, Swiss, Americans, Poles (chiefly Jews), Russians, Galizians (chiefly Jews from Brody), Italians, Greeks, Turks, Wallachians, Moldavians, Anatolians, Armenians, Georgians, and Persians. The latter, and the Asiatic dealers, were chiefly ready-money purchasers, and were generally rich men who had, to a great extent, monopolized the trade in the sale of European goods in the countries from whence they came. There were a few purchasers from South America, and one from Van Diemen's Land. The weight of the goods bought annually at the fairs of Leipzig is stated at from 250,000 to 270,000 centners, and the value estimated at from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 thalers, or three millions sterling. The countries of production and manufactures are Saxony, and the states of the league, for woollen cloths, merinoes, calicoes, and printed cottons, damasks, linens, hosiery, hardwares, glasswares, wool, books, paper, some silks,

leather, and manufactures of leather; England for white embroidered and printed cottons, cotton twist and thread, a few woollens, linen yarns, Birmingham and Sheffield wares; France for shawls, silks, modes, lace, veils, jewellery, and watches; Nuremberg and the Erzgebirge of Saxony for toys; Russia for glue, bristles, and cantharides; Austria and Bohemia for plated goods, glass, and fine cloths, shawls, and embroidered goods; Switzerland for embroidery, clocks, watches, and printed cottons, especially Turkey reds, so much in demand for the east. British manufactured cottons and Birmingham wares were chiefly purchased for Persia, for Mesopotamia, and other places in the east, and more extensively by the Jews of Brody, to be smuggled in transit through that city into Russia.

The contraband trade from the states of the Union, and especially from Leipzig, is conducted on a systematic and extensive scale, into those countries where high duties and prohibitions of foreign goods exist. In this way the Poles and Russians are supplied abundantly with many articles of German, Austrian, British, French, and Swiss manufactures, the legal importation of which are absolutely prohibited, or practically so by high duties. Goods to be smuggled from Leipzig to foreign countries are, as to delivery, free of seizure, ensured at various rates, and seldom at more than 10 to 12 per cent of the value.

THE following are the Weights of the principal Articles imported to the Fairs of Leipzig during the Year 1836.

ARTICLES.	Produce or Manufactures of the League.				Produce or Manufactures of Countries not in the League.			
	Prussia.	Saxony.	Other States.	TOTAL.	Quantities which have paid Duty.	Quantities sold to be re-exported.	Quantities remaining unsold, in Warehouses.	TOTAL.
	quintals.	quintals.	quintals.	quintals.	quintals.	quintals.	quintals.	quintals.
Thread, not cotton twist	2,900	200	900	4,000	8,100	5,000	2,400	31,000
Instruments of all kinds	80	250	70	400	70	25	45	280
Skins and leather, unwrought . .	17,000	4,500	4,500	26,000	260	25	115	800
" wrought	600	550	250	1,400	75	35	70	360
Earthenware and porcelain	200	950	50	1,200	120	70	210	800
Common hardwares, japanned wares, toys, &c.	6,000	3,500	2,500	12,000	1,750	700	1,050	7,000
Fine cutlery, jewellery, perfumery, and fancy wares	8,000	200	700	1,700	120	250	180	1,050
Woven cottons	13,000	20,000	2,000	35,000	3,800	23,000	20,200	94,000
Woven woollens	12,000	12,500	1,500	26,000	2,900	7,000	8,000	29,900
Woven linens	3,000	5,000	...	8,000	150	100	200	900
Silks	750	200	250	1,200	550	15,000	1,150	19,900
" mixed	550	200	650	1,400	400	700	400	3,000
Glasswares, crystals, mirrors, &c. .	500	300	500	1,100	1,200	300	500	4,000
Total centners	57,380	48,350	13,670	119,400	19,495	52,205	35,520	192,990

The book fair opens immediately after the general fair. The book exchange, a spacious and beautiful structure, admirably placed for its destined use, was opened with ceremonial solemnity while we were at Leipzig, in May, 1836. It was built by the Society of German Publishers, which consists of more than 600 members. There are in this city above 110 publishing establishments, 23 great printing-houses, with 260 presses. There are also large foundries for the manufacture of printing characters and music characters;—oil-mills; several paper and other manufactories;—as those of musical, optical, and other instruments; of bronzes, hats, leather, and some hardwares. At the Easter fair 300 or more publishers assemble to sell and purchase, and to settle their accounts, from all parts of Germany, from Basel, Strasburg, Paris, London, Vienna, Pest, Athens, Warsaw, Amsterdam, Brussels, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Christiana, Riga, Dorpat, St. Petersburg, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The warehouses are commodious, and generally fireproof, having little or no wood in their construction; the roofs of each story being arched with stone. Its university, and its various scientific and literary institutions, its tribunal of commerce, its general exchange, savings-banks, bank of discount, and assurance companies, appeared to have been all well administered. The railroad, now complete from Dresden by Leipzig and Magdeburg to Berlin, and the various good post-roads diverging from Leipzig, extend to it the easy facility of communicating with other places.

A considerable trade in the furs of America and Russia centralizes in this town, and the special wool-fair, established in the month of June, is also, as well as the home fair, important. The legal weights and measures are those of the Union.

Credit sales are made on an extensive scale: losses are sustained, but not more frequently than on credit sales elsewhere. It is stated that on such sales to oriental merchants, losses by nonpayment very seldom occur. Among the purchasers at the Leipzig fair the Moldavians and Wallachians are among the most extensive; next to them are the Jews of Poland and Galizia; English goods have been chiefly purchased by the Jew smugglers, and by the oriental merchants.

The following extracts of letters, written by a trustworthy authority, contain further information relative to the sales at the Leipzig fairs:

“The following particulars of our last Easter fair, I have (not without a great deal of difficulty, as I was anxious to get them as correct as possible) obtained from such authorities as to enable me to state as a positive fact, that the total quantity of goods imported for sale during the fair amounts to about 250,000 cwt., and is composed of

	Centners.		Thalers.
Silk goods, about	3,000, at the average price of 1500 thalers, per centnr.		4,500,000
Cotton goods „	90,000, „ „ 120 „		10,800,000
Woollen goods „	70,000 (150,000 pieces, woollen cloth included), at the average price of . 140 „		9,800,000
Leather, about	25,000 „ „ 30 „		750,000
Linen, „	15,000 „ „ 200 „		3,000,000
Articles of food „	17,000 „ „ 50 „		850,000
Furs, „	20,000 „ „ 100 „		2,000,000
Hardware, „	10,000 „ „ „ „		1,000,000
	240,000	Total value	32,700,000

Or at $6\frac{2}{3}$ thalers per pound sterling . . £4,905,000/.

N.B.—The Leipzig centner is equal to about 113 lbs. English.

“ The estimate that about two-thirds of all these goods have been disposed of being a safe one, it results, that at a fair not entitled to be called very favourable, the total amount that changed hands, is about 22,000,000 thalers, or 3,250,000 pounds sterling.

“ Of the above 240,000 centners, not more than 70 to 80,000 centners, at the utmost, may be estimated to be foreign goods. The quantity by far the greatest is consequently produced and manufactured in the states of the Customs Union. This proportion of the goods was by no means of a heavy sale, while, generally speaking, English cotton goods moved off much slower than formerly. In some degree this may be accounted for by the absence of large foreign buyers, principally from Moldavia and Wallachia, where the last cold winter has had the effect to check the sale of such goods. English woollen goods went off much better, as, first of all, the duty on them is lower, and as, secondly, there are amongst them many articles which it is still either difficult or impossible to imitate in Germany.

“ In former years there have been scarcely imported 100,000 centners of goods of all descriptions, even when the fairs were called large, and this was the case even immediately before the Customs Union. It is an undeniable fact, that the consumption increases every year, although many complaints are continually made by the manufacturers. But whether it increases in the *same degree* as the production, is a matter on which I must decline giving an opinion. Certain it is, that of some articles the production is carried too far, and I think I may name *twist*. It is but natural, therefore, that in England as well as in Germany, yarns pay badly. I cannot foresee the period when a change may be expected. With us, cotton-mills have almost no value. As a proof of this, I will only remark, that a very short time ago, a mill, originally bought, only four years ago, for 80,000 thalers, was sold for 18,000. Now, that one mill after the other is ruined, our manufacturers petition for another protecting duty of 4 thalers. But our governments, averse to such a step, have frankly answered, your mills

have not been established on the ground of a protecting duty, and it is therefore your own business to take such measures as to enable you to compete with England.—*Leipzig, June 13, 1841.*”

“ In answer to your further inquiries, I beg to state that the quantity of English manufactured goods at our last Easter fair might be estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 cwt. of all descriptions, and the total value at from 6,000,000 to 6,500,000 thalers, or about 950,000*l.* You will observe that this amount forms about one-fifth of the total estimated value of goods brought for sale at the late Easter fair, as stated in my letter of June 13. It is supposed that about one-half of all the English goods brought to the fair, has been actually disposed of during its term.—*Leipzig, July 4, 1841.*”

At the fair, in Easter, 1840, there was not one Italian purchaser, and but few Swiss and Poles: but as usual the Jews were numerous from southern Russia, Brody, and Austrian Galicia. The Persians of Tiflis proceeded from Leipzig to make their purchases of English goods at Hamburg. This is a great loss to the Saxons, as the orientals pay in money; 160,000 pieces of milled woollen cloths sold, chiefly Prussian and Saxon manufacture. The merinoes and Thibets of Saxony, the fine cloths called *lamas* for *mantles*, and cloths of mixed thread, wool, and cotton, have been nearly withdrawn. *Mousseline-de-laine*, and other similar goods, were in fair demand.

BRAMINAS, a new description of cloth, and a woollen fabric printed or coloured, for shawls and dressing-gowns, and light cloths of half wool, for pantaloons, were extensively sold. English, Swiss, and French cottons were rather extensively in demand; the former on account of their low prices to be carried in transit; the second for their superior dyes and quality, the third for their beautiful designs.

A new cotton-manufacture of Voigtland, being a checked muslin with bright silk threads, which impart to the cloth a silvery or golden appearance, were much sought after to be used as scarfs. Transparent Scotch muslins sold well. *Hosiery*, an article so very important to the Saxon manufacturers, was but little in request. *Silk manufactures*, figured thick silks, and cloths of silk and other material mixed, lately produced by a Jewish house in Berlin, were much sought after. The silks of Rhenish Prussia, Berlin, Anneberg, and Penig, in Saxony, and those of Zurich, competed successfully with those of France: the prices and quality of the former being inferior to those of France, cheapness alone created a demand for the German and Swiss in preference to the better silks of France. The silk ribbons of St. Etienne still maintained their pre-eminence in quality, price, and demand in the market.

Linens were purchased in small quantities for South America and Mexico.

French clocks, watches, jewellery, real and artificial, were sold to a considerable value: but the clocks, watches, and jewellery, and even the fine fire-arms of Germany, now compete with those of France. French books are complained of as being extensively pirated by the German printers. Silver money was as usual rare, gold coins were the monies in which cash payments were chiefly made. The Jews monopolized the trade in bullion and ingots. Prussian paper money was generally current. The wool fair of Leipzig, in June, 1840, was dull, the purchasers were chiefly for the German manufactures, there were few purchasers for England. The Leipzig Easter fair of 1841 was, in respect to sales and purchase, much the same as that of 1840. The Saxon and German manufacturers all complained of foreign competition, notwithstanding the enormous duties.

BRESLAU FAIRS.—The fairs of this city are important and animated. Its central and convenient position upon the Oder, amidst the manufacturing and productive districts of Silesia, of which it is the capital and the entrepôt, and the advantages of inland navigation, and the roads leading from it to all parts of Germany, to Bohemia, Austria, Silesia, Poland, and Russia, have combined to render Breslau one of the most thriving manufacturing and commercial cities in Europe. It is alike an entrepôt for the fine and coarse woollen cloths, cottons, linens, silks, hardwares, glasswares, and wool, hemp, and flax of Silesia; for the wines of Hungary, and for the sugar, coffee, spices, and dye stuffs of the tropics. The oxen of the Ukraine and Moldavia, and the corn and cattle of Silesia and Posen, the produce of its own distilleries, tanneries, and type-foundries, find an equal and regular market at Breslau. It has four fairs annually; those beginning on the third Sunday in Lent, and on the first Sunday after Lady-day in September, are the most important.

Wool is one of the great staples of the Breslau fairs. The average quantities sold at the June fairs are about 7,000,000 lbs.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER.—Three fairs are held in this city. The first, or *Reminiscere*, in February or March; the second, or St. Margaret's, in July; the third, or St. Martin's, in November—every facility is extended to the merchants attending these fairs. The weight of German and of foreign goods brought to this city is stated at about 170,000 centners per annum. Woollen, cotton, linen, and silk manufactures; skins, hides, and leather; feathers, wool, hardwares, iron, porcelain, glass, are among the principal articles sold. The following table drawn up by Dieterici shows the progress of German manufactures in excluding those of foreign production in the markets of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and of Naumberg.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER.

YEARS.	Fairs.	Weight of Goods.			Total Yearly Quantities.			Proportions.	
		Foreign.	National.	Totals.	Foreign.	National.	TOTALS.	Forgn.	National.
1832	Réminiscere	19,529	40,996	60,525	63,876	129,449	193,325	33.0	67.0
	Margaret . .	24,630	47,793	72,423					
	Martini . .	19,717	40,660	60,377					
1833	Réminiscere	18,900	40,377	59,277	58,514	131,353	189,867	30.8	69.2
	Margaret . .	22,745	48,174	70,919					
	Martini . .	16,869	42,802	59,671					
1834	Réminiscere	9,601	44,351	53,952	34,662	143,362	178,024	19.5	80.5
	Margaret . .	13,540	52,501	66,041					
	Martini . .	11,521	46,510	58,011					
1835	Réminiscere	11,561	44,718	56,279	33,513	143,260	176,773	19.0	81.0
	Margaret . .	12,592	53,682	66,274					
	Martini . .	9,360	44,860	54,220					
1836	Réminiscere	9,686	44,844	54,530	30,386	149,162	179,548	16.9	83.1
	Margaret . .	11,646	57,988	69,634					
	Martini . .	9,054	46,330	55,384					
NAUMBERG.									
1832	Spring . .	7,852	9,616	17,468	9,959	17,777	27,680	36.0	64.0
	Autumn . .	2,107	8,105	10,212					
1833	Spring . .	1,862	7,737	9,599	3,097	14,680	17,780	17.4	82.6
	Autumn . .	1,235	6,943	8,179					
1834	Peter Paul's								
	Fair . .	710	10,724	11,434	710	10,724	11,434	36.2	63.8
1835	Ditto . .	20	6,927	6,747	20	6,727	6,747	.3	99.7
1836		62	6,558	6,620	62	6,550	6,620	.9	99.1

The fair of St. Margaret, 1841, at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, is reported to have been very animated, and the number of strangers who transacted business there, was above 11,000, bringing with them about 90,000 centners of merchandize. The price of wool was greater than for some years before, and about 860,000 lbs. were sold. German woollen manufactures were those which commanded the market. Some English cottons, however, still found a certain degree of favour. 1300 horses were brought to this fair, and all those for draught sold well. Among the other fairs of the Union are those of Berlin, Magdeburg, Stettin, Königsberg, Dresden, Posen, Landesberg, and Stralsund; Schweidnitz and Brieg in Silesia, and Sprenberg in Brandenburg, are the other principal wool fairs. At the *small fairs*, which are held in almost every little town, the business is more that of retail trade in the booths fitted up for the purpose. The removal of the customs barriers between the several states of Germany and the consequent facility of passing with commodities over the several frontiers without, has greatly favoured the *small fairs* of the country.

The quantities of wool sold in the wool-market of Berlin and Breslau, from 1832 to 1837, with the prices, were—

AT BERLIN.

YEARS.	Brought for Sale.	Sold.		Unsold.	Prices per Centner.		
		For Home Use.	For Export.		Fine.	Middling.	Ordinary.
	centners.	centners.	cwt.	cwt.	D.		
1832	22,966	9,854	11,528	1,584	85 to 125	67½ to 80	45 to 67½
1833	22,210	9,621	10,361	2,228	70 110 65	70	40 66
1834	37,202	16,940	16,004	4,258	105 140 85	95	42½ 72½
1835	45,339	18,558	22,928	3,853	100 125 82	96	40 75
1836	48,357	17,972	22,270	8,115	105 120 80	100	36 75
1837	68,169	41,705	8,083	18,381	105 115 60	70	33 60
1838	72,000	57,000		15,000			

AT BRESLAU.

Prices per Centner.

Brought for sale.

One Shearing.

Two Shearings.

	cwt.	fine.	middling	ordinary.	fine.	middling.	ordinary.
1832 { Spring	36,938	95 to 125	75 to 80	60 to 68	62 to 65	58 to 60	52 to 55
Autumn	8,631	90		...	65 72	62 66	58 63
1833 { Spring	39,040	110 150 80 100	70 75	75 85	70 72	65 68	
Autumn	7,839	86 100 78 83	68 80	65 70	...	...
1834 { Spring	44,337	100 106 85 95	75 80	85 95	75 80	65 70	
Autumn	7,809	90 95 85 90	50 55	80 86	65 70		
1835 { Spring	51,103	95 160	85 90	78 80	73 84	65 68	58 60
Autumn	9,900	85 98 75 85	60 65	80 85	65 70		
1836 { Spring	48,928	95 155 86 92	65 76	82 92	75 80	70 72	
Autumn	3,443	80 110 70 80	60 69				
1837 Spring.	50,708	75 125	70	60 70	55 65	50	42 50

The comparative prices of wools in the Saxon markets in 1838 and 1839 were,

	1838. Dollars.	1839. Dollars.
Super electoral per centum	125	120 to 122½
Electoral	100 to 115	97 100
Fine	90 108	85 100
Middling fine	75 90	70 80
Middling	55 75	52½ 67½
Ordinary	38 50	40 47½

From an official report of the Berlin June wool fair, in 1839, it appears that

72,000 centners, or 7,920,000 lbs. were offered for sale. The prices were (in thalers of 3s.) per each centner of 110 lbs. as follow: viz.—

	1838.		1839.	
	Thalers per centner.		Thalers per centner.	
Superfine	125	.	120 to 122½	
Extra fine	100 to 115	.	97	110
Fine	90 108	.	85	100
Middle fine	75 90	.	70	80
Middle	55 75	.	52½	67½
Ordinary	38 50	.	40	47½

“Of the whole quantity offered for sale, 57,000 centners may be estimated as having been sold, and 15,000 centners as not having found sale, and which consist chiefly of middle fine, middle and fine wools, which have been deposited here in the hands of Commissioners.

“The number of purchasers from the interior of the country, and from foreign countries, was greater this year than it has ever previously been. A manufacturer from Norköping, in Sweden, likewise appeared for the first time at this market.

“The English showed the least inclination to buy, and particularly at the commencement.* Good conditioned wools found ready purchasers at the best prices, whereas those that were either ill-washed or were otherwise blemished, were in some cases sold under the lowest rates above reported, as this year’s shearing and washing turned out, upon the whole, very satisfactory.”

Amongst the wools chiefly distinguished for the manner in which they were washed, were those of the Domain Prillwitz, belonging to H. R. H. Prince Augustus of Prussia. They had undergone the ordinary process of washing by immersion, no artificial means having been employed to prepare them.

The linen fairs of *Damm* and *Stargard* in Pomerania; the horse fair of St. George-Gnesen, in Posen; and the fairs for general merchandize and produce at Cologne, Düsseldorf, Aix-la-Chapelle, Mayence, Munich, Manheim, and Stuttgart, are all fairs at which extensive purchases and sales are made.

The fairs of the Union are regulated by special laws, to which all who frequent them must conform. Great facilities are afforded to those who bring foreign goods to these fairs, especially to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Leipzig, and to Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Foreign goods on entering those towns only pay duty when entered for home consumption. The importer is debited the duty in the custom-house books when the goods enter, takes them to private or public warehouses, exposes them for sale, receives credit for all those sold for re-exportation, passed in transit, or withdrawn from the fair, and pays duty only for the actual quantity sold for consumption within the Union of Customs.

* Unless it were wools brought in from Hungary to be re-exported, the export duty on German wool of six shillings per 110 lbs., forms almost a prohibition to the purchase of German wool for the British market.

STATEMENT showing the *ad valorem* and rated Duty on certain British Manufactured Goods in the German Commercial League, from weights and calculations ascertained at the fairs by a house at Hamburg.

ARTICLES.	Number of Pieces to the Centner.	Cost Price, including Expenses to Germany.	Value.	Duty per Centner.	Duty on the Value per Cent.
1. Cotton Goods.		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>		
Jaconets . . .	48	8 0	19 4 0	50 thalers or 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cambrics . . .	46	4 6	10 7 0	"	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prints . . .	32	10 0	16 0 0	"	46 $\frac{1}{4}$
Velveteens . .	13 containing 390 yds.	0 8	13 0 0	"	57
Velvets . . .	20 " 440 "	0 10	18 6 8	"	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{3}{4}$ Nankeens . .	14 " 830 "	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 4 9	"	66
Beaverteens . .	7 " 392 "	0 6	9 16 0	"	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shirtings . . .	18	9 0	8 2 0	"	91
$\frac{3}{8}$, 28 yds. Printers	33	5 3	8 13 3	"	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{9}{8}$, 24 " do.	27	5 3	7 1 9	"	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
30-inch Domestics.	7 " 500 "	0 3	6 5 0	"	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Woollen Goods					
$\frac{5}{8}$ Pl. Backs . .	22	14 0	15 8 0	30 thalers or 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	29
$\frac{5}{8}$ Merinoes . .	19	17 6	16 12 6	"	27
$\frac{4}{4}$ do. . . .	10	33 0	16 10 0	"	27
Moreens . . .	14	19 6	13 13 0	"	33
Damasks . . .	10	39 0	19 10 0	"	23

OTHER COTTON GOODS.	Prices in Sterling-Money.	Prices in Prussian Money, at 10 s. gr. per <i>l.</i> Sterling.	Weight per Piece.	Prussian Duty, at 50 Thalers of 3 <i>s.</i> for 110 lbs., including Transit Expenses.
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	Thalers. s. gr.	lbs.	Prussian Centner per piece. Thalers. s. gr.
Cambrics, 12 yards, at	0 4 0	1 10	2	0 25
$\frac{5}{8}$ Jaconets, 20	0 6 0	2 0	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 0
$\frac{6}{4}$ Ditto	0 12 0	4 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4
Domestics (30 junks), 65 yards at 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ <i>d.</i>	0 15 7	5 4	12	5 15
$\frac{9}{8}$ Shirtings, 38 yards (low)	0 7 0	2 10	6	2 20
Ditto " (better)	0 12 0	4 0	7	3 6
Ditto " " "	0 15 0	5 0	8	3 20
$\frac{9}{8}$ Printers, 24 yards	0 9 0	3 0	5	2 8
$\frac{9}{8}$ Long cloth, 36 yards	0 12 0	4 0	9	4 4
$\frac{7}{4}$ Books, 10 yards	0 6 0	2 0	1	0 12
$\frac{3}{4}$ Nankeens, 120 yards, at 3 <i>d.</i>	1 10 0	10 0	18	8 8
$\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ Scotch bandanoes per doz.	0 4 0	1 10	$\frac{5}{8}$	0 10
$\frac{3}{4}$ Zebra shawls and dresses	0 4 0	11 10	$\frac{3}{4}$	0 10
$\frac{3}{4}$ Velvets, 57 yards, at 12 <i>d.</i>	2 17 0	9 0	15	6 24
$\frac{1}{2}$ Ell velveteens, 60 yards, at 8 <i>d.</i>	2 0 0	13 10	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 3

(continued)

OTHER COTTON GOODS.

	Prices in Sterling Money.			Prices in Prussian Money, at 10 s.gr. per lb. Sterling.		Weight per Piece.	Prussian Duty, at 50 thalers of 3s. for 110 lbs., including Transit Expenses.	
	£	s.	d.	Thalers.	s.gr.	lbs.	Thalers.	s.gr.
$\frac{3}{4}$ Ell velveteens, 58 yards, at 14 <i>d.</i>	3	7	8	22	15	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	20
$\frac{3}{4}$ Satteens, 38 yards, at 12 <i>d.</i>	1	18	0	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	9	4	4
$\frac{3}{4}$ Jeans and jeanets, 52 yards, at 4 <i>d.</i>	0	17	4	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0		3	18
$\frac{3}{4}$ Dyed satin tops, 108 yards, at 5 <i>d.</i>	2	5	0	15	0	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	8
$\frac{3}{4}$ Canton ribs, 76 yards, at 5 <i>d.</i>	1	11	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	27	12	9
$\frac{3}{4}$ Cotton fancy trousers, 48 yards, at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>d.</i>	1	5	4	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	0	18	8	8
$\frac{3}{4}$ Printed quiltings, 37 yards, at 11 <i>d.</i>	1	13	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	8	3	20
	0	6	0	2	0	3	1	9
	0	8	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	18
	0	10	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	20
	0	12	0		0	4	1	
	0	15	0		0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1
	0	16	6		0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1
	0	18	0	6	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1

2. WOOLLEN GOODS.

	Prices in Sterling Money.			Prices in Prussian Money 10 s.gr. per lb. Sterling.		Weight per Piece.	Prussian Duty, at 30s. per cent. of 110 lbs., about 64·8 ggr. per lb., Transit Expenses, &c.	
	£	s.	d.	Thalers.	s.gr.	lbs.	Thalers.	s.gr.
Lustres (cotton and wool mixed), 48 yds. at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>	1	6	0	8	20	7	2	20
Cassinets do. 65 yds. at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>	2	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	15	13	6	25
Buckskins, 3s. 6 <i>d.</i>	0	3	6	1	5	per yd $\frac{3}{4}$	0	6
Moreens	0	17	0	5	20	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	0
Damasks	2	0	0	13	10	11	3	2
$\frac{6}{4}$ Figures	2	8	0	16	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3
$\frac{3}{4}$ Merinoes	0	18	0	6	0	6	1	20
$\frac{6}{4}$ do. low	1	16	0	12	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	25
„ do. finer	2	5	0	15	0	11	3	2
„ do. „	2	10	0	16	20	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3
$\frac{5}{8}$ do. (Plainbacks)	0	13	0	4	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8
$\frac{3}{4}$ Lustrings	2	10	0	16	20	13	3	18

MISCELLANEOUS COTTON GOODS.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	per		
Velveteens which cost	0	7½	to	0	9	are subject to a duty of	0	4	to	0	4½	yard
Velvets	1	0	to	1	2	”	0	4	to	0	4½	
Plain cantoons	0	4¾	to	0	6		0	4	to	0	5	
Fancy do.	0	5½	to	0	8		0	4	to	0	6	
Nankeens	0	3	to	0	3¼		0	2¼				
Cotton drills	0	4	to	0	10		0	2½	to	0	6	
Printers	5	0	to	7	0	per piece	4	9	to	5	6	
Shirtings	10	0	to	15	0	”	8	6	to	10	0	
Cambrics	4	0	to	7	0	”	2	3	to	2	6	
Long cloths	12	0	to	18	0	”	11	0	to	16	0	
Sarcenets	5	0	to	7	0	”	4	0	to	5	0	

	s.	s. d.	s.	s. d.	s.
Coatings value	2	2 6	3	3 6	to 4 per yard
Duty equal to	31	30	27	28	24 per cent.
<hr/>					
Calmucks at	2	2 6	3	3 6	4 per yard
Duty equal to	74	61	49	48	42 per cent.
<hr/>					
Duffils at	4	5 0	6 per yard		
Duty equal to	40	32	27 per cent.		
<hr/>					
Wool-dyed pilot cloths at 7		8 0	9 per yard		
Duty equal to	18	15	13 per cent.		

	Width	Weight. lbs.	Value. s.	Duty. s. d.
sted stuffs 1 piece	3	4	15	3 0
	3	5	20	3 9
	4	9	40	6 9
	4	11	50	8 0

At Frankfort on-Maine the government allows 5 per cent direct on the duties during the three fairs held there, which the Prussian Government refunds to the United Tariff Government.

Extracts from a Memorial, addressed by the Royal Chambers of Commerce at Elberfeld and Barmen, to the Finance Minister, relative to the state of Trade and Industry during the Year 1840.

(Translation.)

“ Amongst the grievances alleged by the memorialists, are the following :

“ That the decreased exports of cotton manufactures from Great Britain to the United States, have been the means of glutting the Prussian market with the like goods ; and that the effect of such influx of British cotton wares has been more sensibly felt, owing to the existence of the present system of the “ Customs Union ” in Germany.

“ At most of the leading factories, silk, and mixed goods of silk, &c., are now manufactured ; all which were before sought in the English market. That in the petitioners’ immediate neighbourhood upwards of 1000 persons are employed in these manufactures : that the silk dyeing and printing establishments have fully answered all the expectations originally formed in their favour. The petitioners, however, have to lament, that such promising advancement in manufacturing industry, has been rendered almost abortive from the depressed condition of the operatives.

“ For *political* and other reasons it becomes essentially requisite that the states of the *Zoll-Verein* should be in a position to manufacture for, and supply themselves ; and in this view it is doubly necessary to secure their trade, &c. from *foreign invasion*.

“ That the export trade between the states of Germany and foreign countries, especially with the United States, has greatly decreased. And that between 1839 and 1840 such diminution has amounted to more than 57,000,000 dollars.

“ In regard to *half-silk goods*, the above chambers of commerce have for some time past in their memorials to government sought an increased rate of duty on articles of this description, without success ; they unite at present in the following request :

“ That every assistance should be provided in the states of the union for encouraging and prosecuting designs and patterns in respect to the silk manufacture, and that all de-

scriptions of foreign improvements and designs may be procured with the utmost facility ; and also, that the duty upon *mixed silk wares* may be equal to that upon goods wholly of silk manufacture.

“**PRINTED CALICOES.**—This branch of trade, which was at first very active and promising, has experienced a considerable depression, and the petitioners complain that such depression may be attributed to an unfortunate competition with foreign calicoes, owing to the duty imposed by the tariff of the *Zoll-Verein*, being much *too low* upon the manufacturers of *England* and *Switzerland*.

“As regards *foreign woollen manufactures*, again they urge that so long as the rate of duty upon such fabrics remains at its present *moderate rate* in their tariff, both *France* and *England* will not cease to inundate them with their manufactures. They contend that *England* can produce at a cheaper and better rate than themselves, and that she possesses other most peculiar and commanding advantages, in comparison to which they have nothing to offer. However, they admit, that as regards both the method of dyeing in the piece, or the yarns, such progress has been made in *Germany* of late, that in this respect they have little to fear from *foreign* competition.

“An increased protection, of from 3 to 6 rix-dollars per centner, is called for upon woollen yarns, in consideration of the present duty on them not being equal to that levied (50 r.d.) on woollen manufactures generally.

“**RIBBON MANUFACTURE.**—The memorialists deplore the falling off in this branch of trade ; there having been a considerable business carried on as regarded the export of home made ribbons, &c. Now only the commonest sorts can be profitably exported. This they contend is owing to the heavy rates of duty imposed in foreign countries, especially in *France*, upon their manufactures.

“It is also stated that the continued *exportation of machinery* from the memorialists’ vicinity, is attended with great risk and danger to their industry.

“In regard to the linen manufacture, especially in respect to the production of yarns dyed and coloured, they contend that without increased protection this branch of Industry will be almost destroyed.”

The memorialists conclude by a general request in the following terms :

“That full security may be afforded to native industry by most efficient protective duties being levied generally upon foreign manufactures.”

It is not probable that the Prussian government will further increase the duty on woven goods: the duty being already enormous. The complaints of the memorialists are, like those of all others, seeking protection by imposing high duties on similar foreign goods to their own, proofs that no manufacture can be in a sound condition, unless it can be maintained on the principles of free competition in the markets of the world.

CHAPTER X.

SEAPORTS OF THE GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS.

By the treaty of navigation and trade, signed at London the 2d of March, 1840, the ports at the mouths of the Meuse, of the Ems, of the Weser, and of the Elbe, or at the mouths of any navigable river lying between the Meuse and Elbe, are placed, in regard to navigation with the ports of the United Kingdom and of the British possessions abroad, upon the same footing as if those ports were, in regard to the ships of the Germanic Union of Customs, within the territory of any one of those states. Ships of those states arriving with their cargoes in British ports, from Rotterdam, Brielle, Amsterdam, Embden, Bremen, or Hamburg, for example, enjoy, in regard to the British act of navigation, the same privileges as if they arrived with their cargoes direct from the Prussian ports on the Rhine, or the Baltic.

PRUSSIAN PORTS ON THE BALTIC.—The northernmost and easternmost port of Prussia is MEMEL, which takes its name from the river frequently so called; but named also the Niemen. Memel is situated upon the *Courish-Haff*, about two miles from the Baltic sea.

A small river, the *Dange*, which admits vessels drawing nine feet water, even a mile above the town, runs through the city, and affords great convenience for loading grain, linseed, and other articles directly from the warehouses, and without the expense or risk of lighterage. Like all the ports on the south shore of the Baltic, Memel has a sandbank across its entrance, but with the advantage of having generally from thirteen to eighteen feet of water over this bar. When the ice breaks up in spring, with a westerly or N.N.W. wind, the bar remains unmoved. If the wind should, at the time of the ice breaking, blow from the south-east, the ice is driven against the sandhills, and the depth over the bar is often greatly lessened. During one spring it was shallowed to only seven feet depth.

Ships requiring a large draft of water can pass over the bar, but must load in part without in the roads; where the anchorage is only tolerable, and dangerous with strong north, and north-west winds, which have driven ships ashore; when the winds blow from the eastward, the rafts of wood brought out to be shipped are often driven from the vessels into the Baltic.

The port charges have always been moderate, consisting chiefly of pilotage, loading, and ballast charges.

The navigation generally closes about the middle or latter end of December (when severe frost sets in), and opens about the latter end of March. The legal monies, weights, and measures are now those of the realm.

Memel owes its importance to its situation, and to the river of that name, which takes its rise in the forest highlands between Wilna and Minsk, in Russia, and it falls into the *Courish* or *Currishe Haff*, after dividing itself into two arms, about sixty miles south of Memel.

The Memel in its course receives at Kowna the Wilna, which takes its rise not far from where the Beresinski canal joins the Dwina and the Dnieper. The river of most consequence falling into the Memel is the Szecara, which runs by Slonimo, and unites the Baltic and the Black Seas, through the canal of Oginsky. This canal lies within the division of Poland, which is under Russia, and will be more properly noticed when we treat of that empire.

Memel has been, and continues to be, chiefly important, on account of its trade in Timber. This trade was of little value until 1764, from that time it has rapidly increased,—partly from the convenience of the port for shipping, and partly from the greater supplies at a more reasonable rate, of good quality, and better squared than that from other Baltic ports. Such has been, for a long time, the demand, and such the quantities shipped, that it is not unlikely, in a short time, that its resources will be exhausted; the supplies were from the forests of the Prince de Radzivil; his grandfather would not allow any part of those forests to be cut down in his time. This made the fortune of the son, whose timber rose to double the former price, within twelve years of the time he came into its possession. Supplies of timber are now brought down the Memel a distance of 800 to 1100 miles from the shipping port. It is floated in large rafts as far as Russ, near the mouth of the river. It is then joined more strongly by crossing the logs, in order to bring it safely down the *Currishe-Haff* to Memel, in floats of 1200 to 1500 pieces each; during heavy gales of wind these are frequently broken adrift. Formerly, the king of Prussia prohibited the cutting of its forests; afterwards this was abandoned, and timber, actually the growth of Prussia, was shipped from Memel. All the accounts which we have been able to procure agree in stating that increased demand will increase the price of timber, as the cost of procuring it from a greater distance is becoming yearly so much more expensive. Square timber is distinguished by three sorts, the best, middling, and *brack*. The assorting being chiefly regulated by the demand from abroad; the round logs are sawn into deals or battens, and wood used for sawyers is split into lathwood.

There are numerous saw-mills moved by the wind, which, generally cut the logs into deals or battens of three inches, and two-and-a-half inches in thickness: a few one-inch-and-a-half, and two-inch deals, are cut for exportation, chiefly to France.

There are also numerous timber ponds; or, properly speaking, a part of the river boomed round near the shore, to prevent the timber enclosed within from floating away.

The estimated annual quantity of produce brought down to Memel up to 1802, was, according to Mr. Oddy,

" Square timber, on an average, annually	5,000	to	6,000	shock (of 60 pieces)
Round ditto	1,200		1,500	"
Oak staves	10,000		15,000	"
Fir ditto	4,000		6,000	"
Flax	120,000		150,000	stones
Linseed	2,000		2,500	lasts
Hemp	40,000		60,000	stones
Tallow	5,000		10,000	"

Grain, according to the demand of the year, besides many articles of less importance, see the export list.

" They have a bracker here, who is appointed by the magistrates, under particular rules and regulations, for certain goods only, whose decision is definitive in all cases of dispute about the quality.

" The hemp is assorted into three different sorts, called *rein*, clean, *chucken*, and *pass*; the two latter sorts are chiefly exported.

" Flax is generally brought to town in winter, and made into three sorts, *rakitzer*, *four-brand*, and *three-brand*.

" The greatest part of the linseed exported for sowing is produced in Lithuania and Szamaiten, and exported to Holland, Bremen, Lubec, and Stettin. From the latter place it is sent to Silesia and Bohemia; the sowing seed is bracked by a person properly appointed for that purpose, and each barrel is marked M. At Liebau the exportation of linseed is considerable in barrels, which are marked L. B., in contradistinction to Memel. The French, who did not know the meaning of these letters, took the L. B. for *le bon*, and the M. for *mauvais*. This blunder caused the loss of the trade of Memel to France. The crushing linseed of Memel is much esteemed, from its great produce of oil." The above remarks of Mr. Oddy are still applicable.

The importations into Memel have been of but trifling value; Königsberg having always had superior advantages in regard to markets. Formerly there was a brisk transit-trade from Memel into Russia. The prohibited system of the latter has destroyed this commerce, and other points are far more favourable than Memel for the extensive smuggling into that empire.

EXTRACT from a Vice-Consular Despatch.

British Vice-Consulate, Memel, September 4, 1839.

" ACCORDING to the opinion of those merchants who have the most extensive business in this place, the Prussian Commercial League has but little effect on the trade of this town with Great Britain or her colonies, with the exception that bristles, hides, and calfskins go more to Germany; and in the shops, one now meets principally with German manufactured goods, whereas, they formerly contained exclusively British; but the import being merely for the town itself, the effect cannot be very great.

" The town of Memel has, in fact, no import trade, and the real commerce is confined

chiefly to the exportation of goods brought down the Memel river from Poland and Russia, which consist of timber, corn and grain, hemp and flax.

"The supply of hides, skins, and bristles, has been continually decreasing for several years, which may be attributed to the rise of the manufactories in Russia and Poland, as well as the influence of the League in facilitating the commerce of Middle Germany, whereby many articles which had to be brought down to a sea-town for exportation, are now sent with more advantage to the manufacturing districts of Germany:—the Prussian tariff has little effect on the commerce of a town possessed of no important trade.

"The excessive British duty on timber and wood articles of all descriptions, and the present system of the corn laws, are, without doubt, very detrimental to the commerce between this place and Britain, as the increasing poverty of the town itself sufficiently shows. Houses and grounds which were formerly worth 20,000 dollars, are now sold for 5000, and saw-mills, timber-ponds, and warehouses have fallen in the same proportion. Estates have lost a great part of their value, and the landed proprietors sow less corn and grain every year. Each large estate has now a distillery, and consumes its own produce—and the breeding of sheep and horses, and the fattening of cattle, are become the chief occupations of the owners.

"The timber duty is so high that there is no demand in Britain for timber, which is not of the most faultless description, and the tariff which regulates the dimensions of some description of wood articles is very pressing. The loss which is incurred by this reason is incalculable. Large parcels of the forests are cut down, and that which the present state of the British tariff enables them to make use of, is taken out, and all the rest must be left on the spot to rot: this is, of course, most severely felt, and the ravages which are committed yearly in the forests are immense. *If the British tariff would allow deals of 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, &c., inches thick to be cut, of any length and breadth, for British consumption, and the duty were to be levied according to the length and thickness, a great difficulty would be got over, as the present system is so very pressing on the Prussian exporters and British importers. Of oak staves the same may be said—the present system ruins the forests, increases the price, and totally prevents the importation of many sorts of this article, which might be very useful, but which have not the exact dimensions.*

"On account of the excessive British duty on oak plank, the commerce with this article has entirely ceased; the only importations now made are by the British government. The forests are naturally increasing in distance from the water; but still, were it possible to make use of them, many oak-planks might be worked on the spot, and brought down in places where the size and weight of the oak itself renders it impossible to bring down oak timber on account of the forest roads. The trade of Memel has been, since 1828, as follows: viz.—

ARRIVED.

YEARS.	British Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Prussian Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Foreign Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.
1828	469	60,405	219	27,148	181	11,640
1829	467	61,931	254	34,345	156	10,760
1830	329	32,900	213	31,920	154	16,756
1831	285	39,518	219	30,377	145	7,910
1832	238	30,847	342	45,478	201	11,277
1833	290	28,765	355	49,223	112	6,421
1834	130	17,446	363	51,765	140	9,052
1835	84	11,501	392	55,316	153	10,526
1836	147	19,205	404	61,220	212	14,748
1837	136	19,074	302	24,976	173	9,937
1838	201	27,900	414	64,293	162	9,630

DEPARTED.

YEARS.	British Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Prussian Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Foreign Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.
1828	468	60,275	224	27,184	183	11,842
1829	465	61,711	254	34,330	156	10,760
1830	332	33,087	213	32,422	154	16,156
1831	295	39,518	213	29,747	145	7,900
1832	238	30,842	331	42,734	202	11,309
1833	199	28,496	373	52,708	121	6,383
1834	131	17,899	376	54,045	141	9,093
1835	82	11,279	387	53,864	153	10,526
1836	149	19,576	439	62,046	212	14,748
1837	136	19,074	297	45,698	173	9,937
1838	201	27,900	411	63,113	162	9,630

THE following British, Prussian, and all others have been laden with Timber :

Year.	Ves-sels.	Lasts.	Cargoes.	Year.	Ves-sels.	Lasts.	Cargoes.
1828	720	87,054	Pine and Oak of various sorts of Wood.	1836	611	82,126	Pine Beams 98,760 Battens 460,500 Deals 307,000
1829	688	90,149	"				Oak Staves 1,655,580 Beams 6,240 Cart Timber 1,416
1830	540	69,300	"				Pine Beams 97,500 Battens 574,500 Deals 381,000
1831	457	63,398	"				Oak Staves 1,308,000 Beams 3,660 Planks 480
1832	510	57,178	"				Mountain Wood 1,500 Cart Timber 2,820
1833	520	74,372	(a.) Pine Beams 55,020 Battens 420,000 Deals 280,000 (b.) Oak Cart Timber 985 Battens 2,160 Planks 3,600 722,220	1837	454	65,641	Pine Beams 69,000 Battens 510,000 Deals 340,000
1834	487	65,517	Pine Beams 60,000 Battens 420,000 Deals 280,000 (c.) Oak Staves 720,000 Battens 6,000 Planks 3,780 Cart Timber 600	1838	584	81,626	Oak Staves 858,000 Beams 4,500 Planks 900 Mountain Wood 13,200 Cart Wood 3,300
1835	465	65,780	Pine Beams 68,880 Battens 438,900 Deals 292,600 Oak Staves 796,640 Beams 5,280 Planks 1,800 Cart Timber 586				

These shipments of Timber do not always imply that the whole ship is laden with this article. It has also on board often Hemp, Flax, and other articles.

“ The vessels all arrive here in ballast, with the exception of a few which bring coals, which are also considered as ballast.

“ The only manufactory is a chain and cable one, established a few years back by a Scotch merchant with British workmen : it answers well, and a steam-engine of ten-horse power is to be sent from England to blow the bellows, and at the same time to turn a grinding-mill. The raw iron is imported ready for use from Britain ; the British workmen receive a higher rate of wages than in Britain. The present saw-mills are of a very ancient description ; but one of the first timber merchants is now building a steam one to crush linseed at the same time. The want of inland exportation, occasioned by the Russian *blockade* of the frontiers and the high rate of wages, will prevent Memel in its present political situation from ever arriving at any height in this line. The great rise which ship-building has taken here for some years has had the effect of considerably heightening the value of labour, Memel having, at the present moment, 64 vessels with 12,772 lasts of 4000lbs. each, whereas, in 1828, there were only 23 vessels with 4600 lasts, and at the present moment 9 vessels are on the stocks. The condition of the labouring classes of people betters itself continually from year to year. A commercial treaty between Russia, Poland, and Great Britain, making the exchange of commodities lighter on each side, would open a large field for the exportation of British manufactured goods, to which the Poles in particular are very partial. Were such a treaty ever to be made, Memel would be the export and import harbour. The harbour is by far the best in the Baltic, and any depth of water may be attained at the entrance, and the interior is so favoured by nature for commerce, that were the unnatural and artificial restraints that now damp every attempt of increasing the commerce of the town set aside, it would, in a few years, become a town of great importance.

“ It is supposed that the Russian Government puts every difficulty in the way to suppress the commerce of this town : amongst others, the projected railroad from the Austrian frontiers to Riga or Libau, to prevent the Prussian Government from rightly valuing its importance, and by these means of, in time, possessing it as an arsenal and harbour for the ships of war. The harbour is open almost all the year round, and capable of holding any number of vessels.

“ There are no printed price-currents of goods at Memel, which makes it impossible to procure the same for any series of years.

“ The home consumption of timber has been nearly the same for many years.

“ The average yearly exportation is about

75,000 to 80,000 loads of timber (fir).

5,000 loads of oak timber and plank, of which very little to Britain.

700 mill-oak pipe-staves.

600,000 fir and pine planks.

“ An alteration of the duty would have the effect of considerably increasing this branch of trade between Great Britain and Prussia, and an increased supply could easily be effected by a slight advance of price.

(Signed)

W. J. HERTSLET, Vice-Consul.”

The importations into Memel have been chiefly salt, tropical productions, and manufactured goods ; being chiefly articles required for the consumption of the town and neighbouring countries. It must be remarked that the ports of Prussia on the Baltic, although great exporting outlets, are by no means those by which the importations for general consumption are made. The Rhine and the Elbe are the great inlets for the importation of foreign productions for the general use of Prussia and the other states of Germany. The number of ships which arrived in 1707, were only 16. In 1749 the number increased to 110. In 1796 to 774 : from which time the number decreased, in 1800, to 567 arrivals.

In 1802 there arrived 908, and in 1804 the arrivals were 475 British, 214 Prussian; 50 Danish; 25 Swedish, and 7 Mecklenburg, total 771 ships—98,080 lasts. The last is the measure of capacity for timber, and generally for ships' cargoes; in other respects the measures, weights, and monies are legally, though not in all respects generally, in use; for here, as many other German towns, old usages are still customary from convenience.

KÖNIGSBERG was formerly one of the principal cities of the Hanseatic league; before Russia extended her aggressions over Poland, this city enjoyed the principal trade of that kingdom.

It was at Königsberg, on the 28th of January, 1701, that Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg, was crowned King of Prussia. It is situated on the Pregel, a little above the Lagune called the *Frische-Haff*. This river flows from the frontiers of Poland, but it would be of little navigable service to the trade of Königsberg were it not for the canal which connects it with the river Memel from the left arm of that river, before it falls into the *Courish-Haff*. This canal, called *Friedrichs-Gruben*, parts from the Memel by the *Gilge* river and canal, and traverses the country to Lapiau, and thence to Tapiau, where it joins the Pregel about twenty miles above Königsberg.

This canal was in its execution greatly facilitated by means of two small rivers flowing in opposite directions along the course of the canal; Königsberg has, in consequence, a complete interior navigation into Poland, Lithuania, and even to the Black Sea, by the Oginsky canal. This canal connects the Dnieper with the Memel from a navigable branch of the latter, to the Prep, which flows into the former. Count Oginsky, who executed this canal, is said to have had a vessel loaded at Cherson, and unloaded at Königsberg. At Slonin, which is a branch of the Memel, vessels have been built as far back as 1800, and sent through the Oginsky canal down the Dnieper to the Black Sea, there to be sold; but the dangerous rapids between Jekaterinsla and Alexandrowskaja, an inconsiderable distance it is true, renders the Dnieper, otherwise so deep and navigable from Smolenska downwards, impractical except at certain periods, in that part of its course. See Russia, &c., hereafter.

A ship or two used formerly to winter here, for the purpose of taking the Ermland yarn *early to Hull* for the manufacturers at Manchester.

In 1768 no less than 763 vessels of all nations arrived at Königsberg.

In 1820 there arrived in all 793 vessels, measuring 64,962 tons; of which 106 British, 176 Prussian, and 418 belong to all other countries.

In 1838 the vessels were 779: viz., 89 British, 200 Prussian, and 490 from all other countries. Total tonnage 66,370.

There has always been a *brack* at Königsberg for the inspection of hemp, all kinds of flax, ashes, sowing linseed, and bristles.

Hemp is divided into the following sorts: viz., *rein*, or clean, the first and best sort; and *cut*, or *Russchucken*, *Lithuannia chucken*, *pass*, and *tow*.

Flax is divided into *Rakitzer*, *crown* and *brack*; *Drujanica*, *crown* and *brack*; *Olschaner*, *crown* and *brack*; *Oberlands* and *Podolia*, *crown* and *brack*.

Linseed.—The best sowing seed is packed in barrels, whereof 24 contain $56\frac{1}{2}$ scheffels; the crushing seed is sold by the barrel or in bulk.

Ashes.—*Crown* pot and N. B. pot; crown pearl; N. B. pearl; *brack* pearl, and blue pearl. This article is sold by the ship-pound, $6\frac{2}{3}$ of which are equal to an English ton.

Linen yarns of Königsberg are Ermland of 6 to 20lbs. per bundle, being the first quality; Lithuania from 18 to 30 lbs. the bundle; and from 22 to 40 lbs. the bundle.

The qualities were made to vary according to the weight of the bundle, and this city at one time supplied foreign countries with linen yarns: but England and Belgium has supplanted this trade.

The corn shipped from Königsberg was formerly nearly all the produce of Prussia or Posen, but a considerable quantity now flows in from Russian Poland.

The granaries and warehouses are spacious and commodious. Timber trees have never been extensively exported from this port to England; being of a smaller size and chiefly cut up into different forms at the wind saw-mills, and exported to Holland.

There were, in 1804, about from seventy to eighty ships belonging to this town; their general burden was from 150 to 300 tons each; some few were larger: at present the number is only 26. Pillau is the seaport of Königsberg, and is situated at the mouth of the Frische-Haff on the Baltic, about thirty miles below Königsberg. The harbour of Pillau is commodious and safe; the entrance to it from the sea has a sandbar across, over which the water varies at different times in depth, from eleven to fourteen or fifteen feet, but storms subject it to great variations.

The navigation betwixt Königsberg and Pillau is obstructed by two shallow places or bars, on which the depth of water alters from six to nine feet, according to the weather, and vessels that cannot take in all their cargoes at the warehouses in the town of Königsberg, must load or fill up at Pillau, or in the roads. In this they are aided by good lighters of from 20 to 100 tons each.

Elbing, Braunsburg, and all places within the Frische-Haff, are subject to the same inconveniences.

The imports into Königsberg are chiefly *sugar*, *coffee*, *spices*, *dyewoods*, and other tropical productions: tobacco, salt, and various raw materials and manufactures, nearly all used or consumed in the town, or at no great distance from it

in the surrounding circles. The imports from Great Britain, and total value of imports reduced to sterling money, were as follow : viz.—

	£	£
In 1829 from Great Britain	44,976	Total unknown.
1834 "	43,288	„ 427,409
1835 "	48,335	„ 263,203
1836 "	59,919	„ 422,969
1837 "	32,592	„ 420,959
1838 "	99,247	„ 421,212
1839 "	94,175	„ 486,170*

THE Exports of Königsberg were, during the following Years,

	1817.	1825.	1830.	1838.
Wheat lasts	5,777	816	7,550	13,570
Rye „	18,449	657	25,420	6,929
Barley „	5,195	1,531	1,687	1,104
Oats „	2,735	593	8,310	1,194
Peas „	2,220	712	2,360	592
Beans . . . . . „	...	...	99	87
Tares „	...	716	141	138
Linseed „	2,392	2,271	3,356	4,382
Total „	36,768	7,296	48,843	27,996
Total imperial quarters	386,064	76,608	412,851	293,958
Flax stones*	...	...	75,230	75,512
Hemp . . . . . „	...	...	60,276	16,859
Linen yarn bundles	...	...	8,000	660
Bristles stones	...	...	5,091	5,116
Ashes . . . . . „	...	...	2,490	none.
Feathers . . . . . „	...	...	420	1,633
Hides and skins . . . . . „	...	...	1,630	1,950
Wool . . . . . „	...	...	...	20
Linen . . . . . „	...	...	...	18,963
Oilcakes . . . . . „	...	...	...	70,243
Bones tons	...	...	...	928
Tallow stones	...	...	...	776
Salted pork . . . . . „	...	...	...	none.
Miscellaneous, not specified, but included in the total value.	...	...	...	...
Total value . . . . .	...	...	...	£555,195

BRAUNSBURG is an ancient town, and the principal town of Ermland, nearly midway betwixt Königsberg and Elbing, and not far from the Frische-Haff, with which it has communication by a river, which is navigable for smallcraft up to the town.

“The produce exported,” says M. Oddy, in 1800, “is principally yarn, grain,

* The Prussian stone here used weighs 33 lbs.

and Oberland flax; the yarn bears the name of Ermland yarn, and is chiefly exported to *Hull for the Manchester manufacturers*; its quality is much esteemed, being next to that of Hamburg and Bremen.

"Towards the approach of winter, the people in the country begin to spin this yarn; and during the whole of that period they bring it to market from the small towns and villages, when it is bought by the merchants who deal in that article, chiefly at Braunsburg, and some few at Elbing.

"The flax employed in making the Ermland yarn is principally grown in Old Prussia; when there is a great crop of flax, it is calculated that 30,000 pieces more of yarn are produced than in ordinary years.

"From each stone of flax weighing 33 lbs., they reckon 40 pieces of yarn to be spun on the average. In the year 1804 the quantity of Ermland yarn exported was, from

	Shocks.
Braunsburg	85,943
Elbing	15,075
Königsberg	22,635
	<hr/>
	123,653

of which 112,145 shocks were shipped to Hull, the remainder to Stockton, Kirkaldy, London, and Dundee; the estimated value of the whole, at a medium exchange, is about 127,917*l.* sterling, in the first cost.

"The yarn exported from Königsberg is generally in bundles of from 20 to 30 lbs., and sometimes as far as 40 lbs. each bundle, containing 30 pieces; this heavy yarn is chiefly drawn from Lithuania."

This export trade has vanished with the appearance of machinery, but it is spun for the linen manufacturers of Germany as formerly; and the maritime trade of this place is of insignificant importance. It exports some corn and timber.

ELBING, on the river of the same name, which flows from the lake Drawsen, about five miles above the town, was, until the year 1660, one of the Hanseatic league, and numbered as one of the seven great towns of Prussia. In the year 1577, an English association was established in this place, and continued to transact business until 1660, when it was dissolved.

Elbing was taken possession of by the King of Prussia, in the year 1772. Ship-building commenced here in 1794, and about twenty-six sea-going vessels, besides smallcraft, belong to the place.

It has an exchange, bank, bonding warehouses, sugar refineries, and several manufactories. It exports corn, hemp, flax, staves, some timber, butter, and wool.

PILLAU is, however, the port of Elbing, from which it is distant about fifty miles, and the shallow water subjecting it to the same inconveniences as are experienced by Königsberg.

By means of the short Krafuhll canal, from Nogat, a branch of the river

Weichsel (or Vistula), the productions of Posen are brought down to Elbing, and exported, either direct, or from Pillau.

DANTZIC, one of the oldest and most important cities on the Baltic, was formerly one of the most considerable cities of the Hanseatic League, and at that time possessed great power, riches, and consequence. It is situated about a British mile from the banks of the Vistula, about four British miles from whence it falls into the Bay of Dantzic.

The river Motlau runs through the city with sufficient depth to float vessels drawing eight or nine feet, to the upper part of the town; betwixt the lower part of which and the Vistula there is an harbour for larger vessels, and on the banks of the latter river large ships have been long built.

The mouth of the Vistula is shallowed by the sandbars, and small vessels only can enter it. This inconvenience has been provided for by a canal which enters from the bay a few hundred yards from the mouth of the Vistula. It was begun in 1717, and soon executed, across a neck of land of about three-quarters of a mile directly into the bay; the breadth is from 120 to 180 feet in some places and the depth of water about 15 feet. From the end next the sea, of this canal, there are piers running out about 500 yards into the bay, from whence ships can enter the canal with security and with almost any wind; the bay of Dantzic has excellent anchorage and holding-ground; secure against all storms, except those from the north-east and east.

The Vistula, or Weichsel, as it is also called, rises in Galizia, at the foot of the Carpathians. It flows through, and becomes navigable at Cracow, thence through Poland to Warsaw, and carrying down the timber and produce of the countries through which it and its several tributaries flow, entering Prussia above Thorn, and thence through Prussian Poland by separate branches to Dantzic and Frische-Haff.

The Zahm brings into the Vistula wood and ashes from Galizia. The Bug brings into the Vistula the wood, wheat, and other products of the Ukraine and Lithuania. The Muckawitz, a navigable branch of the Bug, is connected with the Pripetz, a navigable branch of the Dnieper. Numerous branches join the Vistula below Warsaw, bringing down timber and corn; and below Thorn in the Prussian dominions, the river Braa, which flows by Bromburg into the Vistula, is connected by a canal with the Netze, a navigable branch of the Oder.

Dantzic owes its commerce and its prosperity to this extensive inland navigation, an advantage which many navigable rivers extends to every part of the Prussian dominions. The former trade of Poland by the Vistula was of great amount and value. The number of Polish vessels which came down the Vistula were, in 1765, 1230; in 1780,—820; in 1781,—519; and in 1783,—725.

Formerly the products of Poland and the Ukraine were all exported by way of the Baltic; but, in consequence of the restrictive duties imposed by Russia,

the exports by the Vistula have been greatly diminished, and much of the produce of the Ukraine and Poland which should descend by this natural outlet, is either kept in the country of production, or directed to other channels.

Timber-trade.—Fir timber has principally been brought down the rivers to Dantzie in its natural state, without being dressed or squared. It has been usually hewn or sawn in this port, either at the time it is purchased for shipping, or during the winter.

All oak timber, planks, and staves, as well as ship timber, are inspected at the brack (pine only is excepted); and sworn inspectors are appointed for the purpose, who are responsible for the quality of the article inspected. All oak plank and staves brought down the Vistula, and intended to be shipped off, are *bracked*.

The number of ships belonging to the port of Dantzie, in the year 1802, were 95, and capable of carrying 20,921 lasts; on the first of January, 1804, the number was 91 ships—20,104 lasts; in 1832 the number of ships belonging to Dantzie was, in all, 74, of 23,484 lasts; in 1836, of Saxony vessels only 39, of 12,913 lasts; and in 1841, only 70 vessels of all kinds, 13,709 lasts, and 2 new ships on the stocks.

The Ukraine yielded the best timber for building, masts, salted provisions, hemp, flax, horsehair, sheep's-wool, coarse linnen, raw and dressed hides, saltpetre, tallow, linseed-oil, honey, butter, wax, tobacco, grain, potashes, &c. &c.; all which were formerly exported in great quantities from Dantzie. The latter supplied, in repayment, Poland and the Ukraine, with various kinds of merchandize, such as manufactures of wool, cotton, and silk, wine, coffee, sugar, spices, drugs, salt, olive and other oils, herrings and other fish, cloths, hardwares, porcelain and glasswares.

Dantzie formerly received coffee, sugar, and spices from Holland; copper, iron, herrings, from Sweden; peltry, &c., from Russia; salt (about eight thousand lasts), beer, sugar, rum, and manufactured goods from England; wine, coffee, salt, cloths, and silk articles from France; wine, wool, and salt from Spain; wine from Portugal; and silks and oils from Italy. These were forwarded to supply the interior, and paid for the large exports which came from Poland, Galizia, and the Ukraine: the prohibitory systems of Russia and Austria, especially the former, has nearly destroyed this trade, at least, the supplying of those countries by Dantzie. Corn and timber have always, and still constitute, the staple exports of Dantzie. In the beginning of the last century rye was the grain chiefly exported. In the seventeenth century there was an annual average export of about 95,000 lasts of rye, at an average price of from 50 to 56 florins the last, making no allowance for the variations of the times, or depreciations of the money, or about 4s. 6d. to 5s. per Winchester quarter. Rye was at that time even the standard measure and value, and which regulated the commercial transactions of this city.

Corn from Poland and other places is brought down to Dantzic in river-craft, from the end of May until November. The corn trade of Poland, like many other branches of buying and selling, has long been monopolized by the Jews. In 1618, there was brought down the Vistula to Dantzic, and warehoused,

	Lasts.
Wheat	15,512
Rye	96,481
Barley	2,310
Oats	110
Peas	184

Total 114,597

and exported in all, during the year, 128,789 lasts of all kinds of grain. The price of rye this year was from 51 to 56 florins.

The exports of corn from Dantzic were,

	Lasts.
In 1649, Wheat	5,951
Rye	76,899
Barley	16,958

Total 99,808

In 1656, Wheat	4,564
Rye	6,046
Buckwheat	751

Total 11,355

In 1700, Wheat	3,200
Rye	9,642
Barley and Malt	1,095
Peas	58

Total of the above and other grain . . . 15,445

In 1739, Wheat	8,576
Rye	10,239
Barley	285

And in all sorts 19,574

In October, 1740, the exportation of all kinds of grain was prohibited until February, 1741, in which year 19,872 lasts were exported.

In January, 1741, the price of rye was 265 to 279; wheat 375 to 470 florins per last.

It was ordered in February, 1741, that the merchants of Dantzic should always retain a stock on hand: viz., of rye, 1000 lasts; wheat, 500; barley, 100; and oats, 100 lasts.

In October, 1770, the exportation of corn was prohibited until the 30th of April, 1771; the prices were then for rye, 300 florins; wheat, 380 to 420; oats, 150 to 160; barley, 240 to 250 florins per last.

THE annual average Exports of Corn from Dantzic were,

Y E A R S.	Wheat Quarters.	Rye Quarters.	Barley Quarters.	Oats Quarters.
From 1651 to 1675	81,775	225,312	12,718	1,299
" 1676 " 1700	124,897	227,482	20,319	1,486
" 1701 " 1725	59,795	170,100	5,905	1,930
" 1726 " 1750	80,624	119,771	4,988	2,773
" 1751 " 1775	141,080	208,140	12,755	6,033
" 1776 " 1800	150,299	103,045	17,240	10,086
" 1801 " 1825	200,330	67,511	13,891	4,216
" 1826 " 1830				
" 1831 " 1835				
" 1836 " 1840				

Mr. Meek, in his report states, that

"Wheat of moderate quality in ordinary seasons cannot be brought from Poland and delivered at Dantzic at less than 35s. per quarter, and that only when no excitement exists in foreign markets. Some time since a very large accumulation of grain had, in the course of several years, taken place in the granaries at Dantzic; but the great export which has occurred during the last three or four years has so reduced the magazines, that the stock at the close of the present season was not expected to exceed from 80 to 100,000 quarters. The demand has been so great during the last two or three years, that every effort has been made to collect in Poland all the supplies that were available, and to bring them to Dantzic for exportation. Not more than 5000 quarters are consumed annually in Dantzic by a population of 62,000 persons, the people generally preferring and living upon rye bread. Of the corn exported from Dantzic, one-third comes from that part of Poland which belongs to Prussia, and the remaining two-thirds from the Russian territory.

"Of the timber and staves shipped at Dantzic, nearly the whole comes from Russian Poland. Prussian timber is becoming scarce; and even that from the Russian territory that is of good quality is much reduced, and has of late not been so good as formerly. This is owing, principally, to most of the good timber that could be conveniently got afloat, having been felled. There is, it is said, but little of good quality now to be had without going much further back from the shipping-places, which the discouragement given by the present timber duties prevents. On pressing one of the most intelligent merchants in Dantzic to state what price was paid to the landed proprietor or farmer in Poland for a quarter of wheat on the estate where it was grown, or at the nearest market to that estate, he replied that it was generally bought by the Jews upon the estates from the landowners or their agents, and afterwards sold by the former to the merchants at Dantzic, deliverable at Dantzic; that in some instances the princes and great landowners sent their own commissioners to Dantzic to effect sales to the merchants; that a Russian prince who had 10,000 serfs had acted upon the principle very recently; that under such circumstances, it would not be right to take less than 35s. per quarter as the price at which wheat, when there was a fair average crop, could be delivered at Dantzic; from which, deducting 12s. per quarter, for the expense of bringing it from the place of growth to Dantzic, including waste, which is generally very considerable, cost of the boats, which are broken up and sold for a trifle compared with their original cost (amounting perhaps to 400 or 500 thalers, whereas they are only sold for about 40), the expense of the peasants and other persons navigating them for a voyage, sometimes of three or four months, and returning back to Poland on foot, there would be left 23s. per quarter, as the price paid to the proprietor at the place of growth, out of which he had to bear the expense of cultivation, to pay the interest and redeem the capital of any mortgage which might exist, the residue being what would remain for rent and interest of capital embarked in the soil. He added, that this was generally considered as an average estimate of the expenses, but that they would vary a little, dependant upon the distance, either greater or less from which the corn was brought. A considerable quantity of bones are exported from Dantzic to Great Britain, many of which are collected and sent down from Cracow. Complaint was made to the Consul by the merchant principally employed in this trade, that a heavy transit duty of 2s. per cwt. had recently been levied for the nominal purpose of repaving the turnpike-road, that it was

IMPORTED into Dantzic by Sea in 1840.

ARTICLES.	Prussian Weight or Measure.	FROM								Total Quantity.	Average Prices.	Estimated Amount in Sterling Money.
		Britain.	Belgium.	Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubec.	Denmark.	France.	Holland.	Russia.	Sweden and Norway.			
Ashes, pot	centners			5						566	20s.	£ 566
Brandy, rum, and arrack	do.	19,71		728	" 72	" 131	" 418	" 561	"	3,330	70s.	11,655
Cotton, raw	do.	5,498		164	"	"	2,030	"	"	7,698	54s.	20,785
— yarn	do.	203		89	"	"	"	"	"	292	300s.	4,380
Coffee	do.	489		6,864	"	"	4,606	"	"	11,959	88s.	52,619
Coals	do.	89,768		"	"	"	"	"	"	89,768	9d.	3,366
Drywood.	do.	567		7,055	" 150	"	" 6	"	"	7,778	13s.	5,056
Drugs, &c.	do.	286		1,131	" 1	" 340	" 14	" 107	" 9	1,888	60s.	5,864
Herrings.	barrels	6,420		51	" 187	"	410	"	46,942	54,010	18s. 32s. 80s.	54,532
Iron and steel wares	centners	3,257		49	"	" 5	"	" 93	9,965	14,248	18s.	12,923
— " new	do.	7,982		"	"	"	"	"	6,823	14,898	15s.	11,173
— " old.	do.	17,780		10,900	" 6,390	"	30,700	13,680	1,360	80,810	7s.	28,283
Indigo	do.	130		9	"	"	31	"	"	170	41l. 5s.	7,012
Lime and plaster	barrels			"	"	"	"	"	2,230	2,230	3s.	835
Malt liquors	centners	4,031		"	"	"	"	"	"	4,032	33s.	6,653
Oil of all kinds	do.	"		21	"	" 354	"	"	"	375	70s.	1,312
Rice	do.	3,016		994	" 116	"	806	"	"	5,027	31s.	7,918
Spices of all kinds	do.	1,435		679	"	"	217	"	"	2,490	60s.	7,470
Sugar, raw	do.	"		7,135	"	"	4,625	"	"	11,760	45s.	26,460
— manufactured	do.	121		402	"	"	2,192	"	"	3,377	70s.	11,820
Salt.	do.	192,335		"	" 450	" 161	"	"	"	205,185*	45s. pr 4050lbs.	12,539
Southern fruits of all kinds	do.	313		921	"	"	41	"	"	1,886	30s.	2,829
Tallow	do.	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tar, pitch, &c.	do.	3,014		921	" 1,967	"	"	" 56	162	6,120	4s. 6d.	1,377
Train-oil	do.	"		"	" 850	"	"	"	72	922	300s.	1,383
Tea	do.	3		72	"	"	"	"	"	75	30s.	1,125
Tobacco, leaf	do.	119		3,869	"	"	374	"	"	4,362	60s.	13,086
— manufactured	do.	"		363	"	"	1,150	"	"	1,513	120s.	9,078
Wine	do.	440		948	" 2	" 17,192	15	"	"	18,597	50s.	46,493
Sundry petty imports	do.	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12,488
<i>Recapitulation: viz.—</i>												
Gross value of the goods imported from the respective countries, 1840	£	96,629	3,935	89,706	5,486	46,060	72,571	7,745	57,563	380,280l.	sterling.	£ 380,280
Ditto " 1839	£	90,395	1,580	85,055	6,329	53,502	70,750	34,951	36,852	380,213l.	sterling.	£ 380,213

* There were imported from Spain and Portugal 12,850 centners of salt.

EXPORTED FROM DANTZIC, BY SEA, IN 1840.

ARTICLES.	Prussian weight or measure.	TO										Total Quantity.	Average Prices.	Amount in Sterling Money.
		Great Brit- tain, Jersey, and Guern- sey.	Belgium.	Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck.	Denmark.	France.	Hanover and Duchy.	Holland.	Russia.	Spain.	Sweden and Norway.			
Wheat	{ Last of about 10 fimpl. qrs.	39,916	105	"	102	1,101	"	5,924	146	"	18	47,312	498d.	1,179,252
Rye	do.	719	1,568	97	487	1,960	"	3,403	1,861	"	2,202	12,297	213d.	130,656
Barley	do.	3,432	"	"	"	57	"	24	"	"	16	3,529	189d.	33,349
Oats	do.	533	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	533	123d.	3,278
Peas	do.	4,151	"	4	"	"	"	"	82	"	33	4,441	235d.	52,293
Linseed	do.	168	89	1	"	207	"	307	171	"	"	855	425d.	18,169
Rapeseed	do.	19	227	"	"	4	"	678	734	"	6	934	550d.	25,685
Potatoes	do.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	734	"	48
Flour	do.	6,760	"	"	"	2,533	"	60	9,015	"	587	18,955	24s.	22,746
Biscuit	do.	8,756	"	1,060	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9,816	12s.	5,889
Salt provisions	do.	10,298	"	39	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	10,354	70s.	36,239
Wood - articles, balks, fir, about 47,300 loads	pieces.	35,289	582	353	147	8,959	2,697	14,358	"	83	563	63,031	27s.	63,855
-- deals and deal ends, 26,200 loads	do.	121,643	32,013	51,587	7,181	34,433	16,166	48,635	57	628	1,028	313,871	49s.	64,190
-- masts and spars	do.	158	"	"	"	"	27	114	"	24	80	695	4l.	2,780
-- lathwood	fathoms.	1,241	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,241	4l. 5s.	5,274
-- treenails	shock, 60 ps.	1,082	"	"	"	12,082	50	"	"	"	161	13,375	1s. 6d.	1,003
-- clapboards.	pieces.	1,608	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,608	2s.	161
-- staves of all kinds	mille.	844	"	"	69	103	"	124	"	"	"	532	60l.	21,768
-- oak timber, about 3300 loads	pieces.	1,408	"	"	649	1,232	"	681	"	"	2,624	6,594	4l. 2s. 6d.	13,612
-- do. in planks, 4580 do.	do.	39,227	1,214	"	1,465	2,424	"	"	"	"	1,514	45,844	5l. 10s.	25,190
Sundry petty wood exports.	do.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,883
Alnea, weed	bl. of 3 centrs.	"	3,433	10	"	"	"	1,391	"	"	10	4,844	35s.	8,477
Bones	centners.	14,065	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14,065	80s. pr. 20 cwt.	2,813
Black beer	kegs.	30,411	"	"	488	"	"	11	16	"	30	30,956	5s.	7,739
Spirit, raw and distilled	eimer.	494	"	445	155	"	"	3,064	2,517	"	67	6,742	27s.	9,101
Linon	ps. of 60 ellen.	312	"	693	366	"	"	1,355	"	3158	"	5,884	9s.	2,648
Mats	pieces.	75,102	6,372	160	975	10,956	"	25,263	8,532	"	1,607	138,967	2s. per 5 ps.	2,579
Wheel, spokes or fellows	do.	"	"	"	22	"	"	"	51,977	"	"	51,999	8s. per 60 ps.	346
Welter	centners.	26,961	"	"	"	"	"	"	7,933	"	"	34,894	21s.	36,639
Petty exports of various articles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21,060
Recapitulation, viz.—														£1,798,722
Gross value of the goods exported to respective countries, 1840														1,798,722 sterling.
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "														1,584,025 sterling
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "														32,494

NAVIGATION Duties levied at Dantzic upon National and Foreign Ships.

DUTIES.	Prussian and privileged Foreign Flags.			Foreign Flags not privileged.		
	th.	sil.	pf.	th.	sil.	pf.
Port Duty (<i>hafen-geld</i>), corresponding with tonnage duty per last	0	13	4	0	22	4
This duty being due in gold, is increased by the course of exchange, and fixed at 16 per cent. It is paid into the Provinces Revenue Bank, and destined for the maintenance of the port.						
River Duty (<i>strom-geld</i>) do	0	3	0	0	4	5½
This duty is only exacted when the vessel loads or discharges merchandize or ballast in the rivers of Russia. The produce is paid into the Commercial Bank.						
Commercial duty (<i>commerz-betrag</i>) do.	0	0	6	0	0	6
Collected for account of the Chamber of Commerce.						
Miscellaneous Dues (<i>schisser-und bureau kosten</i>) . . . do.						
Are comprised under this item, all expenses occasioned by the clearance of the vessel, also one thaler upon each vessel, national or foreign, entering the port; which is paid into the State Bank, as a fund for the pilots. The amount of this duty must not exceed one-third, for national or privileged flags, and for flags not privileged, one-fifth of the total amount of port dues, which places the privileged and non-privileged flags in this respect, on the same footing.						
Pilot dues in the rivers on the Continent (<i>binnen pools-en-geld</i>), according to draught of water do.	{ from 1	15	0	2	0	0
(See annexed tariff.) This duty is paid on traversing the port to the town, and again on returning.	{ to 4	0	0	5	0	0
Police passport (<i>polizdy-pass</i>), according to draught of water (see annexed tariff) do.	{ from 1	10	0	1	25	0
Ballast dues (<i>ballout-geld</i>) do.	{ to 3	5	0	4	15	0
This duty is collected from all vessels without exception, and paid into the Province Bank. If the captain furnishes the necessary utensils for discharging the ballast, he will only pay 2 sil. 4 pf. per last. If the vessel is laden or discharged with ballast, within the waters of the town, the captain is obliged to pay 8 sil. per last, as an inspection tax.						
Ballast dues (<i>ballout-geld</i>) do.	0	2	10	0	2	10
Careening duties do.	0	1	6	0	1	6
This duty is only payable on repairing great damages, and refitting. Being due in gold, there must be added the course of exchange at about 16 per cent. It is destined for the maintenance of careening establishments.						
Measurement duties do.	0	2	6	0	2	6

(continued)

DUTIES.	Prussian and privileged Foreign Flags.	Foreign Flags not privileged.
	th. sil. pf.	th. sil. pf.
This duty, as also the ballast duty, is destined to defray the expenses of repairing communications from the town to the port. It is only due by vessels not having been measured in any Prussian port.		
Bridge tolls { 1 trap	0 5 0	0 5 0
. { 2 traps	0 7 6	0 7 6
Extraordinary and supplementary duties (<i>extra geld</i>), on entering per last	.....	2 0 0
This duty, established by an order of the Cabinet, 20th of June, 1822, must, according to its institution, be collected for the profit of the national marine; but it is nearly void—this duty only affects, at the present time, the French flag which is rarely seen at Dantzic, and the Spanish flag, which is never seen.		
— on departing do.	.....	1 0 0

TARIFF of Duties on Pilotage and Police Passports.

DUTIES.	Prussian and privileged Foreign Flags.	Foreign Flags not privileged.
	th. sil. pf.	th. sil. pf.
PILOTAGE DUTIES.		
For a vessel drawing 6 feet water and under	1 15 0	2 0 0
ditto 7 feet of water	2 15 0	3 0 0
ditto 8 ditto	3 0 0	3 15 0
ditto 9 ditto	3 15 0	4 0 0
ditto 10 ditto	4 0 0	5 0 0
POLICE PASSPORT TAXES.		
For a vessel of 25 lasts 50 tons and under	1 10 0	1 25 0
ditto 50 100 tons	1 17 6	2 0 0
ditto 100 200 tons	1 25 0	2 5 0
ditto 200 400 tons	2 7 6	3 5 0
ditto above 400 lasts	3 5 0	4 15 0

STETTIN, the capital of Prussian Pomerania, is about 100 English miles from Berlin, and advantageously situated on the West side of the river Oder, about 42 English miles from *Swinemünde*, or the mouth of the *Swine*, on the Baltic. It was once a conspicuous Hanse Town, at present it is rather a handsome, and strongly-fortified city. Its population is in number about 30,000. There is good mooring for shipping, and a commodious quay, on which goods are landed from such ships as can pass over the bar at the mouth of the river. It has commodious warehouses conveniently situated for general business. Its trade by the Oder extends not only to Berlin and other parts of the Prussian dominions, but

to Saxony, Poland, and Galizia,—and, by sea, to England, Holland, France, Spain, Denmark, Norway, and other countries. It owes its trade and prosperity to its situation on the Oder, and the communications from that river, by canals, with the Vistula, Spree, the Elbe, &c. Stettin is, in fact, the port of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, of Breslau, and other towns, and even of Berlin. The quays of Stettin are, during the season, lined with large river-craft which have descended with produce from the interior, and return charged with colonial produce and other goods. Sea-going vessels, drawing more than nine feet water, are, however, obliged to discharge their cargoes at Swinemünde.

Stettin is a bonding port in which all goods may be warehoused free of duty, unless entered for consumption, when there is a deduction made equal to two per cent, on account of the Sound dues.

The monies, weights, and measures, are those of Prussia, generally. Salt imported for the Royal monopoly, is also warehoused at Stettin.

Stettin being now the principal port in Prussia, the ships owned here were as follow :

In 1800	.	161 vessels	.	13,296 lasts
1836	.	226 „	.	23,877 „
In Dec. 1840	.	200 „	„	24,943 „

The *last* is equal to 4000 pounds.

The former and present state of the trade will appear in the following statements :

In 1777 the vessels which arrived were 1185; in 1782,—1147; in 1783, 1186; in 1789,—1008; in 1790,—1051; in 1793,—1121; in 1839,—925 vessels.

There departed in 1777,—1242; in 1782,—1171; in 1783,—1209; in 1793,—1114. In 1839,—925, exclusive of smallcraft from Berlin and the interior.

The canal of Frederick William, executed between 1763 and 1768, joins the Oder to the Spree, and flows into the Havel, a branch of the Elbe.

The canal of Plauen, executed between 1743 and 1745, unites Plauen on the Havel with the Elbe at Parey.

The canal of Finow, above Oderberg, joins by the rivers Finow and Havel the Oder, to the Elbe.

The communication of the Oder with the interior of Germany and Poland is therefore of great extent and importance.

The river Oder rises near the borders of Moravia, and flows down into Silesia; it passes the towns of Oderberg, Ratibor, Oppeln, Brieg, Breslau, Glogau, in the Neumark, Crossen, Frankfort, Custrin, and Schwedt; and enters Pomerania by Garz, Greiffenhagen, and Stettin, where one branch, the Reglitz, forms the lake of Damm. Its principal waters flow down three arms, the Divenow, Swine, and Peene, into the Baltic. It receives in its course below Crossen, the Bober, Netze, and Warte.

Stettin, however, enjoys but a portion of the advantages of this magnificent

navigation, the benefits of which are greatly diverted by other superior advantages to Hamburg; which city, by its convenient situation on the North Sea, and by the improved inland navigation, draws down the merchandizes of the interior, and sends up tropical and other produce far more advantageously than can be done through Stettin, owing to the tedious and expensive navigation of the Sound and Baltic.

Of the three branches of the Oder falling into the Baltic, the *Swine* forms the seaport of Stettin. The port of Swinemünde was always deep and safe within, but a sandbank at its entrance called the Platte, prevented all large ships from having access to it; the depth of water over the sandbar varies, being from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 feet, so that vessels were obliged to load and unload, by the aid of lighters, a part or the whole of their cargo (according to the draught of the ship) in the road. This difficulty has been obviated in a great measure by the improvements made in the harbour, and vessels drawing 13 feet water may enter the port.

The shortest distance from Stettin to Berlin by water, through the Finow canal, is about 55 leagues. Stettin has an important wool-fair, and notwithstanding its disadvantages in respect to navigation and trade with countries beyond the Baltic, its commerce is more likely to increase than diminish.

Brokers usually manage the entries and clearances of ships at Stettin, and their fees are regulated according to a table for each act; the lowest single fee being 10 pfennige, or about one penny, and the highest single fee 3 thalers, or 9 shillings for the sale of a whole vessel.

NAVIGATION DUTIES OF STETTIN.

ON the entering and departing of national and foreign flags at the ports of Colbert, Rugenwäld, Stolpemünde and Stralsund, same duties vary, the others are the same.

1. According to a ministerial edict, dated Berlin, June 18, and an ordinance of the regence of Stettin, dated July 1, 1816, the duties at these ports are collected as follows :

	Charged with			
	Merchandise.		Ballast.	
	cg.	pf.	cg.	pf.
Foreign vessels :				
Port duties	16	6	8	3
Minor expenses, masting and passage	3	6	1	9
Per last 2s. (merchandise); 1s. (ballast).	20	0	10	0
National vessels :				
Port duties	8	3	4	0
Minor expenses, masting and passage	3	6	1	9
Per last about 1s. 2d. (merchandise); 7d. (ballast).	11	9	5	0

Vessels having ballast or merchandize, will pay the total duties, if above five lasts. The minor expenses, masting and passage, is collected only on vessels entering the ports; the other duties pay on their entry and departure.

2. All the dues are comprised in the preceding duties, and collected at Swinemünde. There is nothing paid on going to sea.

The coasting pilotage of Swinemünde at Stettin is separate, and paid according to the following table:

TARIFF of Coasting Pilotage to be collected at Swinemünde and at Stettin.

R A T E S.	From May 1, to October 31.				From November 1, to April 30.			
	Foreign Vessels.		National Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		National Vessels.	
Vessels from 5 to 20 lasts, at 4000 lbs. per last	r.	g.	r.	g.	r.	g.	r.	g.
----- " 21 to 50 " " do.	3	18	3	0	4	12	3	12
----- " 51 to 80 " " do.	5	0	4	0	6	0	5	0
----- " 81 to 120 " " do.	6	12	5	12	8	12	6	12
----- " 120 and above	8	0	7	0	10	0	8	12
	10	0	8	0	11	0	11	0

(*Ministerial Edict, Berlin, July 8, Ordinance of the Regency of Stettin, July 24, 1816*).

Vessels resorting to the port for safety pay, 4 silver groschen per last.

Vessels anchoring in a port, without unloading, and bound for another Prussian port, will pay 2 silver groschen per last.

The duties are paid for each voyage.

There is no quarantine.

The coasting trade is prohibited to foreign vessels.

With respect to the ships of privileged nations—viz., those with which Prussia has commercial treaties, the duties are the same as upon Prussian vessels.

(*Order of the Cabinet, June 20, 1822.*)

PRO FORMA Statement of the Dues, &c. at Swinemünde, for a Vessel of 100 lasts, or 200 tons.

PRUSSIAN AND PRIVILEGED FLAGS.

	th.	sil.	pf.
Port dues on entering, at $8\frac{1}{4}$ b. g. per last	34	11	3
Minor expenses, masturage and passage, $3\frac{1}{2}$	14	17	6
Port dues on departing, $8\frac{1}{4}$	34	11	3
Declaration	0	25	0
Leading, sealing goods, &c.	0	15	0
Noting protests	0	20	0
Extending ditto	2	22	6
Money collected for the poor, 1 s.g. 3 d. for 5 lasts	0	25	0
Commission	12	0	0
Coasting pilotage dues (Stettin)	7	0	0

Total Prussian and privileged flags 107 27 6

Sterling 16l. 3s. 8d.

Foreign Vessels non-privileged.

Port rates on entering, at 16 g. 6 d. per last.			
Minor expenses, masting, and passage, at 3 g. 6 d. ditto ;	th.	sil.	pf.
20 bg. per last	83	10	0
Port dues on departing, 16 g. 6 d.	68	22	0
Flag duty on entering, 2 g.	200	0	0
— on departing, 1 g.	100	0	0
Declaration	0	25	0
Leading, sealing goods, &c.	0	15	0
Protests	3	12	0
Money collected for the poor	0	25	0
Commission	12	0	0
Pilotage (Stettin)	7	0	0
Total for foreign vessels non-privileged	476	20	0

Sterling 71*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Vessels of too large a burden to ascend as far as Stettin, are unloaded or loaded by lighters, and pay the commissioners of Swinemünde an extra sum of 10 silver groschen, or 1*s.* per last of 36 quintals, gross weight.

In general the pilots receive a remuneration of from 20 s.gr. to one rix-dollar, exclusive of the legal pilotage. If on entering or departing a boat is required, a separate charge is made.

Ships obtaining freight through brokers, the latter have a claim for stamp and charter party, 1 rix-dollar, 15 s.g.

Brokerage per last at 1 s.g. 3 d. equal to 4 rix-dollars 5 s.g.

Add charges at Swinemünde: viz.,

	th.	sil.	pf.
Harbour dues	14	24	0
Port-charges inwards and outwards	69	0	0
Commission	16	15	0
Measurement of the first time either at Swinemünde or Stettin 8 thalers and 15 s.g. per stamp	8	15	0
Total charges	157	0	0

Sterling 28*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*

PRO FORMA of National and Foreign privileged Ships at Stettin.

Pilot at Swinemünde 7 thalers, fee 1 thaler	8	0	0
Declaration	0	24	0
Bridges	0	12	0
Communal dues	5	28	0
Money collected for the poor (if foreigners)	1	20	0
Inspection of crew and stores	2	27	6
Commission on entering at 3 s.g. 9 p. per last	12	15	0
Ditto departing 1 s.g. 10½ p. do.	6	7	6
Total	38	6	0
	38	27	11

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of British Vessels which arrived at, and departed from, the Port of Stettin, to and from Foreign Ports and Great Britain; and of the Number of Prussian Vessels trading between the same Port and Great Britain, in each Year from 1834 to 1840.

YEARS.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
	British.				Prussian, from Great Britain.		British.				Prussian, to Great Britain.	
	From Foreign Ports.		From Great Britain.				To Foreign Ports.		To Great Britain.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.			No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.		
1834	8	1285	42	5,984	90	about 12,150	28	5102	22	2167	50	about 7,960
1835	5	698	31	3,130	174	20,800	6	1113	30	3015	84	11,350
1836	4	785	36	4,518	174	21,500	10	1822	30	2381	130	17,500
1837	7	950	40	5,993	213	28,700	13	2755	40	4194	126	17,300
1838	5	822	85	11,094	214	28,900	28	4923	62	6923	146	19,700
1839												
1840												

STATEMENT of the Value in Sterling Money of Merchandize imported into and exported from Stettin, by Sea, distinguishing the Trade with the several Countries, during each Year from 1834 to 1840, inclusive.

YEARS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.									
	Great Britain.	America.	Belgium and Holland.	Denmark.	France.	Hanse Towns and Hanover.	Spain, Italy, Austria, and Turkey.	Russia.	Sweden and Norway.	TOTAL.
1834	£ 107,900	£ 10,400	£ 42,750	£ 41,700	£ 87,800	£ 39,410	£ 41,520	£ 234,450	£ 48,000	£ 714,000
1835	281,000	40,000	63,000	33,000	128,000	34,000	41,000	156,000	51,000	841,000
1836	213,750	21,800	124,500	37,500	76,000	63,000	78,900	285,000	55,500	957,000
1837	233,000	37,000	64,000	68,000	64,000	80,700	94,000	266,000	74,400	975,500
1838	251,000	32,400	105,900	41,200	122,000	60,900	50,700	218,000	72,200	965,000
1839										
1840										

YEARS.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.								
	Great Britain.	Denmark.	France.	Hanse Towns, Hanover, and Rostock.	Holland.	Russia.	Sweden and Norway.	Spain, Portugal and other States.	TOTAL.
1834	£ 56,200	£ 18,300	£ 64,000	£ 12,300	£ 10,700	£ 198,000	£ 10,700	£ 7,200	£ 374,800
1835	107,500	29,700	84,000	4,500	8,500	30,000	10,500	6,000	280,000
1836	100,200	65,000	118,500	14,500	55,300	14,200	32,500	10,700	417,500
1837	140,300	64,200	76,800	13,200	21,700	13,500	52,400	24,700	406,900
1838	210,000	49,000	98,700	9,400	24,100	20,500	52,800	17,750	482,900
1839									
1840									

STOLPE, the capital of the circle of the same name in Pomerania; lays on the river Stolpe, about ten miles from *Stolpemünde*, its port. It owns a few vessels, and has trifling trade. The depth of water, only admits smallcraft.

RÜGENWALD lies about 30 miles west of Stolpe; its harbour opens directly from the Baltic, and the town is situated on a small river, called the Wipper.

It has sixteen small vessels belonging to it, and a limited trade.

COLBERG has rather more trade than the other ports of Pomerania, with the exception of Stettin, being situated about the centre of the province on the Baltic coast, where the country is more populous and better cultivated. It stands upon the river Persarte, and on its discharge into the Baltic forms a tolerable harbour.

ANCLAM was formerly one of the principal Hanse Towns. Its appearance still denotes its former importance.

It is situated upon the Pene, which falls into the western branch of the communication betwixt the Great Haff and the Baltic Sea. The river Pene is navigable up as far as Demmin; and vessels of tolerable burden can get up to the town of Anclam. Several small vessels are built here annually, and it exports some corn.

STRALSUND.—This was formerly a port of considerable importance, but although it owns eighty-seven vessels, its foreign trade is comparatively limited. Its importations are tropical produce; wines and a few necessary manufactured articles. The exports are corn, butter, wool, swine, &c. It has some ship-building yards, and a few manufactures. In 1833 a wool fair was established in this town. It has some manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, canvass, soap, tobacco, glass, household furniture, and some oil-mills and distilleries.

The remaining ports of Prussia on the Baltic are unimportant. Greifswald, Barth, and Wolgast, are the principal. The shipping in all are increasing, and Prussian vessels navigating the Rhine and other rivers are also increasing in number and commercial importance.

The Sound duties, and the tedious voyage from foreign ports beyond the Sound, will, however, cause the imports into the Baltic ports of Prussia to diminish rather than increase; and Berlin, Breslau, and even Posen will receive the Colonial produce and other foreign commodities which they require, cheaper and far more expeditiously by way of the port of Hamburg, than by any of the Baltic ports.

**List of Prussian Ships, and the Ports to which they belonged in the Years
1837 to 1841.**

Names of the Different Ports.	January, 1837.		January, 1838.		January, 1839.		January, 1840.		January, 1841.	
	Number	Lasts of 1½ ton.	Number	Lasts of 1½ ton.	Number	Lasts of 1½ ton.	Number	Lasts of 1½ ton.	Number	Lasts of 1½ ton.
Memel.....	43	8,142	47	9,144	58	11,385	66	13,138	74	15,017
Königsberg.....	15	2,260	17	2,607	19	2,836	23	3,408	26	4,016
Braunsberg.....	4	483	4	483	4	483	4	483	4	483
Pillau.....	4	517	5	765	5	985	5	285	5	985
Elbing.....	8	1,427	7	1,280	6	1,089	6	1,105	5	882
Dantzic.....	59	12,913	61	12,692	61	12,338	70	12,709	71	13,786
Stolpe.....	7	532	7	532	8	849	7	813	8	1,073
Colberg.....	20	1,870	20	2,177	24	2,954	25	3,242	27	3,481
Rügenwald.....	16	970	14	933	13	900	10	1,302	15	1,263
Stettin.....	157	17,404	168	19,025	169	18,676	187	22,845	200	24,943
Politz-Grabow.....	2	66	2	66	1	47	2	128	2	128
Uckermünde.....	24	2,861	26	3,026	29	3,536	31	3,040	32	4,546
Swinemünde.....	16	1,922	16	1,766	16	1,867	15	1,818	14	1,845
Anklam.....	9	823½	9	823½	9	823½	9	813½	9	813½
Demmin.....	17	645	15	590	17	1,047	19	1,297	17	1,287
Wolgast.....	24	1,978	25	2,196	27	2,461	27	2,450	27	3,467
Greifswald.....	54	5,047	52	5,074	51	5,035	49	5,051	55	5,851
Stralsund.....	65	6,418	69	6,376	74	7,233	81	7,435	87	8,416
Barth.....	37	3,925	36	3,910	42	4,700	48	5,518	50	6,018
Total.....	581	70,093½	600	73,680½	624	72,264½	684	80,070½	738	96,300½

**RETURNS of the Shipping of all Nations entering and departing in all the Ports
of Prussia, in the Years 1832 to 1840.**

PORTS.	Year.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.	
				Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.
Memel	1832	781	87,597	176	14,317	771	84,885	759	83,779
	1835	629	77,343	243	28,412	623	76,180	610	75,646
	1836	733	95,175	292	36,944	801	96,166	800	96,004
	1840								
Pillau	1832	719	48,965	298	21,455	698	44,722	612	35,596
	1835	359	27,705	257	16,116	364	23,252	324	18,018
	1836	681	41,427	302	18,447	688	48,202	673	40,676
	1840								
Dantzic	1832	633	47,909	297	19,652	620	48,797	276	46,801
	1835	621	62,665	261	20,078	617	62,979	580	60,548
	1836	850	86,623	268	20,432	866	91,534	854	90,436
	1840								
Stolpemünde . .	1832	95	2,147	75	1,744	95	2,155	43	977
	1835	83	2,007	75	1,720	83	1,953	38	780
	1836	74	1,027	84	1,584	74	1,903	34	871
	1840								

(continued)

PORTS.	Year.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.	
				Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.
Rügenwald . . .	1832	77	2,617	26	840	79	2,753	71	2,431
	1835	101	3,340	27	727	103	3,400	80	2,703
	1836	74	2,557	30	709	79	2,791	65	2,589
	1840								
Kolberg	1832	84	3,308	44	1,095	88	3,665	57	2,113
	1835	109	3,644	32	771	112	3,884	96	2,930
	1836	101	3,205	37	329	94	8,061	94	2,472
	1840								
Swinemünde and Stettin . . .	1832	906	69,015	808	62,238	971	76,209	562	35,677
	1835	826	58,234	691	50,661	902	58,993	683	42,617
	1836	902	64,339	769	52,540	1003	64,275	819	17,579
	1840								
Wolgast	1832	84	5,111	56	3,114	94	6,046	49	2,699
	1835	87	5,009	58	2,819	76	4,805	58	3,314
	1836	139	5,903	72	3,014	164	7,695	136	5,565
	1840								
Greifswald . . .	1832	159	11,814	83	4,943	104	6,142	72	3,109
	1835	101	7,612	36	1,836	129	9,360	75	3,344
	1836	118	7,231	33	1,315	114	7,050	71	2,498
	1840								
Stralsund . . .	1832	303	16,944	151	6,685	306	16,427	181	7,337
	1835	335	16,779	142	6,203	323	15,371	226	7,703
	1836	433	13,769	162	5,907	451	20,787	357	12,610
	1840								
TOTALS	1832	5841	295,427	2014	136,083	3826	291,801	2982	220,555
	1835	3251	259,338	1822	129,143	3335	260,177	2770	217,603
	1836	4108	351,2	2020	141,951	4337	230,244	3283	291,100
	1840								

RETURNS of the Prussian Shipping entering and departing in all the Ports of Prussia, in the Years 1832 to 1840.

PORTS.	Year.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.	
				Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.
Memel	1832	342	45,478	69	7,180	331	42,734	324	41,959
	1835	392	55,316	155	21,845	388	54,372	385	54,183
	1836	434	61,222	180	29,173	439	61,806	438	61,724
	1840								

(continued)

PORTS.	Year.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		Number of Ships.	Last of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4000 lbs.	Of which Laden.	
				Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.
Pillau	1832	199	20,978	79	9,903	187	19,012	144	12,207
	1835	130	11,681	92	8,677	133	12,434	109	7,884
	1836	167	15,600	105	9,710	173	16,657	163	14,582
	1840								
Dantzic	1832	192	24,246	89	10,506	182	25,889	177	25,522
	1835	254	40,713	78	11,568	260	40,919	252	39,813
	1836	396	58,402	96	11,232	401	58,702	396	58,457
	1840								
Stolpemünde . .	1832	85	1,840	68	1,529	85	1,868	38	851
	1835	80	1,583	72	1,596	80	1,829	38	780
	1836	72	1,811	63	1,542	72	1,897	33	829
	1840								
Rügenwald . .	1832	48	1,397	18	508	49	1,573	41	1,251
	1835	73	2,215	21	511	77	2,333	57	1,737
	1836	42	1,204	17	372	45	1,384	35	1,120
	1840								
Kolberg	1832	63	2,569	33	794	67	2,926	44	1,587
	1835	85	2,763	30	663	88	3,203	73	2,132
	1836	81	2,691	27	484	74	2,447	64	1,859
	1840								
Swinemünde . .	1832	592	47,430	522	42,160	658	54,601	363	24,484
	1835	546	42,735	464	38,081	623	43,565	492	31,935
	1836	598	43,025	508	38,415	617	43,891	668	29,759
	1840								
Wolgast	1832	66	4,351	39	2,389	77	5,267	45	2,580
	1835	69	4,575	43	2,461	57	4,218	47	3,026
	1836	97	4,454	54	2,340	118	6,124	101	4,502
	1840								
Greifswald . . .	1832	128	10,753	61	4,281	69	5,175	47	2,467
	1835	81	6,720	24	1,416	109	8,418	64	2,949
	1836	86	6,146	23	935	77	5,796	41	1,574
	1840								
Stralsund . . .	1832	201	12,639	64	3,101	20	12,445	140	6,294
	1835	222	12,707	55	2,847	213	11,566	164	6,140
	1836	308	15,097	80	2,919	232	16,405	276	10,460
	1840								
TOTALS	1832	1916	171,681	1042	82,351	1911	171,487	1363	119,202
	1835	1932	181,308	1034	89,665	2028	182,657	1681	150,579
	1836	2281	210,372	1153	97,443	2348	215,169	2015	184,884
	1840								

the master is then required to proceed to the custom-house, and delivers a complete manifest of the cargo. This manifest or general declaration is required to state clearly if the whole cargo is to be entered at the port; and the part, if any, which is to be carried further in the ship, that part to be stated under a special head.

The merchandize, as per bills of lading, are then entered in regularly.

The statements for entry are to be drawn up specifying the description, weight, measures, or quantity, agreeably to a zöll-tariff for the payment of duties.

Excepting various articles imported in an unpacked state, the following measures are to be adopted :

For beer in casks, tuns of 100 Prussian quarts.

For wines, brandy, and vinegar in casks (*eimers*) of 60 Prussian quarts.

For herrings, barrels.

For burnt chalk, tuns of 4 Prussian bushels.

For all other packed articles, centners of 110 pounds gross weight.

If there be several packages of similar articles, and each package contains an equal quantity, they may be entered together according to their number and size, and with a general statement of the contents.

If the contents of the packages vary, it will be necessary to specify the contents of each.

The luggage of passengers must be noted as such in the manifest. If it consist of usual travelling-luggage, it will be sufficient to state the several boxes or parcels; but if it include goods, these must be stated according to number and description.

The personal property of the master, with the exception of provisions, must be stated like other goods, but omitting the declaration to a consignee; and it must also be stated in the declaration what are the articles which are not in the ship's hold.

A form is presented to the master to fill up as his report. It must be filled up exactly according to this form, and written clearly in the German language.

This declaration is binding on the master, and each error that may be discovered on the unloading, or on examination, subjects him to a penalty stated in the customs laws.

If the master has not a report with him, he may have one prepared in the port by a customs officer; in which case he delivers all his papers to the officer, who stamps and numbers them, the last number being marked as such. The master, at the same time, informs the officer of the goods or luggage belonging to himself or to passengers, if there be no account of the same: the officer makes out a list of the same, which is signed by the master, and returned, in order to be inserted in the report.

If the report has to be prepared on shore, it must be delivered to the customs officers within 24 hours after the arrival of the ship in the road; if not, possession will be taken of the ship, at the master's expense: customs, may take possession of the ship at once, free of expense.

It is required of the master to procure the necessary information for the report, in the arranged manner, on receipt of the cargo. If he does not so prepare himself, the customs assume the whole direction of landing the cargo according to the regular instruction in such cases.

Respecting the ship's provisions,—if they consist of articles which pay a consumption duty, a separate report is required in duplicate. One is returned to the master, after revision, in order that he may take on board an equal quantity of similar provisions when he sails. If he fails in this, or if the sailing is delayed beyond a twelvemonth, the consumption duty must be paid on the provisions remaining on hand. The master is, however, at liberty to deposit the provisions at the custom-house until he sails, subject to the consumption duty, if not taken away.

Articles, not properly forming a part of the cargo, are so considered, if they *undoubtedly* appertain to the ship's inventory, and are articles for the use of the voyage. Articles which are not considered as such are to pay duty if they be subject to a consumption tax, or they may be landed, in order to be deposited in the custom-house.

If a vessel remains in the road and does not enter the port, and only discharges the cargo into lighters, the consumption of provisions in the road is duty free. A report of the provisions is sufficient, and no further control over the same is observed, except in particular cases, when considered necessary.

If the master is bound for another destination, and only enters the harbour through distress, then a general inspection only is made, in order that no part of the cargo may be disposed of. A report, however, is to be made of the cargo.

In cases of shipwreck, on the salvage of the cargo, the kind and quantity is ascertained, with the assistance of the regular officers, and the cargo shall be placed in security until further directions are issued.

The cargo of vessels which winter in Prussian ports must be declared, without unnecessary delay, in as far as the ship's papers, and the knowledge of the master afford information. An inspection of the outer parts and decks of the vessel, and the stores or articles thereon, takes place at once, and the ports or hatchways of the ship's hold are then locked. Until the declaration, inspection, and locking up of the vessel take place, it is watched at the expense of the captain; which guarding, in particular cases, may continue as long as the customs may consider necessary.

Ships which only anchor in the roads, and do not enter the port, are not considered within the control of the customs officers; they must not, however,

hold intercourse with the shore, or the port, without delivering a report and their papers.

If the ship remain in the roads longer than 24 hours after the declaration is made, without entering, or proceeding to unload, unless the one or the other be prevented by stress of weather, then an officer repairs to the ship, examines the decks, &c., and locks up the hatches, &c., of the hold.

To the officers who are on service on board the vessel, proper maintenance is to be allowed, the same as is afforded to travellers of the trading class.

If the guarding of the ship is at the expense of the master he is obliged to pay the officers according to their rank, as specified in the local regulations, and to provide also for their landing or return to their dwelling-place.

If it occurs that officers, owing to an interrupted communication with the shore, are forced to remain on board beyond two days, then the master must allow them food on their paying for the same: if any difficulty arises about the charge, it is to be decided by the authorities.

The instructions of the officers as to the discharge of the vessel, must be strictly followed in order that they may be able to fulfil properly the duties of their office.

When the master has just cause of complaint against the conduct of the officers, he must present his accusation to the chief custom-house of the port; and he may, after previous examination, expect without delay their dismissal from place (*abstellung*).

The foregoing are the provisions of the customs law, as far as regards the seaports. In regard to duties, see the general tariff, and the regulations attached to the same.

The merchant to whom a ship is consigned, or a ship-broker at the port of entry, usually relieve the master of a ship from any difficulty in respect to the customs; and, in Prussian ports, although the officers of the customs observe strictly the duties prescribed to them, as is the case generally with all the employés of the Prussian government, yet the regularity of their attendance, and the consequent facility afforded in unlading and lading vessels at generally moderate charges, do ample credit to the authorities.

GERMAN STATES

WHICH HAVE NOT JOINED THE UNION OF CUSTOMS.

1.—HANSEATIC REPUBLICS.

CHAPTER I.

RESOURCES AND STATISTICS OF THE HANSE TOWNS.

AMONG the causes which originally brought forward the navigation and trade of northern and western Europe, and which combined in forming the celebrated association called the Hanseatic League, were, says the author of the *Lex Mercatoria*, “the wild enthusiastical expeditions of the crusaders in the eleventh and following centuries; the introduction of the *distillery* into *Europe* in the *twelfth* century; and the conquests of the Teutonic knights of the cross in Prussia and Livonia.”

It was at Hamburg, founded by Charlemagne, joined by Lubec and Bremen on the Weser in 1164, that the Hanseatic League first commenced, and united with the towns on the Baltic sea, and others near the Elbe, for mutual protection. Most of the trading towns in Europe joined this league. London, Rouen, Bordeaux, St. Malo, Bayonne, Marseilles, Barcelona, Seville, Cadiz, Lisbon, Antwerp, Dort, Amsterdam, Bruges, Rotterdam, Ostend, Dunkirk, Leghorn, Messina, and Naples; Bergen, in Norway, Novgorod, in Russia, all the towns on the Baltic, Elbe, and Weser; Embden, Cologne, and other cities belonged to this formidable association,—which was so powerful in the fourteenth century, that the kings of France and southern Europe became alarmed, and withdrew their towns and merchants from a league which had forty ships of war, and twelve thousand troops, exclusive of seamen, in a war against one of the northern powers. All the cities sent deputies to the Congress, without regard to the nature of their profession. The delegates might be clergymen, or merchants, or lawyers, or magistrates. Lubec was the principal sent for the meeting of Congress: but it assembled also at Hamburg, Bremen, Luneburg, &c. The towns of the north still continued in this defensive league, and were so powerful as to conclude treaties with kings so late as the reign of Louis XV. of France. The barbarism of the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries rendered mutual defence

and protection indispensable to the seaports and commercial towns of Europe. But the intercourse and intelligence which trade and navigation advanced, gradually broke down the ferocity of the feudal ages.

A league formed merely for protecting commerce against freebooters and feudal princes, became by degrees, for its original purpose, of little importance. The great original power of the Hanseatic League, consisted in its unanimity of action, in its subordination, and in its wealth.

At the great entrepôts of the league in London, Novgorod, Bruges, Bergen, and elsewhere, its merchants enjoyed special rights and privileges. *Bishopsgate*, one of the principal entrances to London, was even confided to them to guard. The portion of the city called the Steel-yard was their exclusive property; and they had also possessions at Lynn and Boston. When certain privileges were attempted to be withdrawn from them, they declared war against England, and excluded her vessels from the Baltic, until Edward IV. restored them all their privileges and property, and they were exempted in maritime cases from the authority of the admiralty court.

At Bergen they monopolized the whole trade of Norway. In Novgorod, then so populous and strong, they directed and monopolized the trade of Muscovy. At Bruges they centralized the trade between Italy and the north of Europe, until combinations, like those of the Hanseatic league, which arose under circumstances which no longer existed, were no longer prepared nor adapted by their constitutional elements for the changes, produced by great discoveries, and extended civilization. In 1601, Wheeler, the secretary to the merchant adventurers in England, writes—"that the Hanseatic towns were so much decayed that the state of England need no longer fear them; that their ships, formerly so numerous, were few—that the towns had a difficulty in paying a quota of their expenses—that most of their teeth were out and the rest loose." In 1641, however, they interfered in commercial politics, and joined the Dutch against the Danes for a reduction of the Sound dues. In the end of the 17th century they may be considered as having ceased to exist in a federal capacity. But, from the beginning of the 18th century, individual cities which formed the league, especially Hamburg, rose in wealth and prosperity.

The discovery of a new route to India by the Cape of Good Hope paralyzed one great branch of the Venetian trade. Bruges, however, continued to be the central depot for the products and manufactures of all known countries with which Europeans traded.

It has been contended that the decline of the Hanse Towns was owing to their having become warlike instead of remaining altogether commercial. That this has been one cause of their declension we admit. But the power of the league would have disappeared without any warlike character in its elements. The progress of civilization, the new route to India, the discovery of America,

the rise of Holland, opened great and unexpected channels into which navigation and commerce were directed; and created changes for which ancient trading establishments were, as we have observed, neither prepared nor adopted.

After Holland was occupied by the French, Hamburg became, until 1803, the seat of the whole trade which was carried on at Rotterdam, and Napoleon designated the Hanse Towns an English colony, which must be destroyed. Accordingly, he marched the French troops into Hanover and compelled England to blockade the Elbe and Weser in that year. The blockade was afterwards relinquished, but soon after the French troops occupied Hamburg and confiscated all the British property in the Hanse Towns.

The cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, are now those which remain as independent states, of all the cities which once constituted the powerful Hanseatic League. Since the general peace of Europe, their navigation and trade have advanced and prospered, especially the trade of Hamburg and Bremen, without any calamitous interruption until the late disastrous fire, which has destroyed so vast a portion of the town and property of Hamburg, but from which calamity we trust it will soon recover with increased prosperity and splendour.

CHAPTER II.

TREATIES OF THE HANSE TOWNS.

THE following information relative to the Treaties which have been negotiated by the Hanse Towns, and several of the annexed statements, were prepared for us by our learned friend Dr. Syndicus Banks, of Hamburg.

"A commercial Treaty between his Majesty the king of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Senates of the free Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, was concluded at London, the 29th September, 1825.

"A supplementary Convention to that Treaty was signed at London the 3d of August, 1841. (The Ratifications were exchanged at London, on the 28th of August, 1841.)

"Besides the treaties with Great Britain, the three Hanseatic Cities have concluded joint commercial treaties with the following States :

"With the United States of North America, signed at Washington the 27th of February, 1828, with an additional article of the 9th of October of the same year; with the King of Prussia, signed the 4th of October, 1828; with the United States of the Republic of Mexico, signed the 7th of April, 1832; with the Republic of Venezuela, signed the 27th of May, 1837; with the Ottoman Porte, signed the 18th of May, 1839.* Additional Convention, signed at Constantinople, 7th of September, 1841.

* These commercial reciprocity treaties, according to which the Hanse Towns are treated, in the respective countries, on the footing of the most favoured nations, are still in force. The treaty of commerce and navigation, concluded by the Hanse Towns, with the Brazils, on the 17th of November, 1827, expired on the 25th of December, 1839, by notice to that effect on the part of the Brazils, and has not since been renewed.

"The Hanse Towns have further signed an act of accession to the treaties of the 30th of November, 1831, and 22d of March, 1831, concluded between the King of the French and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of more effectually suppressing the slave trade. This treaty of accession was signed on the 9th of June, 1837.

"Hamburg and Lubeck have concluded a joint treaty with the King of Denmark respecting the transit of goods through Holstein, which was signed on the 8th of July, 1840."

CONVENTION of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg. Signed at London, September 29, 1832.

ARTICLE I. From and after the date hereof, British vessels entering or departing from the ports of the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg,—and Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall not be subject to any other or higher ship duties or charges, than are or shall be levied on national vessels entering or departing from such ports respectively.

II. All goods, wares, and merchandize, whether the production of the territories of the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, or of any other country, which may be legally imported from any of the ports of the said Republics into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in British vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be imported in Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg vessels:—and all goods, wares, and merchandize, whether the production of any of the dominions of his Britannic Majesty, or of any other country, which may be legally exported from the ports of the United Kingdom in British vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be exported from the said ports in Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg vessels. And all goods, wares, and merchandize, which may be legally imported into or exported from the ports of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, in national vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be imported into or exported from the ports of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, in British vessels.

III. All goods, wares, and merchandize, which can be legally imported into the ports of the United Kingdom directly from the ports of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, or either of them, shall be admitted at the same rate of duty, whether imported in British vessels, or in vessels belonging to either of the said Republics:—and all goods, wares, and merchandize, which can be legally exported from the United Kingdom, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether exported in British or Hanseatic vessels. And the like reciprocity shall be observed, in the ports of the said Republics, in respect to all goods, wares, and merchandize which can be legally imported into or exported from any or either of the said ports, in vessels belonging to the United Kingdom.

IV. No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by any or either of the contracting parties, nor by any country, corporation, or agent, acting on their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of their states, respectively, imported into the other, on account of or in reference to the character of the vessel in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the High Contracting Parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

V. In consideration of the limited extent of the territories belonging to the Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, and the intimate connexion of trade and navigation subsisting between these Republics, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that any vessel which shall have been built in any or either of the ports of the said Republics, and which shall be owned exclusively by a citizen or citizens of any or either of them, and of which the master shall also be a citizen of either of them, and provided three-fourths of the crew shall be subjects or citizens of any or either of the said Republics, or of any or either of the states comprised in the Germanic Confederation, as described and enumerated in the LIIRD and

LVith Articles of the General Treaty of Congress signed at Vienna on the 9th of June, 1815,* such vessel, so built, owned, and navigated, shall, for all the purposes of this Convention, be taken to be and considered as a vessel belonging to Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg.

VI. Any vessel, together with her cargo, belonging to either of the three Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, and coming from either of the said ports to the United Kingdom, shall, for all the purposes of this Convention, be deemed to come from the country to which such vessel belongs; and any British vessel and her cargo trading to the ports of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, directly or in succession, shall, for the like purposes, be on the footing of a Hanseatic vessel and her cargo making the same voyage.

VII. It is further mutually agreed, that no higher or other duties shall be levied, in any or either of the states of the High Contracting Parties, upon any personal property of the subjects and citizens of each, respectively, on the removal of the same from the dominions or territory of such states (either upon inheritance of such property, or otherwise), than are or shall be payable, in each state, upon the like property, when removed by a subject or citizen of such state respectively.

VIII. The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to enter upon additional stipulations for the purpose of facilitating and extending, even beyond what is comprehended in the Convention of this date, the commercial relations of their respective subjects and dominions, citizens, and territories, upon the principle either of reciprocal or equivalent advantages, as the case may be; and, in the event of any Article or Articles being concluded between the said High Contracting Parties, for giving effect to such stipulations, it is hereby agreed that the Article or Articles which may hereafter be so concluded, shall be considered as forming part of the present Convention.

IX. The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, or the Governments of the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, or either of them, on the other part, shall have given notice of their intention to terminate the same; each of the said High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of the said term of ten years: and it is hereby agreed between them, that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either of the parties from the other, this Convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine, as far as regards the states giving and receiving such notice; it being always understood and agreed, that if one or more of the Hanseatic Republics aforesaid shall, at the expiration of ten years from the date hereof, give or receive notice of the proposed termination of this Convention, such Convention shall, nevertheless, remain in full force and operation, as far as regards the remaining Hanseatic republics or republic, which may not have given or received such notice.

* Art. 53. The Sovereign Princes and Free Towns of Germany, under which denomination for the present purpose, are comprehended their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Prussia, Denmark, and the Netherlands; that is to say, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia for all their possessions which anciently belonged to the German empire, the King of Denmark for the Duchy of Holstein, and the King of the Netherlands for the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, establish among themselves a perpetual confederation, which shall be called "The Germanic Confederation."

56. The affairs of the Confederation shall be confided to a Federative Diet, in which all the members shall vote by their plenipotentiaries either individually or collectively, in the following manner, without prejudice to their rank:

1. Austria. 2. Prussia. 3. Bavaria. 4. Saxony. 5. Hanover. 6. Württemberg. 7. Baden. 8. Electoral Hesse. 9. Grand Duchy of Hesse. 10. Denmark, for Holstein. 11. The Netherlands, for Luxemburg. 12. Grand Ducal and Ducal Houses of Saxony. 13. Brunswick and Nassau. 14. Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz. 15. Holstein Oldenburg, Anhalt, and Schwartzburg. 16. Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe and Waldeck. 17. The Free Towns of Lubeck, Frankfurt, Bremen and Hamburg. — Total seventeen votes.

X. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London the 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1825.

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING.

(L.S.) JAMES COLQUHOUN.

(L.S.) W. HUSKISSON.

LAW of the State of Hamburg, prohibiting the Slave Trade, June, 1837.—Penal Law against Slave Trade.

The Illustrious Senate, in consequence of the invitation addressed to it on the basis of Article IX. of the Convention against the Slave Trade, concluded November 30, 1831, between Great Britain and France, and of the Additional Convention thereto of March 22, 1833, having acceded to those conventions, it is requisite, according to the example of the two Powers above mentioned, and of others who have become parties to these Conventions, to promulgate also in this city a penal law relative to this subject.

It is therefore enacted as follows:

Art. I. Every slave, or every prisoner of war, treated as such, becomes free from the moment he enters the Hamburg territory. Violence or ill-usage with which he may be treated will be considered and punished as if used against a free person.

II. The captain, mate, or supercargo of a Hamburg vessel (whether he bears the name or is acting for them), who takes charge of the conveyance of one or more slaves, will be punished with imprisonment in the house of correction of between six or twelve months, and likewise pay a fine of from 50 to 100 rix-dollars.

III. Whosoever, in the capacity of owner, freighter, captain, mate, or supercargo, fits out a vessel with a view to carry on slave trade, sails in her, or carries on the traffic in slaves, or causes this to be done by others, or participates in it, or promotes that crime as money-lender or insurer, shall, according to circumstances, whether the vessel has been seized or taken previous to her departure from the port where she was fitted out, or after her departure,—whether previous to the traffic in slaves having taken place, or after having actually taken place,—be visited with imprisonment of from one year in the house of correction to ten years in the spinning-house, pay a fine of from 200 to 2000 rix-dollars, lose his rights as a citizen, and all other rights appertaining to it, and shall no longer be allowed to use the Hamburg flag.

IV. Foreigners rendering themselves guilty of the crimes stated in the foregoing articles, within the territory of Hamburg or on board of Hamburg vessels, or who, for the sake of carrying on the slave trade, make use of the Hamburg flag, or who fit out vessels under other flags within the territory of Hamburg, in order to carry on slave trade, or cause it to be done by others, shall be punished according to the present law.

Foreigners who in other countries have acted against the existing laws regarding slave trade, and who are found in the Hamburg territory, shall be delivered up to the government of the country where the crime has been committed; this, however, only with the concurrence of the government of the country to which they belong.

CONVENTION between his Britannic Majesty, the King of the French, and the Hanse Towns; containing the Accession of the Hanse Towns to the Conventions of 1831 and 1833, between Great Britain and France, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade. Signed at Hamburg, June 9, 1837.

Art. 1. The Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, accede to the Conventions concluded and signed on the 30th of November, 1831, and on the 22d of March, 1833, between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of the French, relating to the suppression of the slave trade, as well as to the annex of the latter Convention, containing instructions to cruisers,—excepting the reservations and modifications expressed in the II^d, III^d, and IVth articles hereinafter given, which articles shall be considered additional to the said Conventions, and to the annex above mentioned, and accepting the differences which necessarily result from the situation of the Hanseatic Cities, as parties acceding to the Conventions in question after their conclusion.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of the French, having accepted the said accession, all the articles of these two Conventions, and all the conditions of the said annex, shall, in consequence, be held to have been concluded and signed, in the same manner as the present Convention, directly between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of the French, and the Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg.

Their said Majesties and the Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities engage and promise, reciprocally, to fulfil faithfully, excepting the reservations and modifications hereby stipulated, all the clauses, conditions, and obligations which result therefrom; and in order to prevent any uncertainty, it has been agreed that the abovementioned Conventions, and the annex of the latter, containing instructions to cruisers, shall be inserted here, word for word, as follows:

[Here follow the Conventions of November 30, 1831, and March 22, 1833, and the annex, containing instructions to cruisers.]

II. It is agreed, with reference to the Vth article of the instructions annexed to the supplementary Convention of March 22, 1833, that all vessels bearing the flag of *Lubeck*, and which appear by their papers to belong to *Lubeck*, which may be detained, in execution of the Conventions herein-above transcribed, by the cruisers of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of his Majesty the King of the French, employed on the stations of America, of Africa, or of Madagascar, shall be conducted or sent to the port of Travemunde;—all vessels bearing the flag of *Bremen*, and which appear by their papers to belong to *Bremen*, which may in like manner be detained, shall be conducted or sent to the port of Bremerhaven;—and all vessels bearing the flag of *Hamburg*, and which appear by their papers to belong to *Hamburg*, which may in like manner be detained, shall be conducted or sent to the port of Cuxhaven. In case the navigation of the Baltic should be interrupted or impracticable, the three Senates agree to fix Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven as the port to which *Lubeck* vessels, detained as above mentioned, may be conducted or sent.

III. Whereas the landing at the abovementioned ports of slaves who are found on board vessels bearing the Hanseatic flag, and which appear by their papers to belong to the said Hanseatic Cities, or to any one of them, might be attended with great inconvenience,—it is agreed that the slaves on board of any such vessel, detained by a British or French cruiser, shall be previously landed at the place or port, the nearest (be it British or French) to which a slave vessel, under the flag of one of those two nations, found and detained under similar circumstances, would, according to the abovementioned Conventions, be conducted or sent. The British ports of Bathurst on the Gambia, Port Royal in Jamaica, the Cape of Good Hope, and Demerara, as well as the French ports of La Gorée, Martinique, Bourbon, and Cayenne, shall be considered as respectively fixed on for this

purpose, for the British and French cruisers in Africa, the West Indies, Madagascar, and the Brazils.

IV. If the Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities should not deem it expedient to fit out cruisers of their own for the repression of the trade, they, nevertheless, engage to furnish the special authority or warrants, required by the Vth article of the Convention of the 30th of November, 1831, to the commanders of British and French cruisers, as soon as the names and the number thereof are notified to them.

V. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Hamburg, in the space of three months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the abovenamed Plenipotentiaries, have signed the present Convention, in five originals, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Hamburg, the 9th of June, 1837.

(L S.) HENRY CANNING.

(L.S.) BARON LASALLE.

(L.S.) K, SIEVEKING.

ACT of the British Parliament, "to declare valid Marriages solemnized at Hamburg since the Abolition of the British Factory there."

[3 & 4 Will. IV., cap. 45.]

[August 14, 1833.]

WHEREAS the British Factory at Hamburg was dissolved, and the privileges thereof abolished, in the year 1808: And whereas divers marriages of subjects of this realm resident in Hamburg, have, since the abolition of the said Factory and privileges, been solemnized there by the chaplain appointed by the Lord Bishop of London, or some minister of the church of England officiating instead of such chaplain, in the British episcopal chapel, and in private houses in that city, before witnesses, according to the rights of the church of England: and whereas it is expedient that no doubts should hereafter arise as to the validity of such marriages: may it therefore be declared and enacted; and be it declared and enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all marriages of parties subjects, or parties one of them being a subject of this realm, which have been solemnized at Hamburg since the abolition of the British Factory there, by the chaplain appointed by the Lord Bishop of London, or by any ministers of the church of England officiating instead of such chaplain, in the episcopal chapel of the said city, or in any other place, before witnesses, according to the rights of the church of England, shall be good and valid in law to all intents and purposes as if the same had been solemnized in the British Factory at Hamburg before the abolition thereof.

LICENCE granted by the Senate to the English Episcopal Congregation, at Hamburg. January 17, 1834.

(Translation.)

I. THE persons belonging to the English Episcopal congregation at present residing or who may hereafter come to reside in our State, have the free exercise of their religion under our protection, according to Article I. of the Regulations of the 20th of October, 1814.

II. They have the liberty of performing divine service in a proper building within the city, and are authorized to build and arrange, at their own expense, a suitable edifice for that purpose, upon a spot to be approved of and assigned to them on the Zeughausmarkt.

The plan thereof, with the estimate, to be previously given in to the deputation for the

ecclesiastical affairs of the Christian non-Lutheran community, for the purpose of obtaining our approval.

III. It is entirely left to the members of the episcopal congregation, in regard to all cases of disputes which may by any chance happen among them concerning points of religion and doctrine, to apply to the proper ecclesiastical authorities for decision, according to the precepts or rules of their church; but in all other and similar cases, having a reference to this licence, the decision is to be left to the constitutional authorities of this city; and in case of the incompetency of the judicial and police authorities, then the existing deputation for the ecclesiastical affairs of the Christian non-Lutheran community is to decide; from whose decision they are at liberty to appeal to our extra-judicial decision only, and not to resort to any court of justice, or any other legal remedy.

IV. The chaplains and other clergymen of the English episcopal church, being appointed according to the laws and regulations of their own country, are to be presented by the directors or wardens of the community to the abovementioned deputation in order to obtain our sanction for the exercise of their official duties. The directors or wardens must also give notice to the deputation, of the election of candidates, schoolmasters, organists, and other servants of the church.

•V. The clergymen of the English episcopal church are to conduct themselves peaceably and quietly in their ministry in this place, to refrain from all controversies and offensive expressions, against the Evangelical Lutheran religion; to treat the ministry of this place with love and respect, and to claim no ministerial rights.

VI. All the beforementioned persons, clergymen, candidates, schoolmasters, and other servants of the church, are, like all other such persons of other confessions, by virtue of the *jurisdictio ecclesiastica cum jus diocesarium* belonging to us in our territory, subject to our jurisdiction alone. As regards, however, decisions on their creed and doctrines, Article III. remains in force. They must become bound to the city, and also pay those taxes to which the members of the ministry here and the servants of the city churches are liable. Those servants of the church, who carry on trade in the city, are obliged to become citizens, and, like all other citizens, liable to pay contributions.

VII. The usual and extraordinary festivals appointed for our state, are also to be celebrated in the church of the English episcopal congregation, as far as this celebration is not contrary to their religious principles. All orders and notifications to be published in the city churches, not relating to conscience and religion, if required by us, must also be proclaimed in the English episcopal church. The prayers for us (the senate), for the burgesses, and for the whole state, are to be arranged according to the prayers appointed in the city churches.

VIII. The extraordinary collections to be ordered by us in the city churches for particular objects, are also to be appointed in the church of the English episcopal congregation, and the money collected to be paid to the beforementioned deputation; but the appointment of ordinary collections for charitable purposes during their divine service, as also the proper distribution and application of the same, are left solely to their directors and wardens.

IX. All publications of the bans of marriage, without exception, must be made in the city churches, and in the church of the parish where the bride, on account of her residence, is settled. Should the bride be living abroad, then the bans must be published in the church of the parish where the bridegroom resides. But the members of the English episcopal community are at liberty, besides that, to have the bans published in their church. If one of the parties should belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church, then the marriage ceremony must be performed by a Lutheran clergyman of the church where the bans were published. If both parties are respectively attached to another religion, they are at liberty to have the ceremony performed by their clergyman; but in every case of a marriage intended to be celebrated here, the licence must be applied for at the Wedde, and the regular fees for the same, as are generally paid by the Lutheran inhabitants.

X. In regard to christenings, the parents are at liberty to have their children christened by a Lutheran clergyman of the parish where they may reside, or by their own clergyman. In the first case, the children are to be registered in the register of christenings of the parish where the parents reside; the parents are at liberty, however, even when the

children have been christened by the clergyman of the English episcopal congregation, to have them registered in the church books of the parish.

XI. The clergyman of the English episcopal congregation have to keep a faithful register in their church books of their christenings and marriages, according to their official duties, and in this respect they must observe the existing regulations, and such as may in future be made. In particular, they are referred to those made by a decree of the senate and citizens of the 16th of November, 1815, and published on the 30th of the same month, concerning the registering of births, marriages, and deaths.

XII. In all cases where the members of the English episcopal congregation are obliged to, or voluntarily, call in the Lutheran clergymen to perform their office, according to Articles VII and VIII, the usual fees are to be paid to them, as also the lawful fees of the church officials entitled to demand the same. However, persons in good circumstances are at liberty to give more.

XIII. The members of the English episcopal congregation are at liberty to choose their churchwardens from among themselves, and are also authorized to choose and appoint their directors, under the name of a committee for the affairs of the congregation. Notice of the election must each time be given to the deputation for the ecclesiastical affairs of the Christian non-Lutheran community.

The churchwardens, or other persons of the congregation regularly authorized, have, without prejudice to our chief authority, the superintendence over the church, the distribution of the alms collected and ordinary collections, the management of the common property and capital, and they shall certainly be protected by us in their office; but they must not pretend to or claim any further privileges, particularly those connected with the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, which we have reserved to ourselves alone.

We reserve to ourselves besides, an eventual constitutional alteration of this licence at our discretion, according to time and circumstances.

In witness whereof, we have caused one of our secretaries to subscribe this licence, and to affix to it our official seal.

Done at Hamburg, the 17th of January, 1834.

Ex speciale Commissione Amplissimæ Senatus Hamburgensis.

EDWARD BANKS, D^r,

(L.S.) *Reipublicæ Hamburgensis Secretarius, subscripsi.*

NOTIFICATION of the Senate, declaring the Validity of the Official Acts performed in the English Episcopal Church, since the Abolition of the "British Court" at Hamburg. 20th of January, 1834.

(Translation.)

The privileges of an established congregation having now been constitutionally conferred on the professors of the Anglo-Episcopal Church, it has also been deemed expedient to remove every doubt on the subject of the official acts hitherto performed in the city by the clergymen of that church: it has therefore been constitutionally resolved—That all the official acts performed here since the abolition of the court, by the clergyman of the Anglo-Episcopal Church, who has been tolerated in his functions, shall be confirmed by the state, and shall have the same force. Hamburg, 20th of January, 1834.

CONVENTION of Commerce and Navigation between her Majesty and the Hanse Towns, signed at London, August 3, 1841.

ART. I.—The Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, hereby agree, that British vessels coming from countries not being part of the dominions of

her Britannic Majesty, shall henceforward, together with their cargoes, be admitted into the ports of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, and such vessels shall, on their admission, pay dues not higher nor other than those which shall be paid, in similar circumstances, by vessels belonging to Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg; and the duties to be paid upon the cargoes of such British vessels shall not be higher nor other, than if such cargoes had been imported in vessels belonging to Lubec, Bremen, or Hamburg. And in consideration thereof, her Britannic Majesty agrees that, from and after the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this present convention, the vessels of the said Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, when coming from Hanseatic ports shall, together with their cargoes, be admitted into the ports of all her Britannic Majesty's possessions; and such vessels shall, on their admission, pay dues not higher nor other than those which shall be paid in similar circumstances by British vessels: and the duties to be paid upon the cargoes of such Hanseatic vessels, shall not be higher nor other, than if such cargoes had been imported in British vessels.

II. In consideration of the privileges extended to British trade and navigation, by the first article of the present Convention, her Britannic Majesty further agrees, that all goods, wares, and merchandize, being the produce of the states of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, or of the other states of the Germanic confederation, or of the states comprised in the Germanic Union of Customs, and which may be imported in any foreign vessels, from the ports of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, or from any port situated on the Elbe or Weser, into the ports of the British possessions abroad, including Gibraltar and Malta, shall also be permitted to be imported from the said ports of the free cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, into the ports of the said British possessions abroad (including Gibraltar and Malta), in vessels belonging to Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, built, owned, and navigated, as stipulated in the fifth article of the convention of commerce and navigation, concluded on the 29th of September 1825, between Great Britain on the one part, and the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, on the other part; and such goods, wares, and merchandize, being the produce of the Free Hanseatic Republics, or of the other states of the Germanic confederation, or of the states of the Germanic Union of Customs, and so imported in Hanseatic vessels, into the ports of the said British possessions abroad (including Gibraltar and Malta), and all goods wares, and merchandize, exported in Hanseatic vessels, built, owned, and navigated as aforesaid, from the ports of the British possessions abroad (including Gibraltar and Malta), to any foreign country whatever, shall pay no other or higher duties, than if the same were imported or exported in British vessels.

III. The present Convention, which shall be considered as supplementary to the convention concluded between Great Britain and the Free Hanseatic Republics on the 29th of September, 1825, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, as soon as possible within the space of six weeks.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(L. S.) PALMERSTON.

(L. S.) BANKS.

LUBEC.

LUBEC, in the present state of navigation, is very disadvantageously situated, were it not for the transit trade; if a railroad from Hamburg were finished it might then become a great entrepôt for the trade of the north.

It stands on the Trave which flows down from Holstein, fourteen miles

above the junction of that stream with the Baltic at Travemunde, which latter is properly the port of Lubec.

The anchorage at Travemunde is secure for ships of any burden; vessels drawing more than $9\frac{1}{2}$ or 10 feet water, must load and discharge there into large lighters. Vessels drawing about nine feet proceed up to Lubec, where they enter a spacious dock or basin, lined with quays, and with many conveniences for lading or unlading goods. A canal connects Lubec with the Elbe, at Lauenberg, about thirty-five miles above Hamburg. It forms, however, a tedious mode of conveyance, and a good railroad direct from Hamburg, without restrictions on the part of Holstein, would render Lubec a place of great importance as an entrepôt and place of transit for the north of Europe, by avoiding the circuit voyage by the Sound.

The population of Lubec is stated at from 40,000 to 50,000. It is a remarkably industrious city, with an exchange, assurance companies, numerous institutions, and several manufactories: such as tobacco, tanneries, hatmaking, cloth, canvass, sugar refineries, &c. The territory belonging to the town including Travemunde, from which the steam-packets for St. Petersburg and other places start, is about fifteen square leagues in area. It is governed by the senate, burgomasters and citizens.

The senate is accused of observing mysterious secrecy as to their proceedings, and in regard to the commerce of the republic; and we are compelled to state that our statistical materials relative to Lubec are truly meagre.

Countries from whence arrived and to which sailed.		1836.				1837.				1838.				1839.			
		Arrived.		Sailed.		Arrived.		Sailed.		Arrived.		Sailed.		Arrived.		Sailed.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Foreign Countries.	Russia	167	24,185	161	23,306	146	19,233	153	20,717	124	17,544	120	17,247	130	19,630	136	19,576
	Sweden and Norway ..	172	24,080	180	24,271	142	17,952	154	13,585	188	10,763	181	11,502	269	13,232	233	10,347
	Denmark	361	10,031	300	18,801	273	9,161	273	8,652	248	7,234	186	5,683	247	6,400	106	5,084
	Prussia	52	7,481	46	6,000	37	2,985	38	4,898	34	3,258	35	3,360	36	2,832	33	2,485
	England	37	5,921	33	5,594	39	4,426	39	5,041	51	6,760	27	4,239	75	9,869	33	4,356
	Lw Countries	19	2,122	18	2,060	13	859	9	771	15	484	5	220	17	507	7	224
	Belgium	23	1,920	22	1,563	28	3,030	22	3,046	23	1,125	32	1,758	34	1,137	28	944
	Mecklenburg	10	..	15	..	18	446	18	436	17	678	18	717	5	416	5	334
	Hanover	4	711	0	908	3	154	3	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oldenburg ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1,043	5	593	9	720	..	..
	France .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other countries .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1,440	165	5,940	8	484	144	8,795
Hanseatic Towns.	Hamburg	1	..	5	1,900	1	..	22	722	2	290	4	627	..	..	4	870
	Bremen .....	..	..	..	..	1	156	1	156	8	482	11	811	9	720	8	502
Total		832	85,651	440	83,413	701	88,430	714	88,078	769	81,481	791	82,687	838	86,442	828	84,249

Russia is the country with which the most extensive export and import trade is carried on from Lubec.

RETURN of the Total Amount of Taxes levied in the Town and Territory of the Free Hanseatic Town of Lubec for the Year 1839, as far as the same can be ascertained.

STATE TAXES.		Currency in Marks.	At the average rate of Exchange of 16 Marks 8 schillings per <i>l.</i> sterling.		
		Marks.	£	s.	d.
Direct—On Land *	}				
Houses					
Forests and Poll-tax		90,900	5,509	3	0
Territory		19,000	1,151	10	0
Indirect—On Customs		150,000	9,080	18	0
Excise		187,000	11,333	6	0
Stamps		25,000	1,515	3	0
Lotteries		6,000	363	13	0
Sales of Goods and Lands †		9,000	545	9	0
Licences		2,300	139	8	8
Inherited property	}	cannot be ascertained			
Miscellaneous		105,500	6,394	16	0
Municipal or Town taxes					
Miscellaneous ‡		51,500	3,121	4	0
Total amount		646,200	39,154	10	0

Provincial Taxes—None. Included in the State Taxes. All articles consumed in the provinces are free from taxation.

The authority for the above statement is the last published Budget of the State for the year 1839.

(Signed)

W. L. BETINCK,

British Vice-Consul.

An Income-tax is levied at Lubec according to the following scale:

Marks.		Marks.	Marks.
Under	500 Income		4
From	500 . . . to	1,000 Income	8
	1,000 . . .	1,500 . . .	16
	1,500 . . .	2,000 . . .	30
	2,000 . . .	2,500 . . .	50
	2,500 . . .	3,000 . . .	80
	3,000 . . .	4,000 . . .	120

* These do not exist separately, but are included in one general property-tax, or rather "Tax on Expenditure," which in 1839 produced the sums specified. This tax is levied upon the estimated expenditure of every family, or individuals, in 12 different classes, the highest being an estimated annual expenditure of above 12,000 marks, or about 727*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; the individual quota of which is 800 marks, or about 48*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; and the lowest on an expenditure of less than 500 marks, or about 30*l.* 6*s.* annually; the quota of which is 4 marks, or about 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling.

† Levied as a stamp duty on all transfers of real property, and on sales by auction, but not on goods sold by private sale.

‡ The Town and the State being considered as one body, the above miscellaneous taxes are all that are levied for the use of the Town alone.

	Marks.		Marks.		Marks.
From	4,000	Income, to	6,000	Income.	200
	6,000		8,000		320
	8,000		10,000		450
	10,000		12,000		600
Beyond	12,000				800
And so on in proportion.					

The gross income of charitable and other institutions is charged either a half or one per cent, according to circumstances.

Commissioners regulate the collection of the tax, and consider applications for reductions in the amounts charged. Appeals may be made to the Senate.

A partial revision of the lists is made every year—a general revision every three years. Members of the Senate and others are exempt, including all foreigners, who may not have acquired the rights of citizens, whether they carry on a business or not.

Other exemptions and reductions may be allowed at the discretion of the Commissioners.

Octroi or Consumption Duties are also levied at Lubec on wines, beer, spirits, cattle, fish, butter, cheese, fruits, vegetables, and other articles of food; on fuel, fodder, and on building materials. The tariff fixing these duties, with very little alteration made subsequently, is dated 21st of February, 1818.

Commercial Conventions.—Declarations of reciprocity, for placing the Lubec flag on a footing of equality with their respective national flags, in respect to the duties to be paid by ships, &c. have been exchanged with

- 1.—The Netherlands (1817, Jan. 15).
- 2.—Norway . (1824, May 26).
- 3.—Belgium . (1835, Feb. 28).
- 4.—Greece . (1836, Jan. 16).
- 5.—Austria . (1839, April 13).
- 6.—Denmark . (1840, Oct. 14).

Further :

- 7.— 1833, Agreement with Russia for the equalization of the duties paid by ships.

The cities of Lubec and Hamburg concluded a convention with Denmark on the 8th of July, 1840, by which the transit duty on the roads from Hamburg to Lubec through Holstein, and the exemptions allowed (*vide* Appendix No. 1) and the facilities granted to the intercourse between Holstein and Lauenburg (*vide* Appendix No. 2) are fixed till the year 1868.

Lubec alone concluded a convention with Denmark on the 8th of July, 1840, by which the regulations for the navigation of the Upper Trave were fixed and materially modified."

LUBEC DUTIES.

System of Duties.—Lubec has always maintained, at its own expense, the various arrangements for the benefit of the navigation from the sea to the city; such as the Light-house, Beacons, and Buoys, Posts, Embankments, Dredging Engines, &c. The Bar before Travemünde has been lately deepened to 13 feet, by means of steam-dredgers, and it is intended to deepen both the entrance and the whole course of the river (3 German miles or about 14 English miles in length) to the depth of 16 feet. The produce of the tonnage and other duties on ships is applied to this purpose, but does not cover the expense.

Duties on Goods.—The duties on goods were formerly high and complicated, but

since 1834 they have been regulated and very much reduced, in accordance with the spirit of the times. They now consist in a simple import-duty of about one-half per cent for coarser goods, which for the greater facility, is mostly levied by weight, and of one-quarter per cent on fine goods (*vide* Appendix No. 3). There is no export duty whatever.

Duties on Ships.—These are levied at 12½ schillings Lubec currency per commercial last (of 6000 lbs., about 3 tons) on Lubec vessels, and on those of all states, with which commercial treaties exist, or declarations of reciprocity have been exchanged, without any distinction as to the ports they may come from.

The other unprivileged flags pay 1 mark 9½ schillings, Lubec currency, per commercial last.

An exemption from this tonnage duty is granted to all steamboats.

The pilotage duty at Travemünde is levied equally on all flags, agreeably to regulations dated 21st of May, 1814, at the following rates, according to the size of the vessels :

In Summer, on entering	1 mark	8 sch.	to 13 marks	8 sch.	—The latter rate for ships of 150 lasts and upwards.
„ departing	1	2	9		
In Winter, on entering	2	4	18		
„ departing	1	8	12		

A duty of 4 sch. currency per commercial last is levied as some contribution towards the expense of the operations for deepening the river, according to a decree dated the 29th of February, 1840, and will be raised to 12 sch. currency, as soon as the bar and the water-course have attained the average depth of 14 feet.

Mode of levying the Duties.—The duties are levied according to a declaration on oath.

Quarantine.—This is enforced in a secluded part of Travemünde roads, with every possible precaution, with all ships from infected or suspected ports, that are not provided with ample proofs that they have duly observed the prescribed quarantine at one of the nearest Danish or Swedish quarantine establishments.

Postage Convention with Great Britain.—In pursuance of a convention, concluded with the British General Post-office at London, by the Post Authorities of Hamburg, the postage for the correspondence between the Hamburg territory and all parts of Great Britain was reduced to 2 schillings, Hamburg currency, and 6 pence sterling, respectively, for the single letter (weighing half an ounce English). The progression for heavier letters is from half an ounce to one ounce, double those rates, and the rate to be doubled for every additional ounce.

The Hamburg authorities have engaged to make a similar reduction of the rates of postage with those states with which the British government may hereafter enter into an agreement for reducing the rates of postage.

In pursuance of a postage convention, concluded at the same time (13th of March, 1841) for Lubec, the rate of postage between Hamburg and Lubec was fixed at 1 sch. currency per half-ounce English weight.

Discount and Loan Fund.—A private establishment, but confirmed by the state, that has existed since 1821. It not only discounts bills and advances loans on goods and effects deposited with them, both at a moderate rate of interest, but also materially facilitates the circulating medium as a bank of issue, having notes from 100 marks to 1000 marks currency in circulation, which pass as ready money, and are always paid by the establishment in ready money on presentation.

Standard for Coin.—The standard for Lubec money is the so-called heavy standard of 34 marks currency, precisely similar to that of Hamburg.

The Cologne fine mark in gold is coined into 68¾ specie ducats of the fineness of 23 carats 6 grains, and, in silver, into 11½ current rix-dollars, or 17 two-mark pieces, or 34 one-mark pieces. The smaller coins with a proportionate seigniorage.

All accounts are kept in current marks: 1 mark has 16 schillings, 1 schilling has 12 pence.

The current money varies in its value as compared with Hamburg banco, the same as it does in Hamburg. 123 to 125 marks currency, more or less, is the average value of 100 marks Hamburg banco."

MEASURES.

“ Long Measure.—Is calculated by the foot. 1 foot is equal to 11.29 English inches.

An ell = two feet.

The foot is divided into 12 inches, and the inch into 12 lines.

127 Lubeck feet are equal to $127\frac{1}{2}$ Hamburg feet.

The Lubeck cubic foot contains $12.99\frac{1}{2}$ French cubic inches.

The Lubeck square foot contains $113\frac{1}{2}$ French square inches.

Square Measure, for superficies, land, &c. 1 rod = 16 feet 1 bushel of seed (the space sown with a bushel) 60 square rods.

Dry Measure.—Corn is measured by lasts of 96 bushels; (1 drommt, 12 bushels; 1 ton, barrel or sack, 4 bushels).

The bushel of rye (by which wheat, barley, peas, beans, and tares are likewise measured) contains, 0.3469 hectolitre, and the *last* is equal to $11\frac{3}{4}$ English quarters imperial measure.

The bushel of oats contains 0.3951 hectolitre.

Pit coal is measured by tons (sacks) of 1.3822 hectolitre, and *salt* by tons of 1.4186 hectolitre.

Liquid Measure.—Wine by hogsheads; every hogshead 30 quarters, every quarter 8 quarts (1 aum, 20 quarters; 1 anker, 5 quarters; 1 stübchen, or gallon, 4 quarts). The hogshead contains 218.2509 French litres; 1 quart contains 4573 French cubic inches; 30 quarters are equal to 59 gallons imperial measure.

Weight.—Is calculated by ship-pounds of 280 lbs. each (1 ship-pound $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of 112 lbs. English, or 20 lis-pounds of 14 lbs. each. Wool and flax are reckoned by the stone of 22 lbs., 1 pound contains 484,708 French grammes, or if compared with the English pound troy weight, 7480.3734 grains. One pound has 32 loths (half-ounces), 1 loth 4 quentchen (drams).

General Remarks.—The geographical position of Lubeck seems to adapt it more particularly for the carrying trade to and from Russia, Finland, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark. Situated between the corn-producing countries of Mecklenburg and Holstein, it makes considerable shipments of grain to England. Northern produce is forwarded by the Stecknitz canal, free of duty, to the Elbe, and from thence to its further destination; it supplies the adjacent countries with salt and pit-coal.

Regular communications are maintained by steamboats with St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and the various southern ports of Sweden.

Six insurance companies facilitate the security of business.

Ship-building is in a flourishing state, both on Lubeck account, and on account of the other two Hanseatic cities; the forests belonging to the city supply excellent timber for ship-building.

A wool-fair is held in the month of June, which is much frequented by foreign purchasers.

At the mouth of the Trave lies the small town of Travemünde (Travemouth), with about 2000 inhabitants, which has belonged to Lubeck for centuries, and at which are the offices for pilotage and other marine establishments.

The communication between Hamburg and Lubeck is by means of a good turnpike-road, that has been completed this year, and is 9 German miles (about 42 English miles) in length, on which diligences and other appropriate arrangements for the conveyance of goods have been established. A second turnpike-road in the same direction, but a German mile shorter, is now making.

Another turnpike-road, that has likewise been completed this year, forms a communication in the straightest direction between Lubeck and Berlin, *viâ* Schwerin.

Almost all the high-roads on the Lubeck territory have been made good turnpike-roads.”
—Lubeck, December, 1841. Transmitted by Syndicus Banks.

CHAPTER III.

HAMBURG, ITS TERRITORY, RESOURCES, AND STATISTICS.

THE resources of the Hanse Towns are comparatively of little value as far as the productions of their territories are in question.

HAMBURG has a small territory surrounding it, but the great advantage under which its industry and commerce have thriven, is its situation on the banks of the Elbe.

This magnificent river, which is of the greatest importance to Germany, and which may be made so to Europe, as the branches of those rivers which fall into it, may easily be made to communicate with others. It rises in Bohemia, not far from the Carpathian mountains, and flowing through that kingdom, receives the Moldau and its streams, and the Eger. At Leitmeritz, the Elbe is regularly navigable in its course; the Eger, which joins it some distance below, has its source in Franconia. Leaving Bohemia, the Elbe flows by Dresden and Magdeburg, receiving the Mulde, Elster, and some rivers of lesser importance. The Havel, which communicates with the Oder, by Potsdam and Berlin, falls also into the Elbe, which, above Hamburg, divides into several branches, wending round islands until its streams unite into one below that city. The depth of water admits the largest merchant-ships from all countries, and about one hundred British miles below Hamburg, it merges in the broad ocean.

The inland navigation and consequent trade from Hamburg, by means of the Elbe, is greater than by the Rhine, or any other river in Europe. Canalization and railways will, no doubt, cause the increase of trade by both rivers.

The tolls on the Elbe, above Hamburg, were long complained of as greatly injurious to the navigation of that river, and exceedingly high in the rates charged. It is true that Prussia has in her power, both in regard to the Rhine and the Elbe, to levy charges upon and oppose delays to the navigation of those rivers, if the treaty of Vienna were not declaratory upon the subject. In respect to the Rhine, the Dutch had long opposed obstacles to the trade quite at variance with the treaty of Vienna, and also with the convention of Mayence. Prussia and Holland have adjusted these restrictions and burdens, with the exception of a recent assumption on the part of the latter respecting steam navigation which will be noticed hereafter under the head of Rotterdam.

In respect to the Elbe, the state duties levied by Hanover have been those complained of chiefly by foreign governments. The tolls and delays above Hamburg, are grievously injurious to the trade and navigation, especially in that

part of the river which passes through Hanover. Dr. Sötbeer in his valuable work on the trade of Hamburg remarks,

“A commission for regulating the navigation of the Upper Elbe was opened in 1828, it having been previously regulated by the Elbe navigation act, of 1821, which was revised in 1824. It appears that this toll, compared with the stade duties, is not so oppressive; but on account of the hindrance it offered to trade, a new classification of this toll has long become necessary. The *maximum* rate of this toll is $27\frac{1}{2}$ g. gros. per centner. The Magdeburg General Steam Navigation Company, as well as that of Hamburg, have joined in representing to the Prussian Government their great desire to get rid of all impediments to the free navigation of the Upper Elbe; and indeed the Elbe bordering states generally, are perfectly agreed in this point. It appears, however, that the Hanoverian Government stand in the way of these desired changes, and it is at the two custom-houses at Blekede and Schnackenburg, on the Hanoverian side of the river, that steamboats meet with so much detention and loss of time in regard to the examination of their manifests, &c. &c.”

“In the Elbe Toll tariff ‘iron rails’ are not specially named, and consequently, previous to 1838, these articles would have paid the high rate of $27\frac{1}{4}$ g. groschen. Iron nails, of ordinary sorts, as well of anvils, anchors, and even iron plates, pay but $\frac{1}{4}$ of the full toll, or $6\frac{1}{8}$ g. groschen.”

“The consequence of the heavy rate upon iron rails, instead of their having been sent direct from England up the Elbe for the railroads of Bohemia, they were sent circuitously round by Trieste.”

The territory of Hamburg comprehends the district in the rear of the city to the north and east,—part of the islands in the river Elbe opposite and above the port,—the district between Bergedörf and the Elbe, including the town of Bergedörf,—of a joint property with Lubec in the district of Vierländen,—some detached lands in Holstein,—the islet of Neuwerk, on which there are two light-houses and a beacon, without the entrance of the Elbe,—Cuxhaven, and the district around it, including the little town of Ritzbüttel. The area of the whole is about 149 geographical square miles, of 60 to the degree. The lands south and east of the city, and especially the marsh islands of the Elbe are well cultivated, under vegetables, fruits, flowers, &c.

The population of the city of Hamburg, and its immediate territory, is stated to be above 150,000 inhabitants.

The population of the city and territories of Hamburg, including Cuxhaven and other towns, is now estimated, in round numbers, at 160,000 inhabitants; viz., 140,500 Lutherans; 5500 Calvinists; 3200 Catholics; 1400 of various sects, and 9500 Jews.

The navigation of the Elbe, from the sea upwards, is naturally intricate and dangerous; but numerous lighthouses, beacons, and buoys, and good pilots, all of which do the highest honour to the city of Hamburg, render the navigation comparatively safe: especially when we consider the great annual outlay of the town for that purpose, and the moderate charges imposed on shipping. In equity the duties levied at Stade should in amount be, hereafter, only equal to the expenses of lighthouses, buoys, and pilotage, for maintaining the safe navigation of the Elbe, and should only be imposed for that purpose on the tonnage of vessels, instead of, as at present, on merchandize, and paid into the Hanoverian exchequer.

The government of the republic of Hamburg is administered by the Senate, and the representation of the citizens in three colleges. The Senate consists of 4 burgermasters, 24 senators, 4 syndics, and 4 secretaries. Three of the burgermasters are doctors of laws, and must be lawyers, and 11 of the senators are also required to be lawyers. The syndics are men learned in law, and especially in commercial jurisprudence, and are those who generally negotiate commercial treaties. The Senate is the executive, and appoints consular and other agents to foreign countries, receives foreign ministers, and issues decrees; grants patents, mitigates punishments, sanctions public contracts, &c.

The three electoral colleges are elected by the *Bürgerschaft* of the five parishes of Hamburg. The first college (*oberälten*) consists of fifteen members, three being elected by each parish. The members of the *oberälten* or upper elders, attend and debate in the senate, and may impeach any senator suspected of a breach of the constitutional law. The second, or the college of sixty, includes the *aldermen* and *nine deacons*. The secondary and local affairs of the city and republic are placed under the administration of this college. The college, or general assembly of *one hundred and eighty*, includes the two first, and 120 subdeacons (24 from each parish). The administrative duties of this assembly are unimportant as to their executive duties. The audit college or *kamerei*, consists of two members from each parish, elected to examine the public accounts, and to lay them before the senate. The senate has the initiative in making laws, but it is controlled in all its acts by the colleges, and in raising loans; making new laws, or imposing new taxes, or increasing salaries, an appeal must be made to the whole *Bürgerschaft*, or general assemblage of citizens.

The latter are divided into two classes; viz., *grosse-bürger* and *kleine-bürger* (great and small citizens). Israelites cannot become citizens, unless they renounce the Jewish worship, which they have frequently done in order to exercise the privileges of citizenship. Any foreigner may become a citizen by purchase. The privilege does not descend from father to son. It is obtained by paying a fine of 150 marks for a *great citizenship*, and 40 for a *little citizenship*. No business can be transacted by foreigners until obtaining the privilege of citizenship, and becoming members of some one of the guilds. Hamburg has its own garrison, and, as a member of the Germanic Confederation furnishes a contingent of 1300 men. Generally speaking, the administration of the government, and of justice in the courts, are equally and justly exercised; from the latter, appeals may be made to the supreme council of the three Hanseatic republics which is held at Lubeck. The charitable and other institutions of Hamburg are worthy of so great a city, and its public buildings, too many of which have recently been destroyed by the fire, were generally adapted for the purposes for which they had been constructed.

Its manufacturing industry, especially its sugar-refineries and iron-works, and

various works in metals and other materials, ropeworks, distilleries, and breweries, have long given employment to a great part of the population.

REVENUE OF HAMBURG.

RETURN of the Amount of Taxes levied during the Year 1840.

STATE TAXES.		Hamburg Currency.	Sterling.
		marks.	£
Direct, viz.	On Lands	770,000	45,000
	Houses	35,000	2,000
Indirect	Customs*	844,000	50,000
	Excise†	1,100,000	60,000
	Stamps	736,000	44,000
	Lotteries	66,000	4,000
	Sales of Goods . .	63,000	3,700
	Sales of Land . .	236,000	14,000
	Inherited Property	130,000	7,500
Miscellaneous‡		1,220,000	77,200
		5,200,000	£ 307,400

No regular income-tax exists in Hamburg, but in case of a deficiency it may legally be levied. The leading principles are :

For instance, a merchant estimated to be worth 50,000 marks banco, exactly, is considered to earn 3000 marks currency per annum, on which amount he pays $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, or 52 marks 8sch. currency, making 42 marks banco.

Widows, spinsters, and minors, not being worth above 100,000 marks banco, pay half the duty.

2.—Persons having less property than 50,000 marks, or no capital at all, pay from what they earn otherwise,

From 8000 marks currency and upwards	1 per cent.
Under 8000 to 6000	$\frac{3}{4}$ „
6000 4000	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
4000 1000	$\frac{1}{4}$ „

1000 marks pays nothing, a man with a numerous family with an income under 4000 pays $\frac{3}{16}$ per cent.

3.—Persons having a capital of 50,000 marks banco, or more, and an income besides, are taxed for both.

The salaries of military men, clergymen, and public schoolmasters and professors, are not taxed. Combined with this tax is the “Luxury Tax.”

For a country-house	5 per mille.
<i>Luxury</i> , pleasure-horse	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „
Male servants	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „
Female servants	$\frac{1}{2}$ „

No one is, for the luxury tax, considered to have more than 30,000 m. income.

various works in metals and other materials, ropeworks, distilleries, and breweries, have long given employment to a great part of the population.

REVENUE OF HAMBURG.

RETURN of the Amount of Taxes levied during the Year 1840.

STATE TAXES.		Hamburg Currency.	Sterling.
		marks.	£
Direct, viz.	On Lands	770,000	45,000
	Houses	35,000	2,000
Indirect	Customs*	844,000	50,000
	Excise†	1,100,000	60,000
	Stamps	736,000	44,000
	Lotteries	66,000	4,000
	Sales of Goods	63,000	3,700
	Sales of Land	236,000	14,000
	Inherited Property	130,000	7,500
Miscellaneous ‡		1,220,000	77,200
		5,200,000	£ 307,400

No regular income-tax exists in Hamburg, but in case of a deficiency it may legally be levied. The leading principles are :

Whoever possesses 50,000 marks banco is, being engaged in trade or manufacture, or any such business, considered to earn 6 per cent currency from banco, which makes $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent banco from banco money.

If not engaged in any such business he is considered to earn 4 per cent currency from banco, which makes $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent money from banco money, and pays from what he earns, according to this calculation, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

* The average of several years may be taken at marks currency 800,000, or about 47,000% sterling.

† In consequence of a reduction having been made upon several articles hitherto subject to excise duty, a decrease of about 9000% may be expected for the present year.

There are no licence duties in the city. In the suburbs and territory they are very small.

‡ The miscellaneous taxes are composed as under: viz.—

Property and trade tax	marks currency 35,000	... £8,000
Rent-tax	55,000	... 3,200
Sundries, including <i>Thor Spiere</i> , an entrance-tax, after the closing of the city-gates, amounting to about 12,000%	350,000	... 20,000
Public revenue state tax	360,000	... 21,000
Crown lands	270,000	... 16,000
Sundries, of very small amount	150,000	... 9,000

Marks currency 1,220,000 £77,000

N.B.—The state of Hamburg being governed by a Senate, who are also the municipal authorities, *distinct* state and municipal taxes do not exist, each being paid to the same body. The municipal taxes on houses and lands are included under the head of state taxes.

The authority for the above information, as to the revenue, is the government of Hamburg.

(Signed)

G. L. HODGES, *Consul-general.*

For instance, a merchant estimated to be worth 50,000 marks banco, exactly, is considered to earn 3000 marks currency per annum, on which amount he pays $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, or 52 marks 8sch. currency, making 42 marks banco.

Widows, spinsters, and minors, not being worth above 100,000 marks banco, pay half the duty.

2.—Persons having less property than 50,000 marks, or no capital at all, pay from what they earn otherwise,

From 8000 marks currency and upwards . . .	1 per cent.
Under 8000 to 6000	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
6000 4000	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
4000 1000	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
1000 marks pays nothing, a man with a numerous family with an income under 4000 pays $\frac{3}{16}$ per cent.	

3.—Persons having a capital of 50,000 marks banco, or more, and an income besides, are taxed for both.

The salaries of military men, clergymen, and public schoolmasters and professors, are not taxed. Combined with this tax is the "Luxury Tax."

For a country-house	5 per mille.
<i>Luxury</i> , pleasure-horse	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Male servants	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Female servants	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

No one is, for the luxury tax, considered to have more than 30,000 m. income.

There is a commission consisting of 2 members of the senate, 2 members of the first civic college, and 2 members of the treasury (citizens), who superintend the taxation. Any one who thinks he is taxed too high, has a right, on his oath, sworn as a citizen, to declare how much he should pay.

SECT. I.—COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

"Hamburg has concluded a separate treaty of commerce with the king of Sweden and Norway, signed May 1, 1841.

A convention with the states of the Customs Union, of December 1839, under which Hamburg, as respected the importation of sugar and wine, enjoyed the same favours as the Netherlands, by the treaty concluded with the states of the Customs Union, January 21, 1839. This privilege has ceased equally with the Dutch treaty at the expiration of the year 1841, by a declaration of cessation on the part of the Customs Union.

For the equalization of the Hamburg flag with the respective national flags respecting navigation dues, declarations of reciprocity have been exchanged with Greece (1836) and Austria (1839).

In its quality of an Elbe River state, Hamburg has partaken of the transactions of the Elbe navigation commissions, who met at Dresden in 1819, 1821, and of the commission of revision at Hamburg in 1824, and has therefore joined in the signature of the Elbe Navigation act of June 23, 1821, and the supplementary stipulations to the Elbe navigation act of Sept. 18, 1825. Hamburg itself, however, levies no Elbe toll, which for the other Elbe River states from Hamburg to Melnik in Bohemia amounts together to 27 gutegroschen 6 pfennige (3s. 6d). per Hamburg cwt., of nearly 120 lbs. English."

SECT. II.—ANCIENT CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

“For several centuries past, Hamburg has maintained at its own expense the different establishments for the safety of the navigation from the sea up to Hamburg, such as light-houses, lightships, buoys, tons, &c., for which purpose it has expended the amount of the customs duties. From 1814 to 1823, the customs duties on all goods coming from and going out seaward were $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent currency of the value in bank money (or $1\frac{1}{2}$ from 125), and on those entering and going landward $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent currency from bank money (or $\frac{1}{2}$ from 125). In 1823 the duties of exportation on all goods were reduced to $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent currency from bank money, and in 1830 the duties of entry at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent currency from bank money, and from that time the Hamburg customs affairs have continued essentially unchanged, with the exception of several exemptions, which took place afterwards for certain commercial articles.”

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS OF HAMBURG.

THE following law, for the regulation of the customs of Hamburg, was adopted by the senate and the citizens, on December 12, 1839, and published on the 23d. of the same month.

The customs and navigation duties shall hereafter be levied and paid, upon the basis, and under the authority of the present enactment.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

ART. I. Vessels, together with the merchandize on board, become subject to the customs laws, &c., of the port of Hamburg, immediately after having passed Altona, and having entered within the customs barrier.

II. Upon all descriptions of goods and merchandize not specially named in this law, whether subject or not to the excise duties, the undermentioned rates of duty in current silver money (*banco*) according to the course of exchange, shall be levied: viz.—

On goods, wares, and merchandize, imported $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the value.
 ” ” ” exported $\frac{1}{8}$ ”

GOODS, &c., ENTERED FREE FROM DUTY.

The following goods and merchandize shall be imported or exported, free of any duty whatever: viz.—

1. Rags, woollen or cotton.
 Threads of cotton, linen, or flax.
 Sheep's and lamb's wool, raw.
 Woven linen goods, printed or mixed with cotton.
2. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, colza, malt, and potatoes.
3. Copper and brass { Copper { Raw, or for rolling in sheets, &c.
 { Old and broken, fit only for recasting.
 { Brass { In plates or sheets.
 { Old or broken, fit only for recasting.
- Iron { Tin.
 { Iron in plates.
- Zinc, raw.
4. Silver and gold, as bullion, or coined.
 Filings of, &c.
 Medals of gold or silver.
5. Maps or charts.
 Books and engravings.
 Music printed.
6. Colza, chains of.
 Bark.
 Bones.
7. Traveller's apparel, brought in by the respective parties, or being furnished with a special permission from the director of the customs.

IV. The undermentioned goods and merchandize may be imported free of duty : viz.—

1. Seeds : Aniseed, and cummin-seed.

Grain, &c., large and small : Maslin, beans, lentils, millet, peas, and vetches.

Flour.

Arsenic, and lead ore.

Sulphur.

Smalts.

Zinc, calamine, &c.

Minerals.

Chalk, red.

Millstones.

Plaster.

Clay, for fullers' and potters' use.

Strass, tripoli, and tuf.

Coal.

2. Wood, from the Upper Elbe, or } For firewood, building purposes, or small, for
by carriage . . . } joiners' use.3. All articles transmitted by post, to the same person, the value of the total quantity not exceeding 50 marks *banco*.

V. The following goods, &c., may be exported free from duty : viz.—

Productions and manufactures of the city of Hamburg, of all kinds.

Articles, not exceeding 100 lbs. in weight, and not of a greater value than 100 marks *banco*.

SPECIAL REGULATION.

VI. The undermentioned fruits are subject to the following specific rates of duty, on their importation : viz.—

		Schellings.
Oranges and lemons	{ In chests	{ containing 1000 in number . . . 4
		{ $\frac{1}{2}$ chest, containing 500 do. . . 2
	In casks,	proportionate rate of duty.

TRANSIT DUTIES.

VII. All merchandize, which by this law may be passed in transit, is free from duty.

VIII. Merchandize for transit, is that alone which is sent to Hamburg, either on account of the citizens thereof, or destined for foreign consumption.

IX. Goods, declared for transit, which have been sold or exchanged for others, within the city, or goods imported from abroad, by a citizen of Hamburg for his own use, are not considered as merchandize for transit.

X. Merchandize alone can be declared for transit, which has been imported directly into Hamburg : if landed without the city it can enjoy the privilege of transit.

XI. No timber or wood for building purposes, or to be used as firewood, &c., can be admitted to the privilege of transit, unless it has been imported by sea.

XII. The citizens of Hamburg, or other naturalized inhabitants, whether Christians or Jews, shall alone be entitled to enjoy the privileges of the transit trade.

XIII. Commercial agents, brokers, or ship agents, are not to enjoy the above privilege.

XIV. Every person who may be permitted by law to exercise the privilege of transit, must positively affirm, in his declaration, that the goods so to be sent in transit, are really and *bonâ fide*, merchandize legally entitled to such privilege.XV. As a general principle, the duration, of the permission to pass entries for transit, is limited to three months, from the date of the declaration. This permission may be renewed, if it be demanded before the expiration of the first three months, upon payment of a duty of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in current silver money, but in no case may the period be extended beyond six months.

XVI. Merchandize having been declared for transit, and not forwarded at the expira-

tion of the legal period, shall be subject to an additional amount of duty, equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the import duty:

XVII. Goods, &c., which, after being declared for transit, may have been sold or exchanged, which waiting for transmission, shall be liable to a similar increase of duty as that named in the preceding article.

XVIII. Should any merchandize, in transit, pass from the hands of the party who has made the declaration into those of a third party, due notice of the same must be given at the chief customs department, by one or other of the parties interested.

XIX. Goods declared for transit cannot be repacked, or have any of the marks or numbers altered which they may bear at the time the declaration is made, without special permission from one of the directors of the customs.

TONNAGE DUTIES.

These duties are discharged upon the certificate of measurement being produced at the custom-house, and they shall be levied, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, on the number of commercial lasts* which the vessel may measure, or upon the total tonnage of the same.

I. DUTIES BY THE LAST.

		Mrks. sch.	
SHIPS	{	1. From and beyond Cape of Good Hope, and beyond Cape Horn	3 0
		From the West Indies, North and South America, to Cape Horn, from the islands in the Atlantic Ocean, and the West Coast of Africa, to the Cape exclusively	2 8
		3. From Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean	2 0
		4. From other European Ports, with exception of the modifications in Art. 22	1 8
		5. From Holland, East Friesland, the Weser, Jutland, and the Eider	0 12
		In ballast	0 8
		B. Measuring up to 20 lasts without distinction	0 4

II. DUTIES ON THE VESSEL.

1. From Steckness, and the { of above 20 lasts	2 0
Upper Elbe { „ 20 and under	2 0
2. From Ottendorf, Altenbruch, Ritzebuttel, from Holstein (beyond the Stör) and from Lauenburg, Winsese, Luneburg, and Boitzenburg	1 0
3. From Harburg, Buxtehude, Stade, and from Holstein (up to the Stör)	0 8

XXI. The following vessels shall be exempt from tonnage duties: viz.—

1. Vessels and boats under 20 lasts, entering from or departing by sea, in ballast.
2. Whale-fishing vessels belonging to the city.
3. Vessels built in the city dockyards (only on returning from their *first* voyage).
4. Vessels arriving from sea, laden with coal, and departing in ballast.
5. Vessels bringing grain, fruit, &c., and other necessary provisions for the use of the city, or wood and fuel, and quitting in ballast.
6. The above vessels, even departing with a cargo, provided they do not measure more than 10 lasts.

XXII.

CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS, BONDS, &c.

XXIII. The declaration must be made previous to the entry or embarkation of mer-

* The last (commercial) is 6000 lbs or 2905 kilogrammes.

chandize, and the official note shall contain an exact description of the number of packages, barrels, tierces, bales, sacks, &c., together with their contents, marks, or numbers, as well as the value of the same, calculated upon the market price, on the day when such declaration is made.

A like declaration is required for merchandize either arriving from or forwarded to Geesbach, this district being within the customs limits.

The declarations relative to the entry or transit of goods, brought by sea or river navigation, within the customs line, indicated by the 1st Article, and which have been reshipped, without the barrier, are to be forwarded to the principal customs bureau, immediately on the arrival of such merchandize, within the prescribed line, or at latest, before the re-exportation of the same.

XXIV. These regulations apply with equal force to declarations, respecting the transit of goods, and to all merchandize, whether subject or not to duties of customs.

Goods exempted from duty cannot be declared in transit, and the same declaration must, in no case, contain a statement of taxed and exempted merchandize.

XXV. As regards merchandize which, although known under one general description, yet includes various qualities of the same of very different value; for example—coffee, sugar, tobacco, indigo, &c.; each declaration must define precisely the value of the article declared.

XXVI. A reserved permission to correct any inaccuracies in the declarations, can only be granted by a properly authorized officer of customs.

XXVII. The values of the goods as set forth in the declaration cannot be reduced.

XXVIII. The customs declaration, as regards the payment of duty, may be rectified without the party so amending the same being liable to any penalty, provided such correction be made immediately on the discovery of the inaccuracy, without provocation on the part of the administration, and before the identification or seizure of the merchandize.

XXIX. The customs duties shall be paid in the current money of Hamburg, immediately after the declaration has been made at the chief customs department.

XXX. In cases of bankruptcy, the customs duties shall, notwithstanding, be equally payable by the bankrupts, in like manner with the several other public taxes.

XXXI. In order to favour the general interests of commerce, a delay of *one month* in the payment of duties may be allowed: this period to be reckoned from the day on which the goods arrived. Whoever wishes to enjoy such an exception shall be obliged to sign, when he makes his declaration at the customs, a provisional declaration, containing the necessary information required by Art. 23, and under pain of the penalties required by Art. 49, § 1. He must further engage to pay the proper duties at the end of the month, according to the regular course of exchange, &c.

XXXII. The provisional declarations are to be subjected to a stamp duty equivalent to the value of the declared merchandize: viz.—

		Mrks.	sch.
Of the value	{ of 100 marks <i>banco</i> and below	0	4
	{ of 100 „ to 300 ditto	0	8
	{ of 300 „ and above	1	0

XXXIII. For declarations of import and transit—for the despatch of the transit declaration for goods, and declaration of goods exempted from duty, and generally for all documents, &c. presented at the custom-house; with the exception always of—1st, the provisional declarations mentioned in the foregoing article; and 2dly, for the double and treble despatch of declarations, not exceeding 100 marks *banco* in value; the stamp duty shall be as below:

		Mrks.	sch.
Of the value	{ of 101 to 400 marks <i>banco</i>	0	1
	{ of more than 400 ditto, or any other value not specified	0	2

XXXIV. With the exception of the privilege of the declaration in transit, the right of making declaration at the customs, to the townspeople, or to such persons engaged in commerce, who may have been naturalized. In regard to those parties not engaged in business this permission is restricted to their personal transactions.

XXXV. Should there be any reasonable grounds to warrant the same, it may be allowable for parties to make declaration by an agent specially charged to do so in their own names, upon the latter complying with certain necessary forms.

XXXVI. Any person in the service of the customs, making himself answerable for the payment of duties due from another, shall be liable to dismissal.

XXXVII. The parties having to make payment of duties either themselves, or by their securities, must sign the import, provisional, and transit, declarations, &c. Should these parties allow other persons to sign such documents, &c. on their behalf, with their knowledge of the same, they will be held personally responsible for such signatures, and liable to a penalty to be determined, according to the circumstances of the case, by the customs administration. This penalty will be equally enforced against parties signing without the knowledge of their employers or masters.

XXXVIII. Should the bill of lading, or other document accompanying the goods, not be in the name of the party making the declaration, but in that of a third party, either a native or foreigner, it is requisite that the reasons for such irregularity shall be set forth in the declaration. This circumstance may also be explained in writing to one of the Directors of the Customs, giving the name of the party to whose order the bill of lading, &c., is addressed.

XXXIX. As a general rule the importation and exportation of merchandize is alone permitted upon the production of the necessary certificates or declarations obtained at the principal department of the customs. Exceptions are, however, made to this rule in the following instances:

1. Goods arriving by post may be immediately entered, but they must be declared, at the customs, within 14 days after their arrival.
2. In regard to goods of the value of 800 marks *banco*, which agreeably to the provisions of Art. 23, may be declared upon importation, the requisite forms being left blank, to be filled up by the party making the declaration, and stamped according to the amount of duty. These forms are charged a stamp duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for every increased value of 50 marks *banco*, without regard to the immediate rates, up to 800 marks *banco*.
3. In regard to merchandize to be exported of a value equivalent to 800 marks *banco*, which may in the same manner be declared for exportation, blank forms being made use of agreeably to Art. 23. The stamp duty on the same being at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for every advance of 50 marks *banco*, in value, up to 800 marks *banco*.
4. In regard to merchandize forwarded, duty free, which may be declared for exportation, upon certain printed forms.

XXXIX. (a) In the event of there being great necessity for the immediate transmission of merchandize, it shall be allowable to make use of temporary declarations which shall be afterwards replaced by the regular documents, according to the following regulations:

1. This method is alone to be adopted in cases where the instant despatch of the goods, is indispensable, and the necessary documents are not obtainable at the customs, from half-past six in the evening, until the closing of the gates, barriers, &c.; and in the morning, from their being opened, until half an hour of the opening, for business of the chief department of the customs.
2. Every declaration of the description of goods bears a stamp duty of 1 *marc courant*.
3. These declarations are to be subject to the prescribed customs regulations in regard to customs declarations (*zoll declarationen*) and for greater security they must be regularly sealed. These temporary declarations become immediately cancelled, upon the issue by the customs of the regular documents. The customs administration determine all future necessary formalities to be observed in this respect.

XL. To prevent the detention of goods, arriving by land carriage at the gates, the customs officers are authorized to allow the same to pass at once to the parties to whom it may be consigned, on a proper certificate being given, that within 48 hours, after its arrival,

the requisite customs and transit declaration shall be made. The officers, however, are always authorized to examine such goods, &c. in detail.

XLII. The customs officers at the several barriers, ought as a general rule, to examine carefully all goods and merchandize entering and passing thereby; comparing the number of packages, bales, &c., and their marks, with those inscribed in the customs and transit declarations.

XLIII. The agents, commissioners of land carriage, &c., and other persons undertaking the transport of merchandize, shall be held responsible for the description of goods, &c., as set forth in the declaration, corresponding precisely with the merchandize they may transport.

XLIV. Immediately on the arrival of merchandize, and before moving or opening the same, the captains of vessels, or agents, commissioners, &c., shall remit to the principal custom-house, all bills of lading, letters or other papers relating to the above; and the like proceeding is to be observed in regard to merchandize destined to be exported, before it may take place.

XLV. No vessels arriving from the sea, nor river-craft, can discharge their cargoes until the necessary declaration is made at, and the manifests are deposited with, the customs.

Vessels, however, coming from the lower Elbe, are permitted to discharge their cargoes after paying the duties and depositing their manifests at the *barrière inférieure*.

XLVI. Any river-craft or vessel cannot pass either of the barriers without showing thereat its manifest, which must have been previously examined at the custom-house, and be accompanied with the requisite declarations.

No vessel sailing for the sea may pass the customhouse pinnace (guard boat) without the captain exhibits the certificate of his broker or agent, which must be duly signed by the customs authorities, and proving that his manifest has been forwarded to the custom-house under the pain of incurring the penalties levied by Art. 55.

XLVII. No lighter or other vessel shall either take goods from, or convey the same to any ship without having been previously numbered by the local authorities, under pain of confiscation. Nor shall any merchandize be taken on board any ship until the proper documents have been lodged at the custom-house. The bargemen, &c., shall be held responsible for the delivery of these papers.

XLVIII. After the closing and previous to the opening of the barriers, no transport of merchandize can take place either in the upper or lower harbours. Persons infringing upon these regulations within half an hour after the shutting or opening of the barriers, will be punished according to the circumstances of their offence.

PENALTIES.—The undermentioned penalties will be enforced against parties violating the above regulations.

XLIX. A penalty of $\frac{1}{4}$ additional to duties prescribed by the present law, shall be exacted in the following cases: viz.—

1. If either the customs, or the provisional, or transit declarations, are not made in conformity to the regulations prescribed by Art. 38 of this law.
2. If either the goods may have been repacked, or the marks or numbers changed, without due authority be received from the directors of the customs, agreeably to the provisions of Art. 19.
3. If the goods and merchandize have been transferred to a third party, without being submitted to the usual and necessary formalities prescribed by Art. 18.

The last regulations are applicable to all merchandize, whether beyond the line of custom-house, within the port or without the limits prescribed by Art. 1 of this law.

XLIX. In the following cases, a fine equal to half the amount of duties levied by the present, will be enforced.

L. If the transit duties on merchandize be not paid previous to the delivery of the same, a penalty amounting to double the customs rate will be levied thereon.

LI. A penalty, in addition to the duty, will be enforced against goods and merchandize, entering or passing through the customs bureaux, or coming within the limits of the port, &c., prescribed by Art. 1, in regard to which the declaration has not been made, or in the event of any inexact description of the weight or quality of the same, being given with the view of defrauding the revenue.

The amount of penalty shall be *one-sixteenth* of the value of the goods, provided the total value thereof does not exceed 500 marks *banco*: but in regard to parties committing a second offence of this nature, a fine equivalent, to *one-half* the value of the goods, may be imposed.

LII. Should any decided fraud be practised as regards a false description of the goods, a penalty equal to the total value thereof shall be enforced. In the event of a repetition of the offence, the penalty shall be doubled in amount.

LIII. Goods and merchandize which have not been properly deposited within the line of customs, or brought into the limits, prescribed by Art. 9, shall be liable to confiscation.

LIV. Any attempt at substituting other goods, &c., in lieu of those which may be declared in transit, in the view of passing the latter in such manner, shall, in addition to the instant confiscation of the merchandize so declared for transit, together with that substituted for it, or the payment of the value of both, subject the offending party to lose forever the privilege of passing goods in transit.

LV. Every captain of a vessel outward bound, who does not exhibit, at the customs guard-boat, his permission to depart, shall be subject to a fine of fifty rix-dollars specie.

LVI. All boats, lighters, barges, carts, and horses, &c., which may have been used for the purpose of carrying on contraband trade, with the knowledge and under sanction of their respective proprietors, shall be seized and confiscated.

LVII. Bargemen, carters, or other persons, privy to, or who may assist in, such illicit trade, shall be liable to imprisonment, or other still more severe punishment, according to the circumstances of the case.

LVIII. The penalties, &c., mentioned in the foregoing articles, shall be equally applicable (except in those cases where special ones be named in the present law) to all manner of infractions of the customs laws, or attempts to defraud this revenue.

LIX. In cases of contraventions of the present law, against which no special penalties are enforced, a fine shall be imposed according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding 15 rix-dollars in amount.

A *minimum* rate of 2 rix-dollars is also fixed by this law, either to be levied on the amount of duty or on the value of the merchandize.

LX. *One-half* the amount of these penalties shall be paid to the pension fund established for the relief of various functionaries, and other persons employed by the Hamburg government.

One-sixteenth part shall be given to the party informing of, or who may discover such fraud, &c., whether or not a customs officer.

Another *sixteenth* is to be divided amongst the *employés* at the bureau, where the fraud has been recognised; and the remaining *one-sixteenth* amongst the customs officers generally.

COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CUSTOMS.

LXI. The affairs of this branch of the revenue are conducted by a commission, composed of the undermentioned persons: viz.—

Two members of the Senate.

„ College of Ancients,

„ Finance Chamber,

„ Council of Commerce,

and three citizens duly elected for this purpose.

A legal officer is attached, as secretary, to this commission.

The above determine in all matters relating to the customs service, and inflict the various penalties according to law.

Parties considering themselves aggrieved by the decision of these commissioners, may appeal to the senate, whose verdict shall be final.

LXII. The commission has the power of appointing parties to all places under this revenue, and can also dismiss any person employed from the service.

The necessary oaths are to be taken before the director of the customs, in presence of the commission.

The secretary and inspector-general, however, shall take the requisite oaths before the senate.

LXIII. This present law (which shall come into operation on the 1st of January, 1842) entirely annuls and renders of no effect all previously existing laws and ordinances relating to the customs.

PILOTAGE OF THE ELBE.

All vessels, drawing more than four feet water, are obliged to take on board a pilot, the shoals and intricate channels of this river requiring skilful management to navigate vessels amidst those dangers which commence at a distance of about fifteen miles from the entrance, which is well marked with signals, lighthouses, and buoys. Rates of pilotage from the entrance of the Elbe to Glückstadt or Freyburg.

Designation of Vessels.	Six Summer months, per Hamburg foot.				Six Winter months, per Hamburg foot.			
	m.	sch.	£		m.	sch.	£	s. d.
Vessels from the North laden with coals, and smacks drawing more than 4 feet, and vessels laden with herrings	2	0	0	2 4	3	0	0	3 6
— laden with salt or corn	3	0	0	3 6	4	8	0	5 3
— laden with mixed cargoes (one-third manufactures), or laden with wine, oil, lead, packages, &c., and smacks trading with merchandize	4.	0	0	4 8	6	0	0	7 0

Half the above pilotage only to be charged when the pilots board the ships no further out than the first buoy (No. 11), west of Cuxhaven. The pilots of Hanover or Holstein usually pilot vessels from Glückstadt or Boesch, and charged generally according to the time employed, or about 3 marks or 3s. 6d. per Hamburg foot.

QUARANTINE.

“At Cuxhaven, a distress and winter harbour, belonging to Hamburg, at the entrance of the Elbe (without any customs whatsoever), there exists a quarantine of observation for vessels coming from suspected places. Ships which may bring a real danger, are directed to Christiansand for performing their quarantine of purification. The particulars of the present practice of the quarantine establishment at Cuxhaven appear to be unnecessary, since a quite new quarantine regulation will soon enter into force.

POST CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

“In consequence of a convention concluded by the Hamburg post administration with the royal General Post-office of London, the postage for the correspondence between the Hamburg territory and Great Britain is reduced for a single letter (weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce Engl.) to resp., 2 schillings Hamburg currency, or 6d. The progression for heavier letters is from $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 1 ounce double, and then goes on by a double postage rate for every ounce.

“The Hamburg administration has engaged to cause a similar reduction of postage to be introduced for letters of such countries with whom the British government will henceforth enter into agreements for a reduction of postage.

BANK OF HAMBURG.

“One of the most important establishments for the Hamburg trade is the bank, which differs in several respects by its interior organization from almost all establishments of that name. The Hamburg bank is a deposit-circulation-bank, founded on fine silver in bars.

The stock of the bank is formed of the deposits, which must consist of silver in bars of 15 loths 12 grains, at least, per mark troy weight (11oz. 15dwts.)

"Whosoever is entitled to become an owner of a bank deposit, and deposit silver in bars, is credited for 27 marks 10 sch. bank money per each fine mark troy weight, and gets an account in the books of the bank.

"Now if an owner of a bank deposit has to make a payment to another, he causes the sum payable to be transcribed from his account to the other's in the books of the bank, by presenting a simple formulary (called *bankzettel*, or bank-bill), either personally or by some other specially empowered person.

"The amount of credit of each owner of bank deposits, as well as the transfers from one account to another, are kept secret.

"Whosoever desires to get his credit or part of it in silver, may daily receive for it the silver bars, calculated at 27 mpf. 27 p. bank per mark fine of troy weight." Banks.

This bank is of ancient reputation for the exactness of its arrangements, and for the faithful performance of its obligations, the city and its corporation are its guarantees. It has undergone some modifications and Dr. Sötbeer observes,

Some new modifications of the present regulations of the Hamburg bank, are felt to be generally requisite, its actual management being now regulated by the old regulations, dating as far back as 7th Sept. 1710. This code is found now utterly insufficient for conducting its affairs, and a general wish has been expressed for some better and well classified system, as much by those interested in the bank, as by the mercantile body at large.

It is further desired that some special and stringent regulations may be enforced by new regulations, relative to the issue of paper money, and the better appropriation of the bank's surplus capital. There is a general desire that transfers, under the value of 100 marks, may be made either daily or at least once or twice in the week.

TRADE OF HAMBURG.

DR. SÖTBEER, in his work on the trade of Hamburg, observes, "The trade of Hamburg is not confined to the market of Germany alone, but is of the greatest importance in regard to that carried on generally with the north of Europe, this city being the principal depot for all sorts of colonial produce, as well as the leading market for cotton printed goods and refined sugars.

"Hamburg has been accused of pursuing an illiberal system of commercial policy, in regard to interfering with the *direct* inland trade between Germany and foreign countries, beyond sea, by imposing heavy transit duties on goods passing through her territories. The following facts, however, seem to show that this has not been her policy.

"An ordinance was published in 1713, by which the then transit toll was much reduced; and some years afterwards (viz., on the 10th of July, 1723), this duty, inasmuch as the city of Hamburg was concerned, was entirely abolished. And further, in 1747, all taxes upon grain were taken off, and again, in 1764, it was decreed that no import or export duties should be imposed upon linens, linen yarns, or copper, and several other descriptions of merchandize.

"The separation of her North American Colonies from Great Britain, and the wars in which the latter power was involved both with France, Spain, and Holland (1778 and 1780), gave a great stimulus to the trade of Hamburg. This commerce was still further augmented during the war of the French Revolution (1789), by Hamburg being enabled to carry on a most extensive and active commerce, under the protection of a "neutral flag." The very favourable geographical position of this city has much contributed to its commercial advancement.

"The following statement exhibits the number of public and private assurance companies, established at Hamburg, &c., in the undermentioned years:

	Mille Bco.			
" In 1802 there were 14 public companies, and 16 private companies	150			
1803 " 17 " 15 "	153			
	with 19,893 policies of 7,978,400			
	at an average premium of 5- $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.			

Mille Bco.

In 1804	there were 24 public companies and 14 private companies	231
		granting 25,444 policies of 8,544,000
		at an average premium of $3\frac{1}{6}$ per cent.
In 1805	„ 30 public companies and 13 private companies	308
		granting 31,902 policies of 9,632,000
		at an average premium of $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

“At the latter period also, the manufacturing industry of Hamburg, had made great progress, and there were at that time 450 sugar-refineries established. The value of ground-rents and leasehold property had greatly improved.

“Under all these circumstances the advancement of the prosperity of Hamburg was perfectly certain, and has been obtained, most assuredly, not at the expense of the other German states.

“The occupation of Hamburg by the French, from 1806 to 1814, caused the most disastrous consequences to its trade; however, the ultimate effects of such foreign occupation proved beneficial—greater energies for the re-establishment of commercial industry were developed, and the new bank was founded, which has since exercised such influence over the monetary and commercial affairs of Europe. The former exemption of merchandize from transit duty was again decreed, as well as the abrogation of all duties upon corn, linen, yarns, copper, &c.

“During the continental war many new native fabrics were brought into existence. England had, however, during this period, by her improved machinery, especially for cotton-wool spinning, placed herself in a position to defy all competition and great quantities of English cotton goods were poured into Germany through the Hamburg market, at so low a price, as to prevent any thing like opposition to their sale, on the part of the home manufacturers. Hamburg was accused of favouring such a great influx of British manufactures, as directly tend to her own advantage, whereas, she merely derived the benefits arising from the *transit* of such merchandize on its way into the interior of Germany.

“Another and important advantage in favour of the commerce of this city has been experienced from the now large export trade in articles of German manufacture which at present are forwarded to the transatlantic markets, and there meet successfully the products of other countries.”

TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

There is, strictly speaking, no warehousing system, the low import duties justify the absence of this usual convenience for trade. The entering and clearing of ships, making sales, &c., is usually managed by agents or brokers; the latter are licensed by the senate, and cannot act as merchants. The brokerage is at the charge of the seller, and varies from $\frac{2}{3}$ th to 1 per cent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 per cent, and 1 per cent for *del-credere*. Discounts are allowed for prompt payments. As the State duties are often charged by weight, the net weights are usually stated of the articles so charged.

INSURANCES.—All varieties of insurances are effected at Hamburg. Buildings within the city are only allowed to be assessed by the municipality; the rate being regulated according to the number of fires. Marine insurances are effected by companies. Merchants, shipowners, brokers, and others interested in trade and navigation, assemble at the Exchange, and transact business much in the same way as they do at the Exchanges of London or Liverpool.

The *Stade duties* are also collected at Hamburg; the *bonâ fide* vessels and merchandize of the citizens of Hamburg being exempted from that toll, on the alleged ground of the Hamburg customs department affording the Hanoverian authorities, statements of the quantity and values of all merchandize imported into that port. See *Stade duties*, and fees collected at Brunshausen, hereafter.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE OF HAMBURG.

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels which arrived at Hamburg, with the Quantities of the principal Articles of Produce imported thereat, during each Year from 1791 to 1802.

QUANTITIES IMPORTED.								
YEARS.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rice.	Hides.	Cotton.	Pepper.	
		lbs.	lb.	Tons.	Bags.	Number.	Bales.	Bags & Bales.
1791	1054	52,958,390	21,500,000	20,898		70,411	3,685	864
1792	1700	48,335,590	21,000,000	17,428		53,012	3,086	1,594
1793	1455	35,289,230	26,000,000	11,865		43,188	2,452	5,606
1794	1820	66,476,790	38,000,000	8,541		152,315	7,987	3,139
1795	2107	86,809,920	42,000,000	13,477	2,380	215,385	10,143	5,723
1796	1919	8,254,850	39,166,666	23,390	11,569	179,659	7,65	5,709
1797	1869	75,089,030	39,875,000	30,254	5,607	269,862	11,017	6,222
1798	1901	79,849,330	45,800,000	24,866	912	81,036	7,667	15,945
1799	1960	104,963,040	45,625,000	16,017	150	242,805	5,132	10,944
1800	1895	70,955,010	39,875,000	6,085	365	122,709	12,668	8,175
1801	2177	104,115,750	28,000,000	6,019	154	256,135	9,397	8,335
1802	2108	84,841,010	24,000,000	13,319	19,219	226,472	6,793	6,060

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels which arrived with Cargoes at Hamburg from Countries out of Europe, and from all Countries, during each Year from 1815 to 1838.

YEARS.	North America.	Mexico and West Indies.	South America.	Guinea and Cape of Good Hope, Canary Azores, and Cape Verd Islands.	East Indies and China.	TOTAL.	Total with Car-goes.	Total in Ballast.	Total from all Countries.
1815	34	28	6	2	...	70			
1816	41	38	11	...	2	92			
1817	33	54	10	9	5	111			
1818	43	68	31	7	5	154			
1819	42	49	52	8	5	156			
1820	39	52	58	11	7	167			
1821	42	57	97	6	7	209			
1822	36	50	75	7	6	174			
1823	54	81	58	8	8	209			
1824	40	68	140	5	4	257			
1825	40	67	127	7	4	245	2000	432	2432
1826	30	66	78	1	9	184	1959	414	2373
1827	48	94	101	5	8	256	2005	322	2327
1828	51	118	91	6	6	272	2192	325	2517
1829	44	78	99	6	2	229	2017	376	2393
1830	27	109	115	5	9	265	2439	338	2777
1831	50	127	135	5	6	323	2010	337	2347
1832	59	109	114	2	9	303	2341	422	2763
1833	42	105	104	9	12	272	2194	540	2734
1834	60	111	85	5	16	277	2302	218	2520
1835	40	97	93	4	6	240	2347	183	2530
1836	54	104	110	7	8	283	2287	210	2497
1837	52	104	129	10	7	302	2404	197	2601
1838	37	124	136	7	10	314	2471	229	2700

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels belonging to Hamburg which arrived at that Port from each Country, during the several Years from 1824 to 1838.

COUNTRIES.	1821	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838
IN EUROPE.															
Archangel.			3												
Norway and Sweden.			3									1			
Ports on the Baltic....		8	11									2			
Denmark.		2	2									1			
Weser, Oldenburg, and East Friesland		18	16		29							13			16
Holland.....		17	20									6			4
Belgium.....												6			7
Great Britain.....		55	61	70								124	117		124
France on the Atlantic		21	33	23								12	8		8
Portugal		7	11	8								8	10		2
Spain		1	4	2									7		1
France, (Cette and Marseilles).													1		
Italy and Trieste											3				
Total.	132	164	156						181	195	179	183	172		
OUT OF EUROPE.															
East Indies and China .										2	4	3	3		6
The Canaries, Azores, and Gu										3	1	1	2		3
Western Coast of America.										2	3	3	1		2
Brazil.....										26	28	34	28		42
Columbia and Mexico.....										4	6	10			7
Cuba.....										11	11		14		21
Haiti.....										9	8				8
St. Thomas and Porto-Rico.										15	14				13
United States.....	13	7								12	8				12
Greenland		2							3	3	3				2
Total.		67	48	57						91					117
The River Elbe (chiefly in ballast.....)	26	26	25	45							25	32			33
Total.....	190	225	237	258	251	244	291	281		360	290	313			

STATEMENT of the Number of Steam-Vessels trading with Hamburg, and of the Number of Voyages which they made between that Port and other Places in each Year, from 1825 to 1838.*

YEARS.	London.		Hull.		Goole.		Leith.		Havre.		Amster- dam.		REMARKS.		
	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.	Ships.	Voyages.			
1825	1	7	1	4	Since the commencement of 1830, a regular communication by Steam-Vessels has been opened with Antwerp, Newcastle, and Dunkirk.		
1826	5	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19
1827	4	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16
1828	4	37	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	33
1829	5	48	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31
1830	4	37	2	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	19
1831	4	36	3	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12
1832	11	64	3	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21
1833	9	93	3	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12
1834	11	94	4	69	2	19	..	..	..	..	2	22
1835	9	105	6	93	2	13	2	30	1	18	Steam-Vessels sail from Hamburg regularly to— London, twice weekly. Hull, on alternate weeks twice or thrice. Amsterdam, every 5 days. Antwerp, " 8 " Havre, " 8 " Dunkirk, " 10 "		
1836	15	122	7	118	..	..	..	..	2	33	1	25
1837	9	110	7	114	1	5	1	5	3	42	1	24			
1838	9	90	8	97	1	7	1	16	4	41	1	21			

* See hereafter general view of the trade and navigation of Hamburg with all countries, in 1840 and 1841.

STATEMENT of the Number of River Boats which arrived at and departed from Hamburg, in Trade with places on the Elbe above that Port, during each Year, from 1821 to 1838.

Years.	Arrived.	Departed.	Years.	Arrived.	Departed.	REMARKS.
1821	1,764	1,604	1830	2,451	2,120	These numbers are exclusive of ballast boats, which amount to about 300 yearly, and of about the same number of boats which are annually broken up at Hamburg.
1822	2,047	1,914	1831	2,868	2,440	
1823	1,949	1,844	1832	3,103	2,966	
1824	2,000	1,969	1833	3,253	3,001	
1825	2,446	2,241	1834	2,606	1,934	
1826	2,649	2,446	1835	2,828	2,488	
1827	2,324	2,120	1836	3,108	2,994	
1828	2,765	2,456	1837	2,944	2,646	
1829	2,543	2,443	1838	3,299	2,916	

STATEMENT of the Number, Tonnage (in Lasts), and Crews of Vessels, belonging to each Country, which arrived at, and departed from, the Port of Hamburg, in the Years 1836 and 1838.

COUNTRIES.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.			ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Vessels.	Lasts.	Crews.	Lasts.	Crews.		Vessels.	Lasts.		Lasts.	Crews.	
American		5,632	450		5,405	416		5,460½		39	5,264	470
Belgian ...		230	25		230	25		548		10	600½	66
Bremen ..	81	4,550	414	75	4,185	372	113	3,375	424	113	3,375	417
Danish ..	468	13,890	2,134	493	13,915	2,116	409	3,81½	456	375	9,495	335
British ...	754	71,067	1,068		71,177	8,173		127	585	886	81,480½	622
French		6,110	980	61	6,030	971		911½	287	82	7,911½	287
Hamburg	291	19,731	2,381	282	20,018	2,388	319	25	3,408	317	25,725	487
Hanoverian ...	383	7,113	1,286	385	7,284	1,315	438	8,192	455	436	8,003	441
Dutch.....	205	11,091	1,322	207	11,167	1,342	256	10,608½	379	249	10,330½	352
Lübeck.....	1	40	5	..	..	..		310	36	4	340	38
Mecklenburg.	13	1,270	104	11	1,095	92		350	32		350	30
Neapolitan	7	970	92	6	870	82						
Swedish and Nor- wegian	164	7,529	1,098	155	7,019	1,033	132	7,338	1,267	148	7,050	1,242
Austrian	8	1,242		9	7,019	105	6	957	75	5	802	64
Oldenburg ..	105	1,688	280	101	1,628	270	98	1,180½	290	95	1,131½	280
Prussian ..	35	4,860	342	40	5,713	392	35	4,662½	321	34	5,227½	357
Russian ...	3	262		4	309	27	8	640	73	9	825	90
Sardinian ..	1		11	1	113	11	1	86	9	1	86	9
Spanish ..	28	1,798	208	23	1,560	279	29	2,117½	364	29	2,129	382
Portuguese ..							16	1,210	169	16	1,210	169
Sicilian							2	207½	22	2	207½	22
Venezuelian.								95	12	1	95	12
Total	2856	159,193		2,651	159,030	19,440	2,907	175,074½	21,275	2,856	174,072½	21,172

See the general statement hereafter of the navigation and trade of Hamburg for 1840 and 1841.

The imports into Hamburg, from the United Kingdom, constitute the greater part of the general exports of the latter to Germany, which, see as already stated for the years 1831 to 1840 inclusive.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage (in Lasts) of River Boats belonging to Each Country, distinguishing those with Cargoes, and the Quantities thereof, which arrived at, and Departed from, Hamburg, to and from each Port in the Upper Elbe, during the Year 1837. Compared with the Years 1838 and 1836.

COUNTRIES.	PORTS.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.		
		No.	Lasts.	Quantities of Cargoes.	No.	Lasts.		No.	Lasts.	Quantities of Cargoes.	No.	Lasts.	
PRUSSIAN..	Magdeburg	376	14,956	12,006	62	2588	680	24,898	19,863	48	1,824		
	Berlin	615	20,208	17,615	38	1165	607	19,834	17,261				
	Breslau	234	7,780	6,468	..	..	163	5,357	4,603	28	1,044		
	Cottbus	26	853	700	..	..	28	933	860				
	Schönebeck	31	1,342	1,090	4	156	27	1,079	853	22	806		
	Halle	159	6,246	5,358	..	..	60	2,433	1,727	73	3,064		
	Potsdam	32	1,077	868	4	125	50	1,693	1,549				
	Frankfort-on-the Oder	8	231	192	..	..	8	271	230				
	Wittenberge	52	1,705	1,142	..	..	11	375	197	20	687		
	Seehausen	45	1,658	1,395	..	..	11	356	62	10	403		
	Rogatz	13	423	377	..	..	2	69	64				
	Havelberg	38	1,271	962	..	..	11	441	228	16	474		
	Stettin	30	1,002	872	..	..	2	77	67	12	368		
	Lentzen	9	211	346	..	..	5	111	36				
	Tangermünde	56	2,216	1,941	..	..	9	358	116	18	711		
	Alleben	106	4,145	3,554	..	..	2	82	65	29	1,121		
	Spandau	37	1,272	1,154	..	..	..	..	..	5	194		
	Kamps	33	1,255	927	..	..	..	..	..	11	441		
	Arneburg	28	1,095	876	..	..	2	53	21	10	406		
	Rathenow	42	1,369	1,116	..	..	3	123	66				
	Genthien	10	221	191	..	..	..	..	..
	Landsberg-on-the-Weser	3	92	64	..	..	1	28	18				
	Sandow	16	637	520	..	..	..	..	..	5	210		
	Rudersdorf	5	168	148	..	..	..	..	..	1	18		
	Dresden	28	925	780	..	..	24	912	817				
	Total	2035	72,364	60,778	108	4034	1710	59,482	48,714	307	11,855		
	„ 1838	2274	84,162	67,271	158	5807	1957	11,351	59,564	65	2,625		
SAXON.....	Dresden	110	4,422	3,492	10	417	88	3,151	2,576	8	312		
	Pirna	26	1,023	734	..	..	..	..	..	6	241		
	Meissen .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	43	6				
	Total	136	5,445	4,226	10	417	89	3,194	2,582	14	553		
	„ 1838	105	4,240	3,683	2	125	84	3,378	2,570	0	264		
AUSTRIAN..	Prague	34	792	683	..	..	25	881	650				
	Tetschen	32	530	446	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	66	1,322	1,129	..	..	25	881	650				
	„ 1838	68	1,758	1,414	..	..	28	1,032	815				

In 1836 the arrivals and departures were as follow :

	Arrived.		Departed.	
	vessels.	lasts.	vessels.	lasts.
Prussian	2410	67,292	2078	5,8140
Austrian and Saxon	114	3,078	87	2,619
Total	2524	70,370	2175	60,570

In 1836 there were belonging to the Hanoverian towns of Hraburg and Luneburg 921 passage-boats which arrived at Hamburg, and in 1838, only 646.

The boats arriving upwards, from places on the Elbe, and from the Elbe towns of Lauenberg and of Mecklenburg, enter extensively into the river carrying-trade.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage (in Lasts) of Vessels belonging to the Ports of Hamburg and Altona, in each Year from 1836 to 1838.

DESCRIPTION.	HAMBURG.			ALTONA.		
	1836.	1837.	1838.	1836.	1837.	1838.
Ships and barks	46	48	55			
Brigs and brigantines	44	41	61			
Schooners and galliots	39	38	40			
Smaller vessels	7	6	5			
Total	146	153	163	30	29	33
Total Lastage { Commercial Lasts	11,432	12,014	12,999			
{ Lasts at 4000 lbs.	17,148	18,021	19,498½	3595	3549	3970

STATEMENT of the Amount of Marine Insurances effected at Hamburg, with the average Rates of Premium, during each Year from 1814 to 1838.

YEARS.	Amount Insured	Average Rates of Premium.	YEARS.	Amount Insured.	Average Rates of Premium.
	B. D.	per cent.		B. D.	per cent.
1814	41,791,000	3 $\frac{9}{16}$	1827	129,352,800	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
1815	87,379,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1828	442,494,200	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1816	124,398,000	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1829	160,008,800	1 $\frac{7}{12}$
1817	150,708,000	2 $\frac{9}{16}$	1830	190,007,900	1 $\frac{9}{16}$
1818	175,899,000	2 $\frac{1}{16}$	1831	181,070,000	1 $\frac{1}{16}$
1819	129,211,000	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1832	202,918,000	1 $\frac{9}{16}$
1820	150,791,000	1 $\frac{1}{16}$	1833	198,699,000	1 $\frac{9}{16}$
1821	129,016,000	2 $\frac{3}{16}$	1834	189,434,000	1 $\frac{5}{8}$
1822	98,280,000	5 $\frac{5}{16}$	1835	195,233,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1823	99,894,000	3 $\frac{1}{16}$	1836	219,814,700	1 $\frac{5}{32}$
1824	100,579,000	2 $\frac{3}{16}$	1837	214,555,000	1 $\frac{9}{32}$
1825	124,224,000	2 $\frac{1}{16}$	1838	224,163,600	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1826	113,841,000	2 $\frac{1}{16}$			

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Merchandize transported in Boats from Hamburg to Places on the Elbe, above that Port, in each Year from 1814 to 1838.

YEARS.	Lasts.	YEARS.	Lasts.	YEARS.	Lasts.	YEARS.	Lasts.	YEARS.	Lasts.
1814	10,449	1819	30,430	1824	35,787	1829	39,445	1834	45,006
1815	19,420	1820	29,837	1825	32,883	1830	47,905	1835	47,717½
1816	29,352	1821	31,773	1826	31,227	1831	48,251½	1836	51,787¾
1817	30,195	1822	34,930	1827	37,419	1832	54,523¾	1837	57,529¾
1818	30,083	1823	33,685	1828	38,659¼	1833	51,279½	1838	70,554½

By a register kept at Wittenberg, on the Elbe, the transit is,

		Centners.		Centners.
In 1837	upwards	4,377,906	. . . . .	downwards
In 1838		5,332,068	. . . . .	2,421,598
				2,913,621

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Merchandize, distinguishing the Principal Articles, which were transported from Hamburg, by the Elbe, to the Prussian Dominions, during the Years 1837 and 1838.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.		ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES TRANSPORTED.	
	1837.	1838.		1837.	1838.
	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
Sugar, raw.....	42,102,200	43,230,500	Brought forward	100,957,947	98,702,800
„ refined	2,590,905	2,623,100	Sulphur	626,079	
Molasses	305,500	40,000	Gums	113,000	
Coffee	23,222,297	23,787,300	Cassia Lignea	246,100	
Almonds.....	780,300	446,600	Dyeing stuffs.....	45,647	
Cocoa	252,900	97,000	Mahogany	460,900	
Tea	160,100	85,000	Copper		51,000
Tobacco	2,957,300	2,527,200	Iron and tin.....	1,356,672	588,000
Cotton, raw.....	10,729,072	6,554,300	Lead	68,403	
Hides	2,494,200	3,249,400	Antimony	52,088	
Dyewoods	3,114,222	4,013,400	Coal	868,080	240,000
Rice	3,529,452	3,568,200	Herrings.....	6,154,519	2,759,700
Indigo	149,400	61,300	Honey	211,000	138,000
Spices	474,013	192,700	Madder	1,061,164	1,547,100
Pimento	363,800	256,600	Wine	2,706,823	896,400
Pepper	705,900	817,900	Rum	498,543	364,100
Quercitron bark ...	420,114	166,300	Oil	1,671,526	1,914,300
Drugs	2,344,000	1,240,000	Train-oil	1,950,161	2,369,700
Southern fruits ...	840,000	108,000	Twist	20,293,997	18,211,200
Raisins & currants	3,041,400	5,619,600	Miscellaneous.....	1,090,185	3,779,000
Saltpetre	380,872	18,400			
Carried forward ..	100,957,947	98,702,800	Total.....	140,469,862	133,176,900

STATEMENT of the Total Quantities of Grain imported and exported at Hamburg, during each Year from 1800 to 1838.

YEARS.	Imprtd.	Exprtd.	YEARS.	Imprtd.	Exprtd.	YEARS.	Imprtd.	Exprtd.
	lasts.	lasts.		lasts.	lasts.		lasts.	lasts.
1800	44,850	31,515	1814	22,848	6,336	1828	36,898	23,957
1801	41,045	27,597	1815	20,052	8,122	1829	42,849	28,614
1802	36,216	15,177	1816	20,261	14,813	1830	57,459	39,674
1803	24,637	8,425	1817	27,849	14,409	1831	46,588	35,639
1804	24,637	8,991	1818	41,883	29,417	1832	29,957	18,830
1805	27,603	12,274	1819	27,203	16,018	1833	31,897	14,508
1806	36,577	13,632	1820	25,965	12,377	1834	25,651	11,500
1807	18,080	5,848	1821	21,710	7,397	1835	18,764	8,719
1808	22,691	7,861	1822	22,807	7,881	1836	36,120	19,260
1809	20,363	5,224	1823	20,179	11,537	1837	34,199	18,251
1810	23,332	9,874	1824	29,471	14,401	1838	44,867	31,730
1811	21,695	5,574	1825	39,281	24,582	1839		
1812	19,080	8,829	1826	34,183	27,885	1840		
1813	13,106	3,439	1827	29,992	19,211	1841		

**NUMBER of Vessels arrived in the Port of Hamburg during the Year 1841,
showing the Countries to which they belong.**

Great Britain, 973; North America, 34; Belgium, 4; Brazilian, 1; Bremen, 102; Denmark, 368; France, 110; Greece, 1; Hamburg, 448; Hanover, 552; Heligoland, 4; Knipausen, 1; Lubeck, 7; Mecklenburg, 6; Holland, 336; Norway, 64; Austria, 3; Oldenburg, 72; Portugal, 6; Prussia, 25; Russia, 14; Sweden, 38; Two Sicilies, 2; Spain, 23.—Total 3194 vessels.

Of the above number, 304 arrived in ballast: viz., From the Elbe (Altona to Cuxhaven) 215; Oldenburg and East Friesland, 23; Netherlands, 14; Great Britain, 49; France, 1; Spain, 1.—Total 304.

Of those arrived with cargoes from all countries, the principal were—British, 924; North American, 34; Bremen, 99; Danish, 309; French, 109; Hamburg, 405; Hanover 427; Holland, 315; Norway, 64; Oldenburg, 71; Prussia, 25; Russia, 14; Sweden, 37; Spain, 22.—Total with cargoes, 2890.

Of the above *total number*, there arrived from the United Kingdom, 889 British; 27 Danish, 199 Hamburg, 41 Hanover, 5 Bremen, 1 Mecklenburg, 2 Dutch, 3 Norwegian, 2 Oldenburg, 8 Prussian, 1 Russian, 1 Swedish.—Total 1130 vessels from the United Kingdom.

The British Vessels which arrived from other than British Ports, were:

1 from the East Indies, 19 Brazils, 7 Cuba, 1 Jamaica, 15 Hayti, 2 United States, 2 British North America, 11 from different ports in Germany, in ballast, 7 France, 2 Portugal, 7 Spain, 4 Italy, 5 Constantinople.

Of Hamburg vessels there arrived from Great Britain, 199; Guinea, 2; East Indies, 10; Brazils, 40; New Granada and Santa Martha and Venezuela, 9; Cuba, 24; Hayti, 12, St. Thomas and Porto-Rico, 10; Gulf of Mexico, 5; United States, 15; Greenland, 3; different ports of Germany, 62; France, 9; Holland, 9; Spain, 7; the remaining 32 from sundry other places.

**NUMBER of Vessels, cleared out with Cargoes, from the Port of Hamburg,
during the Year 1841, under their national Flags.**

Great Britain, 697; American, 17; Belgium, 4; Brazilian, 2; Bremen, 82; Danish 187; French, 106; Grecian, 1; Hamburg, 377; Hanoverian, 238; Dutch, 217; Lubeck, 4; Mecklenburg, 1; Neapolitan, 1; Austrian, 1; Oldenburg, 38; Portuguese, 6; Prussian 15; Russian, 5; Sweden and Norway, 66; Spanish, 17.—Total 2082 vessels with cargoes.

In ballast and for repairs, 1107 vessels.

Of the above number with cargoes, there sailed to the United Kingdom, English, 647; Bremen, 13; Danish, 24; French, 1; Hamburg, 213; Hanoverian, 70; Dutch, 5; Lubeck, 2; Oldenburg, 2; Prussia, 1; Sweden, 2.—Total to Great Britain, 980 ships.

The British ships* which sailed to other than British ports, were 6 to the Baltic, 1 to the Black Sea, 40 to North America, including Newfoundland, 1 to Africa, and 2 to South Australia.—Total 50.

Of Hamburg vessels sailed 213 for England, 9 Baltic, 3 Sweden, 4 East Friesland, 2 Holland, 7 France, 8 Spain and Portugal, 3 the Mediterranean, 13 North America, including Newfoundland, 38 West Indies and Cuba, 66 South America, 10 East Indies, 1 Africa.—Total 377 ships.

The number of ships, of all sizes and nations, which arrived from sea in 1841, exceeds that of 1840: viz.,

Arrivals in 1840	2935 vessels.
Ditto in 1841	3194 „

* The ships in ballast are not included.

The tonnage of British vessels, in like proportion, exceeds that of 1840, by 11,763 tons.

Arrivals in 1840	923 vessels.
Ditto in 1841	998 „

Increase of British vessels 75

Of the arrivals from Great Britain there were,

With Goods	538 vessels.
„ Coals	389 „
From Foreign parts	71 „

Total 998

Among which were 176 steam-vessels.

The increase of British shipping arose from the demand for freight for corn and the increased consumption of coals, which greatly exceeded that of any former years.

The number of vessels belonging to Hamburg this year (1842) is 202, measuring 49,450 tons. In 1840 there were only 193 vessels: 3 are now building.

The following is a statement of the leading articles, imported and exported, in 1841:

Coffee, imported in 1840	62,500,000 lbs.
Ditto „ 1841	72,000,000 „
Stock on hand, at the end of 1841	15,000,000 „
Sugar, imported in 1840	101,500,000 „
Ditto „ 1841	80,000,000 „
Stock on hand, at the end of 1841	19,500,000 „
Cotton, imported in 1840	74,083 bales.
Ditto „ 1841	64,022 „
Stock on hand, at the end of 1841	16,400 „
Twist, imported in 1841	39,000,000 lbs.
Indigo „ 1840	7,000 chests.
Ditto „ 1840	580 serons.
Ditto „ 1841	7,400 chests.
Ditto „ 1841	300 serons.
Stock on hand, at the end of 1841	290 chests.
„ „ „	250 serons.
Teas, imported in 1840	12,930 qr.chests.
Ditto „ 1841	12,270 „
Stock on hand, at the end of 1841	7,000 „
Wool, imported in 1840	63,000 bales.
Ditto „ 1841	60,000 „
Stock on hand, at the end of 1841	3,500 „

The exports of all kinds of grain were very great, and of wheat exceeded that of any former year.

EXPORTS OF 1841.

Wheat	507,400 qrs.
(Of which to British ports, 460,900 qrs.)	
Rye	61,600 „

Barley	43,400 qrs.
Oats	5,600 "
Peas	12,700 "
Beans	1,900 "
Tares	13,000 "
Rapeseed	13,400 "

The estimated quantity of all descriptions of grain on hand in the year 1841, was small, being 97,700 quarters; of which there were of wheat 45,000 quarters.

The trade in corn has been one of the few profitable ones during the year, not only to Hamburg, but to all the corndealers and farmers.

The exports of flour, butter, bread, and other provisions, have been considerably less from Hamburg, in the year 1841, than in 1840.

Bread, exported in 1841	£22,300
Butter " "	46,560
Provisions " "	53,950
Flour " "	6,620

A large quantity of similar articles were exported from Altona, of which no account is kept, from its being a free port, but which may amount to the same value.

TRAFFIC of the British Flag, in the Port of Hamburg, during the Year 1841, distinguishing Sailing from Steam Vessels.

SAILING-VESSELS.

ARRIVALS FROM	No.	Tonnage	Crews.	DEPARTURES.	No.	Tonnage	Crews.
England,—London	71	10,679	563	England,—London	98	16,925	
Hull	101	19,641	856	" Hull	183	31,113	
Poole	54	6,302	333	" Poole	18	2,023	
Liverpool	19	3,242	159	" Liverpool	23	3,707	
Leith	14	1,805	—	" Leith	33	3,830	
Newcastle	28	3,659	185	" Newcastle	104	18,470	
Other ports in Scotland	34	3,388	200	Other ports in Scotland	22	2,132	
England }	41	5,205	293	" England	252	49,336	
Ireland }				" Ireland	3	452	
Colliers from ports in England	389	76,932	3111				
Total from Great Britain	751	130,953	5797	Total to Great Britain	736	128,078	
Portugal	1	155	8	France	2	183	
Spain and Gibraltar	7	886	49	"	6	828	
Fran		930	44	Russia	19	4,642	
Holland		617	33	Sweden and Norway	3	487	
Rum		263	10	Denmark	1	244	
Medit		1,342	76	Mediterranean	1	87	
St. Domingo		2,940	161	Rebizonde	1	194	
Cuba		1,539	72	United State	7	1,917	
Brazil		3,580	215	Newfoundland	42	5,860	
East-Indies and Australia		409	24	St. Domingo	1	200	
				East Indies and Australia	1	409	
Total sailing-vessels		143,014		Total sailing-vessels	820	143,138	
Steam-vessels:				Steam-vessels:			
London		32,019	2119	London	85	32,019	
Hull		23,000	1614	Hull	91	23,000	
Total steam-vessels		55,019		Total steam-vessels	176	55,019	

BREMEN.

BREMEN has a small territory of about 75 geographical square miles on each side of the Weser, but this city, like Hamburg, owes its prosperity to the river on which it is situated.

The Fulda, which rises near the Abbey of Fulda, and the Werre, which runs through Wietzenhausen, join at Münden, where the Weser takes its name.

The Aller, running through Zell (where it is navigable) receives at Hudemülen the Leine, which flows through the city of Hanover, and below Verden falls also into the Weser, before the latter reaches Bremen, below which it receives the Hunte, which waters Oldenburg, and falls into the Weser at Elsfleth; from which the Weser flows nearly due north into the sea, nearly midway between the Elbe and the Ems. The mouth of the Weser, like that of the Elbe, is intricate in its navigation on account of its sandbanks and shoals.

This is one of the oldest cities in Europe. It is mentioned as a commercial mart in 837. In 1158 it sent colonists to Livonia and founded Riga; and, during the powerful existence of the Hanseatic League, Bremen stood conspicuous. It is now one of the most ancient cities in its appearance, and its institutions and government still retain more of the old *formas* than those of most Germanic towns. The government is administered by four burgermasters and twenty-four senators. The ships of Bremen are at the present day chiefly engaged in carrying German emigrants to America, from whence they bring back cotton; but the trade and navigation extends to South America and other countries, to which linens and several articles are exported. Bremen also forms for imports an entrepôt for Hanover, Oldenburg, and Hesse-Cassel. Large vessels can only ascend to Braake, opposite to which, in a new dock called Bremerhaven, they discharge their cargoes. Vessels of 200 to 250 tons ascend as far as Vegesæck, and these drawing only six or seven feet of water, discharged at the city of Bremen, where the Weser is lined with capacious quays. The imports are chiefly cotton and cotton yarn, sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, and other tropical productions, dye-woods, &c. &c. Bremen has public libraries, an observatory, numerous learned and scientific institutions, a town-hall, an exchange, and insurance associations. Its population is remarkably industrious, and it has several manufactories, as sugar refineries; more than 100 distilleries; tanneries; manufactories of soap, candles, cordage, canvass; two or three cotton-spinning mills; several factories for weaving; bleachworks; tobacco manufactories, &c.

The following statements have been prepared for us by Dr. Syndicus Banks:

SECT. 1.—TREATIES OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Bremen has separately negotiated treaties as follows:

1. "Exchange with the Netherlands, in 1817, of declarations for reciprocal equalization of navigation or tonnage duties.

2. With Belgium, in 1836 } for pilotage duties.
3. „ Holland, in 1836 }
4. „ Haiti, in 1829 (abolition of the discriminating dues
respecting ships and cargoes).
5. „ Russia, in 1834.
6. „ Greece, in 1835.
7. „ Denmark, in 1835 (equal payment with the natives in
Denmark, and with the most favoured nation for rates
of the Sound dues).
8. „ Austria, in 1839.

9. Treaty of commerce and navigation with Sweden and Norway, May 1, 1841.

10. Bremen has concluded with the other Weser River states the Weser Navigation Act of Sept. 10, 1823, and the subsequent conventions about the Weser navigation, Dec. 21, 1825, and Oct. 22, 1839. The normal customs rate, according to those conventions, is for all the river states together 236 $\frac{1}{4}$ pfennige per 300 lbs, of which, however, Bremen gets only an inconsiderable share. Many goods pay reciprocally but half the normal rate."

SEC. 2.—NAVIGATION DUES.

"Instead of the ancient pilotage, lighthouse money, &c, the present navigation dues are,

For Bremish ships and those which are equalized with them, $\frac{3}{4}$ gros. per 300 lbs. of cargo.

For ships not equalized, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gros. per 300 lbs. of cargo.

N.B.—This duty is levied only once for each voyage, and generally according to the imported cargo. But if the vessel enters in ballast, or if the goods imported make up no more than a quarter of the vessel's tonnage, the duty is levied on the exported cargo. Ships coming and going in ballast are exempt.

The anchorage at Bremerhafen is calculated upon the size of the ship, and rises according to a scale of 18 heads from a minimum of 1 thaler (for vessels of less than 10 lasts) up to a maximum of 50 thalers (for ships of 400 lasts, and above). This is the rate for the four summer months; in the other months about $\frac{1}{2}$ more is paid.

On levying the anchorage, 3 English register tons are counted for two lasts (Rocken last of 4000 lbs.).

Ships lying in the harbour more than two months, pay proportionably more."

SEC. 3.—CUSTOMS.

"Duties on goods entering seaward $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent (those which come from landward are exempt).

Duties of exportation $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

Transit duties (despatch duties) 4 gros. per 100 lbs. gross weight. (For certain heavier goods, respectively $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{24}$ of the above-quoted normal rate.

The entrepôt for goods imported seaward, and destined to be re-exported seaward, is free.

The value of goods for the entry duty is calculated and declared upon the invoice combined with freight and insurance; for the duty of exportation upon the invoice alone. The declaration for paying customs, in both cases, is made upon the burger's oath, without any control or visitation of the goods."

SEC. 4.—POST CONVENTION.

"Bremen has concluded with Great Britain a Post Convention on the same basis as Hamburg. The following copy, with Bremen, will apply to both."

AGREEMENT between the General Post-office of London and the Post-office of Bremen.

Whereas the Lords Commissioners of her Britannic Majesty's Treasury have authorized her Majesty's Postmaster-general to conclude an agreement with the Post-office of Bremen—

the following agreement, between the right honourable Thomas William, Earl of Lichfield, a peer of the realm, a privy councillor, and her Britannic Majesty's postmaster-general, and James Colquhoun, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Knight of the Civil Order of Merit of Saxony, &c. &c., and agent and consul-general for the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg (who has communicated his full powers from the venerable the senate of the Free Hanseatic Republic of Bremen to make an agreement on the part of the Post-office of that city), is concluded and agreed upon.

ARTICLE I. The British rate of Postage upon letters passing between the United Kingdom and Bremen, that is to say, letters posted in the United Kingdom, and addressed to Bremen, and *vice versâ*, conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Bremen by packet-boat, or private ship, or *viâ* Hanover, or *viâ* Cuxhaven and Hanover, by packet-boat or private ship between Cuxhaven or Hanover and the United Kingdom, shall be sixpence per half-ounce inclusive, and so on in proportion according to the scale of postage by weight now in operation in the United Kingdom, and the British rate of transit postage to be taken on letters posted in, or addressed to Bremen, conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Bremen by packet-boat or private ship, or *viâ* Hanover or *viâ* Cuxhaven and Hanover, by packet-boat or private ship between Cuxhaven or Hanover and the United Kingdom, passing through the United Kingdom to and from its colonies or foreign countries, shall be that which is now, or shall be hereafter taken upon letters, between the United Kingdom and such colonies and foreign countries, respectively, in addition to the rate of sixpence the half ounce, and so on in proportion,—the postage which is to be charged between the United Kingdom and Bremen. The colonial or foreign rate, however, is to be calculated from or to the port of departure or arrival of the packet.

II. The rate of postage to be taken by Bremen on letters posted in Bremen and addressed to the United Kingdom, and *vice versâ*, shall be four grots, Bremen currency, per British half-ounce inclusive, and so on in proportion according to the scale of progression now in operation for rates of postage in the United Kingdom. The same rates shall be taken by Bremen, upon letters to and from the United Kingdom, or letters passing through the United Kingdom to and from its colonies, and those foreign countries, with which the British government shall make arrangements for a mutual reduction of postage, when such letters shall pass through Bremen and her territory, provided that both these classes of letters, whether those between the two countries, or those in transit through one or both of them, shall be conveyed direct between Bremen and the United Kingdom by packet-boat or private ship, or *viâ* Hanover, or *viâ* Cuxhaven and Hanover, by packet-boat or private ship between Cuxhaven or Hanover and the United Kingdom. And the post-office of Bremen further agrees, that all letters of the description alluded to in the first and present articles, and which are entitled to pass at the reduced rates of postage therein established, shall, when addressed to places within the territory of Bremen, be delivered, if required, at the post-office window of that city, without the imposition of any additional charge over and above the beforementioned rate of postage.

III. The government of Bremen engages to provide for the conveyance of the mails between Cuxhaven and Bremen, and between Bremen and any port belonging to Bremen on the Weser (including their conveyance through the territory of Hanover), free of all charge to Great Britain, and without the letters being subjected to any rate of postage beyond that already provided for by this treaty; and that as Great Britain is not now put to any cost for embarking or disembarking the mails, she shall not, in future, be liable to any expense that may be incurred, for embarking or disembarking the mails at Cuxhaven, or any port belonging to Bremen. Should it become necessary, however, at any time to embark or disembark the mails at Heligoland, or at any port in the Elbe, not belonging to Hamburg, or at any port in the Weser, not belonging to Bremen, Great Britain shall not be subject to any expenses that may be incurred.

IV. The present treaty is concluded for an indefinite period; and if, at any future time, circumstances should render any change or modification desirable in any of its articles, the contracting parties will concert upon the subject. It is understood, however, that either party shall be at liberty to annul the whole, or any part of this treaty, by giving the other

party six months' notice of such intention, and, during that term of six months, the treaty shall be fully and entirely carried into effect.

In witness whereof, the respective parties have signed the present agreement.

Done, in duplicate, at the General Post-office, London, the thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(Signed)

J. COLQUHOUN—LICHFIELD.

Witnesses to the above signatures:

(Signed)

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Chief Clerk,

W. L. MABERLY,
Secretary.

*RETURN of the Amount of Taxes levied in the Republic of Bremen in
the Year 1840.

		At the par of exchange of 600 rix-dollars per 100 <i>l.</i> sterling.			At the average rate of exchange in 1840 of 612½ rix-dollars per 100 <i>l.</i> sterling.		
	rix-dllrs. gros.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
STATE							
Taxes, viz., Direct on Lands & Houses	48,846 12	8,141	0	6½	7,974	17	8
Indirect on Customs . . .	138,521 28	23,086	17	11	22,615	14	8½
„ Excise . . .	138,834 70	23,139	3	2½	22,666	18	8
„ Stamps . . .	34,086 17	5,681	0	9½	5,565	2	0
„ Lotteries . . .	4,050 0	675	0	0	661	4	6
„ Licences . . .	14,663 3	2,443	16	9½	2,393	19	3½
„ Sales of goods	2,999 69	499	19	10½	489	15	9½
„ Sales of land .	15,429 57	2,571	12	7½	2,519	3	0
„ Inherited pro- perty . . . }	8,276 53	1,379	9	1	1,351	6	1
Miscellaneous	84,325 3	14,054	3	5½	13,767	7	1
PROVINCIAL*					1,846	1	7½
Taxes, viz., Direct on Houses & Lands	11,307 18	1,844	10	10			
Miscellaneous	13,955 33	2,325	18	2	2,278	8	10
MUNICIPAL OR TOWN†					8,898	8	5½
Taxes.—Direct on Houses & Lands .	54,502 61	9,083	16	2			
Miscellaneous	23,517 13	3,919	10	7	3,839	10	9½
Total amount in rix-dollars . . .	593,316 5	98,886	0	0½	96,867	18	6

INCOME-TAX, OR PROPERTY-TAX.

THIS is only resorted to on extraordinary occasions to make up a deficiency. The mode is:—the legislature decrees a certain per centage of the tax called *schoos*, to be collected in the year, for it is not usual to consent to it for more

* Bread, beer, meat, and wine, are only subject to the excise when brought into or consumed in the town or suburbs.

† The duty upon bread, meat, beer, and wine, is included in the above amount of excise. The excise on wheaten flour is 18 grosch. per 100 lbs., or about 10*d.* per cwt.: the excise, on rye flour is 10 grosch. per 100 lbs., or about 5½*d.* per cwt. On beer 2½ rix-dollars per ohm, or about 12*s.* 6*d.* per 63 gallons. On oxen 4 rix-dollars (13*s.* 4*d.*) each; cows 3 r*d.* (10*s.*) each; calves ¾ r*d.* (2*s.* 6*d.*) each; sheep ¼ r*d.*, or 1*s.* 1½*d.* each; pigs 1½ r*d.* (5*s.*) each; hams, smoked or salted meat, 1 grosch. per lb. or about 4*s.* 7½*d.* per cwt.; the excise on wine is 9 rix-dollars per hhd., about 30*s.* per 63 gallons.

than a year at a time. Every citizen possessing, or pretending to possess, a net property of 300 rix-thalers or more, is to appear before a committee, and to lay down on the table the minimum amount (for example, if the tax is $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent, you lay down $3\frac{3}{4}$ rix-dollars) and then he proceeds to an iron chest in the corner of the room, in which he throws, without any control but his conscience, the amount of the tax for the rest. A man, for instance, worth 100,000 r.t., lays $3\frac{3}{4}$ r.d. on the table, and throws *secretly* $33\frac{3}{4}$ r. into the chest. Should, however, a citizen, suspected to possess a fortune subject to the tax, not appear before the committee, or refuse to pay that minimum, a summary investigation for that purpose is allowed.

The oath of allegiance is generally relied on, by which every citizen is solemnly bound to pay conscientiously the per centage which shall be decreed.

NUMBER of Vessels which arrived at the Port of Bremen during the
Year 1841.

N A T I O N.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Tons.	Number of Men.
British	34	3,929	233
Bremen	337	77,989	3981
Hamburg	8	933	50
Hanover	178	12,739	791
Oldenburg	254	25,334	1414
Denmark	90	4,455	317
France	1	78	6
Holland	79	5,435	304
Prussia	8	2,507	115
Russia	7	1,160	56
Spain	3	448	27
Sweden	26	3,276	183
Norway	33	2,205	160
United States of America	32	9,349	384
Total	1090	149,837	8021

Of the above there arrived from the United Kingdom, 22 British, 67 Bremen, 5 Hamburg, 72 Hanover, 133 Oldenburg, 2 Danish, 2 Dutch, 3 Prussian, 1 Russian, 2 Norwegian.—Total of vessels from the United Kingdom 309.

The British vessels which arrived from other than British ports were,

1	of 97 tons from	Ionian Islands
2	206	Canary Islands
2	305	Cuba
1	106	Hayti
4	613	Brazil
1	184	Sincapore

. Of Bremen vessels—67 arrived from Great Britain

"	16	"	France
"	97	"	United States
"	18	"	Russia
"	2	"	South-Sea Whale-fishery
"	29	"	Cuba
"	14	"	Hayti
"	13	"	Porto-Rico
"	5	"	Saint Thomas
"	8	"	Brazils
"	16	"	South America
"	3	"	East Indies

The rest from other places.

NUMBER of Vessels, which departed from the Port of Bremen, during the Year 1841.

Nations to which they belong.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Tons.	No. of Men.
Great Britain	33	3,824	227
Bremen	334	78,177	3953
Hamburg	14	1,914	98
Hanover	205	13,974	857
Oldenburg	256	25,796	1434
Denmark	90	4,300	318
France	1	78	6
Holland	93	6,417	372
Prussia	7	2,402	108
Russia	8	1,235	60
Spain	3	448	27
Sweden	25	3,105	172
Norway	28	1,898	134
United States of America	34	9,816	405
Total	1131	153,384	8171

Of the above there sailed to Great Britain 30 British, 81 Bremen, 7 Hamburg, 89 Hanover, 120 Oldenburg, 5 Danish, 1 Prussian, and 7 American.—Total, 340 vessels.

Of the Bremen vessels departed, the principal were, for Great Britain 81, Gibraltar 3, Prussia 6, Russia 15, Spain 5, Sweden and Norway 25, United States of America 86, Cape Verd Isles 5, Cuba 28, Hayti 11, St. Thomas 11, Porto-Rico 8, Venezuela 9, Brazils 8, Mexico 3, Buenos Ayres 3, Valparaiso 3, Calcutta 1, Singapore 1, Sumatra 1.

The sea-going vessels belonging to the Port of Bremen in 1841 were, in number, 212, of which 80 were 300 tons and upwards.

BREMEN, in respect to imports and exports, may be rather considered chiefly as a great *entrepôt* for the kingdom of Hanover, the duchy of Oldenburg and Hesse-Cassel.

STATEMENT of the principal Articles exported and re-exported from Bremen during 1838, 1839, and 1840.

ARTICLES.		1838.	1839.	1840:
Ashes, pot and pearl	lbs.	1,177,970	1,082,682	1,258,982
Starch	do.	640,720	273,295	178,434
Cotton wool	do.	1,981,117	737,069	1,649,748
Tin plates	cases	753	684½	774
Lead	lbs.	3,141,363	1,249,510	2,235,484
White lead	do.	109,296	88,790	63,399
Sugar of lead	do.	67,247	32,519	40,430
Distilled spirits, rum	oxhofs	44¼	82½	72½
— cognac	do.	77½	116½	99½
Spirits distilled from grain, &c.	do.	384½	406½	313½
	ohms	1,369½	1,488½	1,145½
	ankers	1,702½	1,588	3,032
	oxhofs	2,306½	3,542	3,709
— geneva	do.	956½	1,246½	1,755
— liqueurs	bottles	2,583	4,034	15,871
— punch	oxhofs	5½	14½	4
Cinnamon	lbs.	4,920	167	331
Cocoa	fl.	136,632	68,213	18,182
Coffee	do.	10,806,365	12,259,680	11,657,199
Chicory, dry and green	do.	355,125	225,060	266,753
Currants	do.	90,870	64,775	47,882
Drugs, raw and prepared	do.	384,094	399,123	395,654
Iron	lbs.	228,200	331,014	519,780
— sheet iron	do.	85,079	88,502	155,492
— wire	do.	399	407	480
— cast	do.	382,919	693,723	455,626
— pig	do.	5,044,520	3,099,509	6,611,069
— manufactures of iron	do.	89,175	116,547	93,646
Dyewoods	do.	1,602,279	2,275,766	2,304,003
Dye-stuffs	do.	33,898	67,566	71,974
Feathers	do.	2,289	1,797	2,310
Quills for writing	No.	13,318,800	13,401,475	12,304,300
Flax	lbs.	17,045	104,866	120,115
Meat, salted or dried	do.	410,686	181,917	38,191
Yarn, cotton twist	do.	28,424	35,939	40,670
— camel's hair	do.	79	12	18
— docht yarn	do.	727	258	165
— linen yarn	do.	59,804	36,564	104,596
— Turkish yarn	do.	2,100	3,035	4,000
— woollen yarn	do.	2,884	2,470	2,677
Glass, bottles	No.	1,085,850	1,078,180	1,334,565
	lbs.	151,147	151,921	163,386
	lbs.	315,899	158,060	394,060

(continued)

ARTICLES.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Hemp lbs.	8,474	33,331	32,861
Hides, dried do.	1,147,532	661,000	1,169,568
— salted do.	210,750	338,988	331,477
Honey do.	39,646	78,562	107,219
Hops do.	127,437	19,244	112,444
Cheese do.	288,827	233,721	236,001
Clover-seed do.	28,285	17,378	14,250
Cattle-bones do.	3,184,742	4,213,082	4,601,925
Copper, raw do.	53,193	38,438	48,475
— manufactured do.	24,059	7,368	6,889
Linen packages	62,426	19,497	17,959
Linseed do.	11,288	12,960	11,768
Oak bark lbs.	1,767,542	2,373,829	1,812,712
Rags do.	1,826,556	1,937,123	2,461,840
Wheat flour do.	389,041	311,023	533,349
Rye ditto do.	11,120	7,980	51,690
Oil, olive, &c. do.	640,012	632,606	645,615
Oilcake do.	4,621,741	3,081,230	4,776,376
Pepper do.	340,749	437,859	416,400
Pimento do.	171,542	197,338	233,526
Salt load	724	1,086	531
— sea salt lbs.	35,344	25,787	17,420
Hams and bacon do.	1,678,768	1,524,507	1,298,325
Lard do.	38,715	36,432	6,990
Soap tons or casks	2,229	3,157	2,157
— lbs.	334,697	214,081	300,561
Coals do.	291 $\frac{1}{4}$	270 $\frac{1}{4}$	482 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tobacco lbs.	19,710,961	14,741,473	22,327,386
Cigars boxes	604,236	708,550	829,442
— lbs.	4,967,451	4,179,162	6,811,181
Tea do.	368,817	294,177	295,703
Fish-oil tons	37,755	26,695	34,731
Wine oxhofts	12,969	14,094	14,461
— ohm	10	27	34
— bottles	1,644	1,614	1,432
Tin, unwrought lbs.	21,443	8,882	23,605
— refined do.	2,213,430	1,746,329	2,282,116
— raw do.	8,532,244	9,140,241	10,253,688

Principal Articles of Import in 1838.

Tobacco 23,818,000 lbs.	Pepper 95,000 lbs.
Coffee 14,498,000 „	Tar 6,524 tons
Sugar 14,000,000 „	Butter 1,000,000 lbs.
Train-oil 45,090 tons	Cheese (1836) 793,417 „
Cotton 6,607 bales	Tallow 153,000 „
Cotton yarn and twist 98 „	Rape-oil 200,000 „
Wine 11,017 hhds.	Linseed-oil 500,000 „
Tea 200,000 lbs.	Hemp-oil 14,500 „
Rice 2,500,000 „	Iron, bar and plate 6,000,000 „
Hides 1,180,000 „	&c. &c.
Indigo 33,000 „	

The harbour-dues for the Port of Bremen (Bremerhaven), are as follow :

					In January, February, March, April, Sept., Oct., Nov. Dec.			In May, June, July, Aug.						
		lasts.	tons.	lasts.	tons.	rix-dol.	£	s.	d.	rix-dol.	£	s.	d.	
Vessels of	. .	300	450 and upwards	.....		48	8	0	0	40	6	13	4	
		250	375 to 300	450	.....	45	7	10	0	35	5	16	8	
		200	300	250	375	.....	36	6	0	0	30	5	0	0
		150	225	200	300	.....	30	5	0	0	25	4	3	4
		120	180	150	225	.....	24	4	0	0	20	3	6	8
square rigged		100	150	120	180	.....	21	3	10	0	17½	2	18	4
galliot	. .	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	18	3	0	0	15	2	10	0
square rigged		80	120	100	150	.....	18	3	0	0	15	2	10	0
galliot	. .	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	15	2	10	0	12½	2	1	8
square rigged		60	90	80	120	.....	15	2	10	0	12½	2	1	8
galliot	.	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	12	2	0	0	10	1	13	4
		40	60	60	90	.....	9	1	10	0	7½	1	5	0
		30	45	40	60	.....	6	1	0	0	5	0	16	8

The above rates are for two months; should the vessel remain longer in harbour, then there is an increased charge of 1 to 6 rix-dollars, value 3s. 4d. to 1l.; for each additional month in proportion to the season and the above measurement.

Three British or American register ton is taken as equal to two lasts.

In addition to the above, the vessels are subject to another due of 5 good groschen, or about 2¼d. per ton of the goods on board; that is,

Vessels arriving with goods on board pay at this rate for the quantity of goods on board, but nothing more on departure, whether laden or in ballast.

Vessels arriving in ballast pay this rate on the quantity of goods laden for the outward voyage, this due is therefore only paid once.—*Bremen, November 18, 1841.*

CHAPTER IV.

DUCHY OF HOLSTEIN.

THE King of Denmark is Duke and Sovereign of Holstein and Lauenberg. The area of both the first is, according to Balbi, 3658 geographical square miles, and the population in 1838 is stated by official authority to amount to 476,950 inhabitants. The area of all the parts of Lauenberg does not exceed 400 English statute miles, and the population is estimated at nearly 38,000. Holstein and Lauenberg together are now, in 1841, estimated to contain 480,000 inhabitants, chiefly an agricultural and pastoral people. The Duchy of Sleswick with an area of nearly 3500 British statute miles, and a population of about 340,000 inhabitants, does not belong to the Germanic confederation: yet in its government, and in its customs duties, it is nearly assimilated to Holstein. In fact, the customs laws and table of duties, are the same for Holstein, Sleswick, and Lauenberg.

Sleswick, like Holstein, is chiefly a pastoral and agricultural country. The inhabitants of the seaports and coasts are sailors and fishermen. Flensburg, which

has a deep capacious harbour, and a population estimated at 16,000, possesses from 250 to 260 vessels of all sizes, and carries on an active fishery and coasting trade. It has also some manufactures of linens, canvass, cordage, woollens, soap, tiles, starch, paper, &c. and exports corn, tallow, tanned leather, &c.

SLESWICK, the capital of the Duchy, has a population of from 7000 to 8000 inhabitants, and its harbour only admits vessels drawing from 9 to 10 feet water.

KIEL, the chief port of Holstein, is sufficiently deep for the largest vessels, and its trade and navigation since the opening of the canal which connects the Baltic with the *Eider* and Germanic sea, has greatly increased; and there is a regular communication by packets with Copenhagen, Hamburg, &c. Its chief exports are wheat, butter, corn, cheese, tallow, &c. (See exports from Denmark and Germany under the head of Denmark.) There are four fairs held annually at Kiel. The principal one in January.

ALTONA, which immediately adjoins Hamburg, enjoys most of the privileges of the latter. It has some manufactures of cotton, silk, leather, &c., and distilleries, sugar refineries, tanneries, and ship-building yards. Population 26,000 to 27,000 inhabitants.

The Duchy of Holstein is greatly varied in its soil and aspect. To the east it is undulated, and in several parts wooded. In the central districts, heathy and barren. In other parts are extensive and fertile corn lands, meadows, and pastures. Agriculture is skilfully attended to. The farm-houses and buildings suitable, neat, and commodious. Great care is taken in collecting and applying manures. Cattle and horses, corn, butter, tallow, beef (especially that half-dried, called Hamburg beef), and skins, are the staple productions.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

DUTIES on the following articles imported for consumption into the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein.

1. Articles admitted duty free.

Agric, aloes, amber, antimonium, arsenic (white, yellow, and red), ashes, soda, potash, and all others; brinstone, bernstein, bolus, borax (raw and refined), bamboos, canes, reeds, plants, trees, and flowers; books, printed, and with copper-plates bound up with; charts and maps, engravings, paintings, and lithographs; cotton wool; bones of all kinds; copper unwrought, brass and copper unwrought, and bronze not otherwise named; lead in blocks and simply moulded, not wrought; iron, raw, or goose, or pig iron, ores not smelted, quicksilver, gold and silver in ingots, medals of all sorts, precious stones unset, pearls unset; sculpture, statues, &c., bloodstone, blocks and slabs of stone, marble and alabaster, merchaum raw, clays, earths and ashes, feldspars, natural earths, &c., feldsteine, gypsum, and the like; kiln stones, charcoal, turf; hempseed, linseed; ebony, boxwood, corkwood, firewood; camphor, raw and refined; cinnamon, opium, sumach, Cassia flowers, and the like flowers; Spanish flies, seeds not specially enumerated; hay and straw, elephants' tusks and teeth, whalebone, shellfish; sucking-pigs, beef, pork, and other flesh not salted nor cured; potatoes, wild-beasts, foals, hides, and skins undressed (except horse-skins); horsehair, bristles, and other hair; musicalien, rottenstone (Tripoli earth), hemp-oil; wax, bleached and unbleached; spermaceti, models of all kinds, *morchus*, manna, *marien-glass*, gall-apples, galmei; casks and packages, empty.

IMPORT Duties on the following Articles imported into the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein, being lower than in the General Danish Tariff.

ARTICLES.	Import Duties.				
	Danish Monies.		English Monies.		
	r.d.	sch.	£	s.	d.
Alum 100 lbs.	0	24	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Asses and mules each	2	0	0	4	6
Acids, vitriolic 100 lbs.	1	48	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— phosphoric and other acids do.	6	0	0	13	6
Barks and seeds for medicinal purposes 100 lbs.	1	48	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon and lard, fresh	free		free		
— salt or smoked 100 lbs.	2	8	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Beer, in casks barrel	3	0	0	6	9
— in bottles 100 bottles	4	16	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blond, bobinet, fiolet and tulle, bordered or not bordered, of silk, cotton, linen, or mixed materials	30	0	3	7	6
Books printed with engravings	free				
Barley, beans, buckwheat, and oats barrel	0	24	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Basketmakers' work according to fineness 100					
Brimstone, raw 100 lbs.	0	24	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
— rolls	1	4	0	2	4
Bread, of all kinds 100 lbs.	1	4	0	2	4
Brushmakers' wares, common 100 lbs.	4	16	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— „ fine do.	25	0	2	16	3
Butter, 224 lbs. net	6	0	0	13	6
Brass wire, unpolished 100 lbs.	2	8	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
— ditto, polished do.	2	48	0	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
— ditto, silvered do.	33	32	3	15	0
— plates, not plated do.	4	48	0	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— ditto, plated do.	10	40	1	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
— wares, unpolished do.	8	32	0	18	9
— ditto, polished do.	16	64	1	17	6
— ditto, silvered, bronzed, buckles, and other articles for saddlery, &c.	33	32	3	15	0
Bunting for flags 100 lbs.	25	0	2	16	3
Boots, shoes, and shoemakers' work of all kinds 100 lbs.	66	64	7	10	0
Cotton wool	free				
— twist and yarn 100 lbs.	2	48	0	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
— ditto, dyed do.	5	20	0	11	9
— woven manufactures do.	15	0	1	13	9
— shawls and handkerchiefs do.	120	0	14	1	3
Cream of tartar do.	1	42	0	3	3
Cacao 100 lbs.	2	32	0	5	3
Coffee, raw do.	2	8	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
— roasted coffee, and substitutes for the same are prohibited to be imported					
Cinnamon do.	5	20	0	11	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cannons of metal do.	8	32	0	19	9
Chocolate do.	15	0	1	13	9
Cider barrel	2	0	0	4	6
Cochineal 100 lbs.	25	0	2	16	3
Currants do.	1	16	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Import Duties.					
	Danish Monies.		English Monies.			
	r.d.	sch.	£	s.	d.	
Cheese	100 lbs.	4	16	0	9	7½
Coals,—sea coal	100 tons	12	48	1	8	1½
Copper, hammered or drawn, including wire, bolts, and nails	100 lbs.					
— wares of, unpolished	do.	5	64	0	12	9
— ditto, polished	do.	8	32	0	18	9
— ditto, bronzed, plated or gilded	do.	16	64	1	17	6
Candles, tallow	do.	33	32	3	15	0
— wax, spermaceti, &c.	do.	4	16	0	9	7½
Carriages: viz.—coaches, chariots and landaus	each	12	48	1	8	1½
— caleches	do.	40	0	2	10	0
— cabriolets and droskies, 4 wheels	do.	32	0	3	12	0
— two-wheeled carriages	do.	16	0	1	16	0
Coachmakers' wares	100 lbs.	12	0	1	7	0
Cords and strings for musical instruments of sheep's or other entrails	100 lbs.	10	0	1	2	6
— of steel wire	do.					
— of copper or brass wire	do.	1	48	0	3	4½
Canvass	100 lbs.	2	48	0	5	7½
— ravensduck	do.	5	20	0	11	9
Cement	ton	8	32	0	18	9
Cardamoms	100 lbs.	0	48	0	1	1½
Candle or lamp wick	do.	25	0	2	16	3
Canary-seed	do.	15	0	1	13	9
Capers	do.	0	80	0	1	10½
Chestnuts	do.	2	48	0	5	7½
Cucumbers, salted	do.	1	4	0	2	4
Cravats	1 lb.	0	32	0	0	9
Dates	100 lbs.	2	0	0	4	6
Dyewoods of all sorts	do.	2	24	0	5	0½
Elephants' teeth or ivory	do.	0	16	0	0	4½
Earthenware	100 lbs.	free				
— and porcelain, common white and blue	do.	3	0	0	6	9
— painted several colours or gilded	do.	10	0	1	2	6
— porcelain, fine, ornamented with gold	do.	20	0	2	5	0
Fish: viz.—		40	0	4	10	0
— oysters, fresh	ton of 800 lbs.	3	0	0	6	9
— other fresh fish		free		free		
— preserved or salted anchovies, lampreys, sardines, caviare	100 lbs.					
— eels	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
— salmon	do.	0	80	0	1	10½
— herrings	barrel	3	12	0	7	0½
— ditto, dried and other fish smoked	100 lbs.	1	0	0	2	3
Flax, undressed	do.	0	80	0	1	10½
— dressed	do.	1	4	0	2	4
Fancy goods, smallwares of all kinds	do.	3	12	0	7	0½
Fruit: apples and pears, fresh	100 tons	33	32	3	15	0
— other fresh fruit	100 lbs.	25	0	2	16	0
— dried fruit	do.	0	24	0	6	0½
— preserved in sugar or spirits	do.	1	24	0	2	9½
	do.	5	20	0	11	9

(continued)

ARTICLES.		Import Duties.				
		Danish Monies.		English Monies.		
		r.d.	sch.	£	s.	d.
Feathers : eider down	100 lbs.	33	32	3	15	0
— other down	do.	8	32	0	18	9
— bed feathers	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
— quills	do.	40	0	2	10	0
— plumes, common	dozen	2	0	0	4	6
— fine, and others	1 lb.	3	32	0	7	6
Figs	100 lbs.	1	4	0	2	4
Fowls, living : viz.—						
— geese	100	16	64	1	17	6
— ducks	do.	8	32	0	18	9
— turkeys	do.	25	0	2	16	3
— hens, &c.	do.	6	24	0	14	0¾
— partridges	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
— all others living	do.	free				
— killed, salted or preserved	100 lbs.	2	8	0	4	8¼
— smoked	do.	6	24	0	14	0¾
Gypsum, pulverized	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
Glass wares, except mirrors	do.	1	48	0	4	4½
— mirrors, various duties nearly prohibitory, from 4 r.d. 16 sch. the 100 square inches to 75 r.d., for glass 451 to 500 square inches						
Gloves	100 lbs.	1	24	0	2	9¾
Ginger, white and brown	do.	2	8	0	4	8¼
Glue	do.	3	12	0	7	0½
Gunpowder	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Gold, in bars	do.	free				
— wire	1 lb.	1	0	0	2	3
— leaf	100 lbs.	16	64	1	17	6
Graphite	do.	0	64	0	1	6
Groats and pearl barley, &c.	do.	1	4	0	2	4
Gums of all kinds	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Grapes	do.	6	24	0	14	0¾
Game, all kinds	do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Hemp, undressed	do.	0	48	0	1	1½
— dressed	do.	1	48	0	4	4¾
Honey	do.	1	24	0	2	9¾
Hops	do.	6	0	0	13	6
Hats, felt, fine and coarse	do.	80	0	9	0	0
— men's silk	do.	50	0	5	12	0
— glazed hats, and straw hats for sailors	do.	8	32	0	18	9
— hat forms for silk covers	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
— hats of bast and chip	do.	6	24	0	14	0¾
Haircloth	do.	25	0	2	16	3
Hoops of wood	120	0	6	0	0	1½
Horses and mares	each	8	0	0	18	0
Foals		free				
Ink, printers'	100 lbs.	1	4	0	2	4
Iron, raw and old	do.	free				
— pig	do.	0	36	0	0	10
— ballast	do.	0	20	0	0	5¾
— and steel wire	do.	1	48	0	3	4½

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Import Duties.					
	Danish Monies.		English Monies			
	r.d.	sch.	£	s.	d.	
Iron spikes and needles of and above three inches long	100 lbs.	1	32	0	3	0
— small kinds	do.	2	8	0	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
— and tin plates, various rates from 36 sch. to 2 rix-bank-dollars 32 sch.	100 lbs.					
— anchors	do.	1	54	0	3	6
— manufactures of unpolished	do.	16	64	1	17	6
— polished	do.	33	32	3	15	0
Indigo		12	48	1	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Instruments—astronomical, optical, mathematical, chirurgical, &c.	100 lbs.	20	80	2	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
— pianos and large organs	each	32	0	3	12	0
— harps	do.	12	0	1	7	0
— violins, flutes, post-horns	doz.	1	48	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— all others	each	0	64	0	1	6
Incense powder	100 lbs.	25	0	2	16	3
Jewellery, artificial	do.	25	0	2	16	3
— real, of gold	1 lb.	2	64	0	6	0
Lace, or point of cotton	do.	1	24	0	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
— of thread, not woven	do.	5	0	0	11	3
— „ „ woven	do.	0	64	0	1	6
Lead, rolled, and in plates	100 lbs.	0	64	0	1	6
— pipes of	do.	0	80	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
— white lead and sugar of lead	do.	0	64	0	1	6
Leather, sole	do.	8	32	0	18	9
— manufacturers of	do.	50	0	5	12	6
Lac dye	do.	4	16	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Linen yarn, single and unbleached	do.	3	12	0	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— bleached or dyed	do.	6	26	0	14	1
— double, unbleached	do.	9	36	1	0	10
— do. bleached or dyed	do.	12	48	1	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— woven linen	do.	10	40	1	3	5
Meat, fresh, all kinds	do.	free				
— salted	do.	1	4	0	2	4
— smoked	do.	2	8	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mushrooms	do.	6	26	0	14	1
Maccaroni and vermicelli	do.	4	16	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Magnesia	do.	1	4	0	2	4
Maize	do.	0	48	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malt	do.	0	40	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Machinery of all kinds, including steam-engines, spinning machinery, &c.	do.	2	8	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mattresses, of hair, &c.	do.	8	32	0	18	9
Meal or flour, from barley, wheat, maize, or potatoes	do.	1	48	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
— from other grain or beans	do.	0	64	0	1	6
Mercers' wares, small wares of silk, or floret silk	1 lb.	1	24	0	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
— silk, with other materials	do.	0	64	0	1	6
— of linen, cotton, wool, or camel-hair	100 lbs.	33	32	3	15	0
Mustard, in pots or glasses	grs.wt.do.	5	20	0	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
— in other packages	net do.	8	32	0	18	9
— seed of	do.	0	64	0	1	6

(continued)

(continued)

5 E

ARTICLES.	Import Duties.				
	Danish Monies.		English Monies.		
	r.d.	sch.	£	s.	d.
Skins: horses' hides, dry under 20 lbs., each	4	16	0	9	4½
— do. of and above do.	free				
Sealingwax 100 lbs.	16	64	1	17	6
Salep do.	3	12	0	7	0½
Slate, various duties, from 80 schillings, or 1s. 10d. per slab of 7 feet length to the same duty for 36 slabs, 12 inches by 9 to 10 inches.					
Spunge, and tinder 100 lbs.	33	32	3	15	0
Shoemakers' work of all kinds, boots, shoes, &c. do.	66	64	7	10	0
Swords, and weapons without sheaths . . . do.	12	48	1	8	1½
Steel do.	0	64	0	1	6
Straw hats 1 lb.	2	0	0	4	6
— plat ditto do.	1	0	0	2	3
— bast ditto do.	5	20	0	11	8½
Saltpetre 100 lbs.	0	80	0	1	10½
Salts medicinal do.	0	40	0	0	11½
— rock salt 1000 lbs.	1	24	0	2	9½
— all other salt ton	1	16	0	2	7½
Sheep and lambs each	0	24	0	0	6½
Swine, each	0	64	0	1	6
Silk and silk wares 100 lbs.	30	0	3	7	6
— mixed with wool or cotton, and shawls, and shawl cloth 1 lb.	1	26	0	2	10
Soap, green and soft 100 lbs.	2	8	0	4	8½
— hard, ordinary do.	2	48	0	5	7½
— do. fine do.	20	80	2	6	10½
Sievemakers, wares of hair, &c. do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Syrups, brown or white do.	1	48	0	4	4½
Silver, works of 100 loths	8	32	0	18	9
— plated articles do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Spanish green colours, unrefined . . . do.	4	16	0	9	4½
Sago 100 pots	8	32	0	18	9
Sugar, raw from Danish colonies . . . 100 lbs.	1	64	0	3	9
— molasses do.	0	80	0	1	10½
— other places, raw do.	2	68	0	6	0
— molasses do.	1	48	0	4	4½
— refined do.	6	64	0	15	0
Tobacco-pipes, of common of clay and not mounted do.	1	48	0	4	4½
— of meerchaum do.	25	0	2	16	3
— of porcelain and all others . . . do.	12	48	1	8	1½
Tobacco, leaf &c. do.	1	54	0	3	6
— manufactured for smoking . . . do.	6	0	0	13	6
— snuff do.	8	32	0	18	9
— cigars do.	33	32	3	15	0
Tallow do.	2	8	0	4	8½
Tamarinds do.	1	24	0	2	9½
Turpentine, Venetian do.	2	8	0	4	8½
— other kinds do.	0	32	0	0	9
Tea, all kinds do.	10	42	1	3	6
Tar barrel	0	48	0	1	1½
— coal-tar do.	0	32	0	0	9

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Import Duties.					
	Danish Monies.		English Monies.			
	r.d.	sch.	£	s.	d.	
Truffles	100 lbs.	8	32	0	18	9
Tiles, glazed	1000	3	12	0	7	1½
— unglazed	do.	2	8	0	4	8½
Turners' wares, coarse	100 lbs.	6	0	0	13	6
— fine, of horn, bone	do.	25	0	2	16	3
— of ivory, mother-of-pearl	1 lb.	1	16	0	2	7½
— of other materials	100 lbs.	33	32	3	15	0
Tin, works of	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
Umbrellas and parasols	100 lbs.	50	0	5	12	6
Vinegar of beer, the cask of	24 cans	1	0	0	2	3
— of wine or cider	30 viertels	3	72	0	8	5½
Vanilla	1 lb.	1	24	0	2	9½
Vitriol, blue	100 lbs.	0	48	0	1	1½
— white	do.	0	32	0	0	9
— green	do.	0	12	0	0	3½
Vetches	barrel	0	32	0	0	9
Whalebone, split and prepared	100 lbs.	12	48	1	8	1½
Watches and clocks : viz.—						
— watches of gold	each	1	24	0	2	9¾
— do. of silver	100 lbs.	50	0	5	12	6
— clocks of wood	do.	8	32	0	18	9
— do. of metal	do.	33	32	3	15	0
— parts of watches and clocks	do.	50	0	5	12	6
Wine, in casks	30 viertels	8	0	0	18	0
— in bottles	100	8	32	0	18	9
Water, mineral	100 kegs	1	64	0	6	9
— perfumed waters	100 lbs.	15	0	1	13	9
Waxed cloths, fine	do.	30	0	3	7	6
— for common packing	do.	3	12	0	7	1½
— all others	do.	16	64	1	17	6
Wheat and peas	barrel	0	48	0	1	1½
Whetstones	100	0	48	0	1	1½
Wood : viz.—						
— mahogany	100 cub. ft.	2	58	0	5	10
— oak, pine, fir, and other building wood	do.	2	72	0	6	2½
— furniture, joiners' and cabinetmakers' work of pine, or fir	100 lbs.	2	48	0	5	7½
— do. of oak, ash, &c.	do.	4	16	0	4	10½
— do. of mahogany, &c.	do.	6	64	0	15	0
— hoops of wood	120	0	6	0	0	1½
— toys of wood, &c., as Nuremberg wares	100 lbs.	8	32	0	18	9
Wool, all kinds	do.	1	4	0	2	4
Woollen manufactures : viz.—						
— yarn, undyed	100 lbs.	6	24	0	14	0¾
— do. dyed	do.	8	32	0	18	9
— cloths, superfine, and fine	do.	33	32	3	15	0
— calmuks, flannels, serges, coatings, and other woollens and hosiery of not more value than 1 rix-bank-dollar the 1 lb.	do.	12	48	1	8	1½
— mixed in any way with silk	do.	30	0	3	7	6
— shawls of fine wool	1 lb.	1	24	0	2	9¾
— all other woollen wares	100 lbs.	25	0	2	16	3
Zinc, plates of	do.	1	16	0	2	4½
All other articles not enumerated in this tariff and not otherwise free of duty	do.	3	12	0	7	0½

By the customs regulations, the city of *Altona* is declared without the customs barrier, which places it, in regard to consumption duty, in the position of a free town or port.

1. The importation of all goods is permitted into the duchies with the following exceptions :

- a.* Roasted coffee and all roasted substitutes for coffee, as chicory, &c.
- b.* Playing-cards.

2. The exportation of all articles is likewise permitted.

3. The transit through the territories of the duchies is allowed on payment of the special duties, or free when so stated in the tariff.

For monies, weights, and measures, see Denmark.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

UNDER the head of Denmark these are given. We have no correct accounts of the exports from *Altona*. Of the exports of provisions and butter from *Hamburg*, that imported first from *Holstein*, forms a considerable part.

Kiel exports from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 lbs. of butter, 1000 to 1300 tons of oilcake, and about 4000 quintals of bones, annually. (See the prices of provisions hereafter under miscellaneous statements.)

STATEMENT of the Number of several Kinds of Cattle exported from Denmark and Sleswick-Holstein, in each Year from 1836 to 1839, chiefly to *Hamburg* and *Altona*.

YEARS.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Calves.	Swine.	Sheep and Lambs.
1836	7,566	28,323	5009	6,903	13,028	15,242
1837	9,520	26,970	6969	6,729	11,302	16,498
1838	10,951	29,365	8707	6,790	13,229	16,041
1839	11,674	27,904	7459	10,737	14,425	16,264

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Kingdom of Denmark in the Years 1799, 1814, and 1830.

Belonging to	1799.		1814.		1830.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Denmark	683	71,800	1579	56,576	1563	63,376
Sleswick	463	40,345	1184	32,152	1022	33,926
Holstein	290	38,843	908	25,119	1106	27,633
Total	1436	150,988	3671	113,847	3691	124,984
	Exclusive of about 2400 vessels under 20 tons.		Inclusive of vessels under 20 tons.		Inclusive of vessels under 20 tons.	

CHAPTER V.

KINGDOM OF HANOVER.

THIS kingdom, although in extensive districts, marshy, heathy, and sandy, possesses, however, many natural advantages. The Elbe and its branches, the Weser and the Ems, afford convenient means of inland sea navigation. The soil yields sufficient grain and vegetables for the population. There are several forests still remaining, and various useful minerals abound in the mountains. The duchy of Oldenburg is nearly enclosed within Hanover, with, however, a sea frontier of from forty to fifty miles, and the Weser bounding it on the west. It is, in several parts, a rich pasturage country, and having the same customs establishment and tariff as Hanover, we shall comprehend both under the same head.

TABLE showing the Area, Population, &c., of Hanover and Oldenburg.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Subdivisions.	Area in Geo. Sq. Miles.	Population in 1836.	Prop. of Population to Sq. Mile.	Houses.	Villages	Twns.
Aurich . . . . .	...	1,113	157,430	141.4	26,330	345	12
Hanover	3	2,483	325,980	131.7	44,795	880	39
Hildesheim	4	1,680	357,170	212.7	49,685	587	34
Lüneburg . . . . .	...	4,295	366,800	71.4	39,550	1685	38
Osnaburg	5	2,330	266,270	114.3	40,300	350	21
Stade	3	2,615	245,540	93.9	39,190	1050	27
Klausthal Mining Inten- dancy . . . . .	...	210	29,090	138.5	2,830	45	7
Total of Hanover . . . . .	...	14,726	1,748,280	113.6	242,680	4942	178
„ Oldenburg . . . . .	...	1,880	250,000	133.0			

TABLE showing the Proprietorship of the Soil of Hanover.

PROPRIETORS.	Arable and Meadow Land.	Drained land.	Forests.	Common land.	Prop. to Total.
	morgen.	morgen.	morgen.	morgen.	morgen.
Royal domains	208,893	1837	1,209,516	10,081	17.6
Monasteries	42,295	191	30,695	2,098	0.9
Nobles	321,360	246	171,250	7,583	6.1
State offices and corporations	73,680	378	725,734	612,674	9.9
Clergy and schools	141,461	14	10,426	4,295	1.9
Other small proprietors } (265,630)	5,044,917	180	94,955	5,092	63.6
Total of land except turf moors	5,832,606	2846	2,242,576	641,823	100

The distribution of the land of Hanover is as follows :

	Morgen.*
Arable, meadow, and garden land	5,833,000
Forests	2,242,000
Waste lands, lakes, and rivers	6,514,000
Total of the kingdom	14,589,000

The proportion of land under cultivation, to the whole extent of each province, is as follows :

Hanover	59	Stade	40
Hildesheim	58	Osnabruck	31
Luneburg	37	Aurich	76

AGRICULTURE.

THE agriculture of this kingdom is in many parts well conducted; in others in an old barbarous manner. We have but few details on the subject; Mr. Edgecombe, in reporting in Dec. 1841, on the productions of Hanover states,

“ I regret much that the scanty nature of the official and other documents, accessible in this country, prevent me from furnishing more detailed and authentic information.”

“ The kingdom of Hanover contains about 14,590,000 Berlin morgen, equal to about 21,000,000 of acres.

“ Of this surface $\frac{7}{10}$, or about 12,000,000 acres are cultivated or productive; namely, 8,000,000 acres as garden land, farms, meadows, and pasture, and 4,000,000 acres under forest; consequently $\frac{4}{10}$, or little less than one-half, are uncultivated; this includes roads, rivers, lakes, turf-moors, barren wastes, and commons; about 1,000,000 acres cannot be cultivated.

“ Corn is produced throughout the whole kingdom. There is usually more produced than is required for home consumption. The average crop is about 30,000,000 himten, or about 3,000,000 of quarters. Of this a large proportion is rye, and other inferior descriptions of grain, but the quantities of each kind cannot be arrived at with any degree of certainty. The average price of the best wheat in the Hanover town market, from 1815 to 1838, was 1 r.dollar 4 g.gr. 7 pf. per himten, or about 1*l.* 14*s.* per quarter. The variation of the prices are very trifling.

“ Before 1768 no corn was exported to foreign countries, such as England, France, and Portugal.

“ The statements respecting the value of corn exported, vary, one year to another, from 50,000 = (7510*l.*) to 500,000 thalers, = (75,000*l.*), and it is looked upon as a speculation depending chiefly on the state of the English market.

The Berlin morgen is equal to 0.64 English acre.—1 English acre = 1.58 Berlin acre.

Beet-root for Sugar.—The growth of this article is of very slight importance in this kingdom, and it is not expected to increase unless a protective duty is established, which is not much dreaded, as the exportation of linen to the West Indies in exchange for sugar, which is now very considerable, would suffer. There are two manufactories of beet-root sugar; one at Nienburg, and the other near Osnabrück.

Tobacco.—The whole produce of tobacco in the kingdom is of about the value of 70,000 thalers (10,500*l.*). The culture of it is decreasing, and the quality is very inferior. There are 346 tobacco manufactories of greater or less extent; they employ about 1500 workmen (many being registered that have only the master and one assistant), and they deliver annually about 2,250,000 lbs. of smoking-tobacco, valued at about 45,000*l.* Some foreign tobacco is smuggled in to them from Bremen and Hamburg, but theirs is chiefly of home produce.

The duty on foreign tobacco, according to the tariff is,

Raw, 1 thaler 1 g.gr. per cwt.	3 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i>
Manufactured, 6 thalers 6 g.gr. ditto	18 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>

Hemp.—There is but little hemp grown. It is produced in the districts near Bremen and Lüneburg. The seed comes chiefly from abroad, owing to the impression that hemp which has already produced seed gives a linen difficult to bleach. It is thought inferior to Russian hemp, as it is deficient in a certain resinous quality which prevents the latter from rotting in the water.

The average price of hemp from 1834 to 1841 was 1 th. per zentner, or 3 shillings per cwt. The Osnabrück hempen linen, known as “Tecklenburgs,” is bleached in the yarn and takes a beautiful whiteness.

The average export of hemp, flax, and tow, altogether, is 14,000 zentners, or 700 tons, valued at 140,000 th. or 21,000*l.*: that of linen yarn is valued at 500,000 th. or 75,000*l.*

Flax.—This article is among the most important of the products. The cultivation and manufacture of it are said to give occupation to nearly one-half of the inhabitants; it is unchecked by a guild, in which it has the advantage of almost every other branch of industry in the kingdom. It is produced chiefly in the southern parts of the kingdom. Seed is brought from abroad annually to the amount of 50,000 thalers (7500*l.*), and linen and yarn are exported to the value of 2,000,000 thalers (300,000*l.*) The quality of the linen is improving.

At the end of the 17th century the linen trade was at its greatest height; towards the middle of the 18th century it fell off, as the Scotch and Irish linens drove it from the West Indies. During the American war it flourished again, but in 1806 Napoleon’s continental system nearly annihilated it. Since the peace the trade has again assumed a national importance, though it does not appear to have any prospect of again arriving at its former condition.”

Sheep and Cattle.—In 1795, according to Dr. Reden, Hanover possessed

1,061,205 sheep, and each sheep was estimated to produce 2 lbs. of wool yearly.

In 1838 the number of sheep was calculated at 1,611,284, of which about one-eighth part were merinoes. The prices paid for wool in the Hanover markets in 1836 were, merinoes, per 100 lbs.(=103.111 lbs. English) 80 to 93 rix-dollars; marsh sheep's wool, 34 to 53 rix-dollars; ordinary, 20 rix-dollars. Most of the common wools are spun, dyed, and made into cloth for ordinary use in the country.

MINERALS.

THE production of raw iron from the mines has increased from 61,562 centners, in 1836, to 97,916 centners in 1839.

MANUFACTORIES.

HANOVER is not distinguished for its manufactures, linen excepted. Within the last eight or nine years, some progress has been made in cotton manufactures. "The low price of labour is," according to Dr. Bowring, "the groundwork of its success, as in many of the districts of Hanover from 3 to 4½ g.gr. (4d½ to 6d.) is the value of daily labour, and in others it is as low as 2½ g.gr. (3½d.) Power-looms have been introduced into Hanover in the course of the year 1839. There were then about 600 hand-looms at work.

"There are 1150 looms engaged in woollen weaving, the wool being wholly furnished by the country. The tariff of 1835 established two duties for foreign woollens, one of 6 dol. 6 gr. on common quality, and of 12 dols. 12 gr. on all finer qualities; but the law of the 19th of April, 1838, raised the duty to 12 dols. 12 gr. on all woollens, except those undyed or unfinished, or in which wool is mixed with other materials, and which now pay 9 dols. 9 gr.

"In the kingdom of Hanover there are 4946 looms employed in the weaving of linens, of which 3842 are in the open country, 758 in villages, and only 346 in towns. In 1826 the value of the linen produced was 968,700 rix-dollars; in 1838 it was 1,856,238 rix-dollars. The quantity is not reported previous to 1830 when it was 11,229,154 ells. In 1831 it was 19,935,898 ells. It should not be forgotten that the duty on foreign linens in Hanover, on the common qualities, is only 8 dols. 8 gr. per cwt., and on the finest, 12 dols. 12 gr.; while the duties under the commercial union are 11 dollars, and 22 dols. per centner."

AMOUNT of Taxes levied in the Kingdom of Hanover during the Years 1839-40.

STATE TAXES.

Direct, viz.	On Lands	Dollars.		£	
	Houses	1,203,269		180,490	
	Forests	115,975		17,396	
	Poll-tax	238,015		184,201	
		787,951		118,197	

		Rix-dollars.	£
Indirect, viz.	On Customs	1,475,750	221,362
	Excise	758,008	113,701
	Stamps	179,407	26,991
	Lotteries	41,873	6,280
	Licences	133,742	20,011
Miscellaneous		575,716	86,857
Dollars		3,164,496	£475,202

In the kingdom of Hanover there are no provincial taxes; the provincial expenses are defrayed by a grant from the government. In 1839-40 they amounted to 100,000 dollars, or 15,000*l*.

The municipal or town taxes are different in every town in the kingdom. In the city of Hanover, 10 per cent of the octroi levied by government belongs to the city, which also levies duties on each trade, and on each house. Other cities have no octroi, and are so rich that each citizen is entitled to a certain sum yearly from the revenues of the town lands. The documents relative to their income and expenditure are laid before the town councils, and not made public.

The progress of the custom-house revenues has been—

Years.	Rix-dollars.
1831-2	591,968
1832-3	594,824
1833-4	603,328
1834-5	696,448
1835-6	1,083,300
1836-7	1,198,437
1837-8	1,353,279

Excise duties are levied on spirits and beer distilled or brewed in the kingdom of Hanover and in the duchy of Oldenburg.

Grinding Duties.—4 Groschen, or 6*d*., on wheat, 2 groschen (3*d*.) on maslin, and on other grain, 1½ groschen (2*d*.) is levied on each himten, ground at the mills. 4 Groschen (6*d*.) is levied on flour, groats, &c., and 1 groschen for every 12 lbs. of bread consumed.

Slaughtering Duties.—These are for each ox, cow, or heifer, 3 thalers or 9*s*.; a calf 6 groschen (9*d*.); a hog or large pig 18 groschen (2*s*. 3*d*.); small or sucking pigs 1½ groschen (2*d*.); sheep or lambs 4½ groschen (6½*d*.).

NAVIGATION.

HANOVER possesses 422 ships,—capacity about 15,000 lasts, or 27,000 tons; about one-half is engaged in foreign and the other in the home trade.

We have no account of the number of vessels belonging to Oldenburg. They are employed in the coasting trade with the neighbouring countries, and to some extent in carrying butter and grain to England. The imports into the United Kingdom from, and exports to, Hanover and Oldenburg, are included in the general imports from and exports to Germany. (See hereafter tables of shipping employed between the United Kingdom and the several states of Germany.)

SEAPORTS.

THE principal seaport of Hanover is Embden, including the several ports or shipping-places on the Weser, in the district of Aurich, or that part of Hanover west of Oldenburg. The trade is chiefly carried on by Hanoverian vessels; next to which rank those of Holland. The trade by British shipping with Hanover is comparatively unimportant and not likely to increase. The Hanoverian trade from the Elbe centres at Hamburg, and that of the Weser at Bremen.

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels, Hanoverian and Foreign, which arrived at and departed from Ports within the District of Aurich, in Hanover, comprising the Ports of Halte, Wcener, Leer, Ditzum, Embden, Hatzum, Oldersum, and Karolynensyhl, in each Year from 1826 to 1838.

YEARS.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.	
	Hanoverian.	Foreign.	TOTAL.	Above 50 Lasts.	With Domestic Produce.	
					Hanoverian.	Foreign.
1826	2594	575	3169	74	1062	307
1827	2713	475	3188	173	1117	234
1828	2708	475	3203	137	1106	228
1829	2513	443	2956	98	1058	204
1830	2522	459	2981	119	1008	224
1831	2501	411	2912	146	963	181
1832	2682	354	3036	125	1139	174
1833	2801	810	3611	168	1097	393
1834	2812	507	3319	95	1086	237
1835	2669	579	3248	not reported.	1153	345
1836	2769	631	3488		1241	381
1837	3082	568	3656		1293	324
1838	3013	511	3524		1307	293

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels, belonging to each Country, which arrived at Ports within the District of Aurich, in each Year from 1826-27 to 1838.

YEARS.	Hano- verian.	Dutch.	Olden- burg.	Ham- burg.	Danish.	Prus- sian.	Swedish	British.
1826-27	2713	245	71	5	100	...	4	50
1827-28	2708	209	61	10	148	2	6	53
1828-29	2513	149	82	13	86	...	4	109
1829-30	2519	193	70	4	94	17	3	78
1830-31	2504	168	70	13	67	9	1	83
1833-34	2812	290	77	2	47	4	6	43
1835	2669	327	160	2	48	...	...	42
1836	2679	344	177	4	38	...	3	44
1837	3082	277	109	...	41	...	4	77
1838	3058	243	144	2	23	...	2	68

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

WE have been unable to obtain correct statements of the exports or imports of the kingdom of Hanover. In Dr. Bowring's report, the following account of both are given in round numbers :

"The estimated average value of the principal exports from Hanover, from 1826 to 1833, is from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 rix-dollars. Of these linen is calculated at 1,800,000; raw wool at 500,000; wheat at the same amount; lead, 60,000 cwt.; butter, 20,600 cwt.; rapeseed, 161,787 himten; hemp and flax, 14,000 cwt.; these are the leading articles.

"Of imports during the same period, the principal were, iron 50,000 cwt.; corn, the same amount; coffee, 37,000 cwt.; molasses, 36,000 cwt.; train-oil, 35,000 cwt.; raw sugar, 24,000 cwt.; refined sugar, 23,000 cwt. In 1838 the leading imports were—iron, 82,688 cwt.; wine, 70,161 cwt.; tobacco, 49,445 cwt.; coffee, 48,290 cwt.; sugar, 40,360 cwt.; raw sugar, 18,353 cwt. In 1835-6 the importation of cotton twist was 1772 cwt.; it was 2572 in the following year.

"Of cotton manufactures, 2861 cwt. in 1835-6, and 3400 cwt. in 1836-7; of woollen, 3780 cwt. in 1835-6; 3808 cwt. in 1836-7; and 3707 cwt. in 1837-8. The weight of all articles imported in 1835-6, was, 1,994,715 cwt.; in 1836-7, it was 1,819,433 cwt."

COINS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

GOLD.		SILVER.	
1 George-pistole	= 16s. 6d. English.	1 Thaler	= 24 groschen = 2s. 11 $\frac{9}{10}$ d. English.
1 William-pistole	= 8 2 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ Thaler	= 4 groschen = 0s. 6d. nearly.
1 Ducat	= 4 1 "		

WEIGHTS.

1 Zentner	= 100 lbs. = 46.8 kils.	= 103 lbs. avoirdupois.
1 Pfund	= 46.7 gram	= 1.03 lbs.
1 Loth	= 14.6 "	= 1 lb. 4 oz.

LONG AND SQUARE MEASURES.

1 Foot	=	12 ellen	=	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ English inches,	29,109 centimetres.
1 Ell	=	24 "	=	639 English yards.	
1 Rod	=	16 feet	=	5.1 " "	
1 Mile	=	25,400 "	=	4.6 English miles.	
Square foot	=	0.92 English square foot.		1 morgen	= 0.64 English acre.

DRY AND LIQUID MEASURES.

1 himten of corn,	31,103 litres.		
48 himten	= 1 last.		
100 himten	= 10,700 quarters.		
1 fuder of wine	= 4 oxhofts = 6 ohms = 15 eimers	24 ankers,	240 = stubchen
	480 masz =	960 quarts.	100 quarts = 21,400 English wine-gallons.

TABLE of Duties on Articles imported into Hanover and Oldenburg.

ARTICLES.		Monies of Hanover.		English Monies.		
		dol.	gro.	£	s.	d.
Manufactures : viz.—						
Cotton wool	centner	0	12	0	1	6
— cotton yarn, unbleached	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— ditto, bleached, untwisted	do.	2	2	0	6	3
— ditto, thread, dyed	do.	6	6	0	18	9
— cotton manufactures of all sorts	do.	12	12	1	17	6
— Turkish red yarn	do.	3	3	0	9	5
Woollen yarn, undyed	do.	3	3	0	9	5
— dyed and twisted	do.	4	4	0	12	6
— manufactures, coarse, not dyed	do.	9	9	1	5	1½
— ditto, fine, and dyed	do.	12	12	1	17	6
— wool, raw	do.	0	2	0	0	1½
Linen goods, coarse, unbleached and yarn	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— coarse, bleached, printed, or prepared	do.	8	8	1	5	0
— other sorts	do.	12	12	1	17	6
— wrappers and covers	do.	0	4	0	0	6
Silk, raw	do.	2	2	0	6	3
— dyed	do.	6	6	0	18	9
— manufactures	do.	12	12	1	17	6
Hair and bristles	do.	0	4	0	0	6
— prepared and dressed	do.	0	18	0	2	3
— wares of	do.	12	12	1	17	6
Leather, all kinds	do.	3	3	0	9	5
— wares of, including boots and shoes, and lackered work	do.	6	6	0	18	10
— other wares of, fine	do.					
Metals : viz.—						
Copper, raw, smelted	do.	0	18	0	2	3
— sheets, &c.	do.	1	12	0	4	6
— wire	do.	2	2	0	6	3
— wares of, fine	do.	6	6	0	18	10
Iron—pig, and cast in blocks		free				
— cast wares	do.	0	18	0	2	3
— bars, bolts, &c.	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— steel, iron-plate sheets	do.	0	18	0	2	3
— iron manufactures	do.	2	2	0	6	3
— cutlery	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Lead	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— common wares of	do.	2	2	0	6	3
— fine ditto	do.	6	6	0	18	9
— weights, balls, pipes	do.	1	12	0	4	6
Tin	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— wares of	do.	6	6	0	18	9
— zinc, in plates, &c.	do.	0	18	0	2	3
Glass manufactures : viz.—						
Green bottles	do.	0	16	0	2	0
— common wares	do.	2	2	0	6	3
— fine ditto	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Machinery, coarse, cast	do.	0	18	0	2	3
— forged	do.	2	2	0	6	3

(continued)

ARTICLES.

Monies of Han- English Monies.

		dol.	gros.	£	s.	d.
Machinery, fine ditto	centner	6	6	0	18	9
Earthenwares, common gray or red	do.	0	16	0	2	0
— white	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— coloured	do.	4	4	0	12	6
— porcelain	do.	16	16	2	10	0
Paper—common packing-paper	do.	0	12	0	1	6
— common printing and writing ditto	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— fine, gilded and painted paper	do.	3	3	0	9	5
— hangings of	do.	4	4	0	12	6
— paper manufactures	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Waxed cloths, common, coarse for packing, &c.	do.	3	3	0	9	5
— fine	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Animals living :						
— horses, mules, and asses	each	2	0	0	6	0
— foals, under one year	do.	0	12	0	1	6
— oxen	do.	2	12	0	7	6
— cows and young cattle	do.	1	12	0	4	6
— swine	do.	0	12	0	1	6
— young pigs, calves, and sheep	do.	0	4	0	0	6
Ashes, pot, pearl, and natural soda	centner	0	2	0	0	3
Antimony	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Beer, all sorts	do.	0	16	0	2	0
Brushmakers' wares	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Butter	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Coffee	do.	3	3	0	9	5
Chocolate	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Confectionary	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Cheese	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Cider	do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Cards for playing		prohibited				
Carriages		2	2	0	6	3
Coals and cork	shiplast	0	* 10	0	1	3
Chalk, raw	centner	0	2	0	0	1½
Colours, material for	do.	0	18	0	2	3
— prepared (except the following)	do.	2	2	0	6	3
— as colours, lead pencils, sealingwax, & the like	do.	6	6	0	18	9
Corn and grain of all kinds	himten	0	6	0	0	9
Drugs and apothecaries' ware	centner	0	18	0	2	3
Flax and hemp		free				
Fish—shellfish, cured	barrel	0	18	0	2	3
— fresh, including shellfish, and fish cured, not enumerated	do.	1	1	0	3	1
— herrings, common curing	do.	0	8	0	1	0
— fish-bones, skins, and whalebone	centner	0	18	0	2	3
Furs and skins, common, as sheep, goats, &c.	do.	2	2	0	6	3
— all fine skins and furs	do.	6	6	0	18	9
— manufactured furs	do.	12	12	1	17	6
Feathers, bed feathers, down, and quill	do.	1	1	0	3	1
— beds and mattresses	do.	2	2	0	6	3
— other feathers.—(See <i>Fine wares</i>)						
Fruit, ordinary garden-fruit fresh	himten	0	1½	0	0	1½

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Monies of Hanover.		English Monies.		
	dol.	gros.	£	s.	d.
Fruit, dried or baked centner	0	18	0	2	3
— preserved in spirits, sugar, or wine, &c. . . do.	6	6	0	18	9
— dates, figs, currants, raisins, oranges, &c. . do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Fine wares : viz.—					
Jewellery, and fine wares of gold, silver, precious stones, ivory, pearls, mother-of-pearl, corals, artificial flowers, perfumery, Leghorn bonnets, perukemakers' wares, enamelled wares, watches and clocks, with the exception of wooden clocks do.	16	6	2	9	6
Fish-bones, wares of do.	6	6	0	18	9
Gunpowder do.	1	12	0	4	6
Gypsum, cement, kalk shiplast	0	16	0	2	0
— wares of centner	1	1	0	3	1½
Hats, and hatmakers' wares do.	12	12	1	17	6
Instruments of all kinds do.	6	6	0	18	9
Ivory, and mother-of-pearl do.	0	18	0	2	3
Liqueurs do.	6	6	0	18	9
Molasses do.	0	18	0	2	3
Mercery and smallwares do.	12	12	1	17	6
Meat, salt, fresh, or smoked, all kinds . . . do.	2	2	0	6	3
Oilseeds ton of 180 lbs.	0	4	0	0	6
— cakes centner	0	4	0	0	6
— not fish-oil, in casks do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— ————— in bottles do.	3	3	0	9	5
— train-oil do.	0	18	0	2	3
— blubber do.	0	12	0	1	6
Printed works, books unbound do.	0	2	0	0	3
— bound do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— engravings, &c. do.	3	3	0	9	5
Pastry, of flour, &c., ordinary do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— fine pastry do.	2	2	0	6	3
Rice and rice-flour do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Rags free					
Rosin, pitch, tar do.	0	4	0	0	6
Spirits, distilled, proof do.	4	4	0	12	6
Skins and hides, raw, wet or dry free					
Stone, building-stone, millstone shiplast	0	10	0	1	3
— sculpture of, marble, &c. do.	0	12	0	1	6
— wares of, fine do.	6	6	0	18	9
Sailmakers' wares, and rigging do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Soap, common, green and black do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— ordinary white and Venetian do.	2	2	0	6	3
— fine, perfumed do.	6	6	0	18	9
Sugar, raw for refiners do.	1	8	0	4	0
— refined, and all other sorts do.	3	3	0	9	5
Salt, except medicinal prohibited					
— medicinal, by special permission do.	0	2	0	0	3
Seeds, not otherwise enumerated do.	0	4	0	0	6
Spices, common, as aniseed, coriander, &c. . do.	0	18	0	2	3
— ginger, pepper, and pimento do.	1	1	0	3	1½

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Monies of Hanover.		English Monies		
	dol.	gros.	£	s.	d.
Spices nutmegs, vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, mace . centner	3	3	0	9	5
Tea do.	6	6	0	18	9
Tobacco, raw do.	1	1	0	3	1½
— manufactured do.	6	6	0	18	9
Turf shiplasts	0	20	0	2	6
Tallow centner	0	18	0	2	3
Tallow, candles of do.	2	2	0	6	3
Vinegar, in casks or bottles do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Venison, as deer, wild boar, &c.					
— living each	0	8	0	1	0
— slaughtered centner	3	3	0	9	5
Wine, in casks do.	3	3	0	9	5
— in bottles do.	4	4	0	12	6
— fruit wines do.	1	1	0	3	1½
Wood: viz.—					
— ashes of do.		free			
— bark for tanning do.		free			
— building wood in logs and spars . . . shiplasts	0	6½	0	0	9½
— deals, boards, &c. do.	0	13½	0	1	7½
— furniture woods centner	1	1	0	3	1½
— common woodworks do.	0	12	0	1	6
— furniture of wood, and fine straw or bast, and articles of turnery and cork, corks for bottles do.	4	4	0	12	6
— fancy cabinet wares do.	6	6	0	18	9
Wastings of manufactures		free			
All articles not enumerated do.	0	6	0	0	9

HANOVER AND OLDENBURG TRANSIT DUTIES.

	dol.	gros.
Wastings of manufactures the centner	0	2
Distilled spirits	0	8
Corn	0	1½
Horses, mules, and asses	1	0
Oxen	0	18
Cows and calves	0	12
Swine	0	5
Sheep	0	2
Other articles from ½ groschen the minimum to 8 the maximum.		

TREATIES.

THERE is no treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Hanover.

DECLARATION of Great Britain and Hanover, respecting reciprocity of Commerce.

“The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of State and Cabinet of His Majesty the King of Hanover, hereby declared in the name of their respective governments:

“That the Hanoverian government having placed British ships, and all articles imported in such ships, in respect to all duties, whether upon the goods or upon the ships, and

in respect to charges and privileges of pilotage, upon the same footing with Hanoverian ships, and the like goods, if imported in such ships, and the said Hanoverian government binding itself to observe these conditions, and any stipulations in favour of the shipping and commerce of Great Britain, which are contained in a convention between His Britannic Majesty and the King of Prussia, concluded and signed at London, on the 2d of April, 1824.

“His Britannic Majesty engages to extend to the subjects of the kingdom of Hanover all the benefits secured by the said conventions to the shipping and commerce of Prussia, upon the principles of reciprocity which form the basis of the said convention.

“In witness whereof they have signed the present declaration, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

“Done at London, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1824.

“GEORGE CANNING.

“MUNSTER.”

“By order in council, dated the 25th of May, 1824, from May 1st, 1824, Hanoverian vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with the cargoes on board the same, such cargoes consisting of articles which may be legally imported or exported, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever than are or shall be levied on British vessels entering or departing from such ports, or on similar articles when imported into or exported from such ports in British vessels; and also such articles when exported from the said ports in Hanoverian vessels, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances that are granted on similar articles when exported in British vessels.”

OLDENBURG is placed in regard to the shipping of that duchy on the same footing as Hanover in British ports.

STADE DUTIES.

As negotiations are now pending for the modification of those duties which impose fees and charges upon shipping, and various duties on merchandize, we shall introduce the Stade duties in the supplement which will complete this work.

CHAPTER VI.

MECKLENBURG.

THE duchy of Mecklenburg is an agricultural and pastoral country, lying betwixt the Baltic and the Elbe, with the harbours of Rostock and Wismar, and with the advantage also of a navigation to the sea by the Elbe.

The progress of agricultural improvement in Mecklenburg has been very great, and forty years ago it was called a second Flanders, although its soil and climate are both less favourable. Mr. Meek states in his report,

“Mecklenburg Schwerin is equal to 223 geographical square miles, or, at 640 acres per square mile, 3,200,000 acres. Mecklenburg Strelitz is about 450,000 acres. Of these 3,650,000 acres, about one-third, is in tillage. The population in 1816 was about 340,000: it is now rather more than 500,000. At that time the exportation of wool did not exceed from 600,000 to 700,000 lbs. per annum :

at present it is four times that quantity. The cattle kept at that time were not half the number that are kept at present. Still the exportation of corn has by degrees increased in the same period nearly 50 per cent, in quantity and kind. Formerly much less wheat and more oats were exported. Of rye and oats there is now scarcely any exported, nearly the whole being consumed. The people generally eat rye and not wheat bread. The farmers in Mecklenburg, it is said, contemplate keeping cows and making butter for exportation, not only as a profitable and steady mode of the employment of capital, but as a more effectual means of raising manure for enriching their lands and thereby increasing their corn crops. To show the extent to which the value of land is increasing, the following facts were stated: 1. For an estate that four years ago was bought for 90,000 thalers, 180,000 has been offered and refused, 200,000 being demanded and expected to be obtained. 2. In another case an estate has been actually sold for 170,000 thalers, which was bought only four years since for 85,000 thalers. Money is easily procured in mortgage at from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Provisions generally are 50 per cent dearer than they were fifteen years ago. Every housekeeper knows this.

“Many who were formerly in debt had cleared their estates, and the same had been the case with the small farmers. The price of estates had within the last four years nearly doubled, and whenever an estate was now to be sold, the competition amongst purchasers was so great as to run them up to an extravagant price. The interest of money which did not exceed 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, either at Lubeck or Hamburg, gave great facility on these occasions. In the course of conversation it was admitted that wheat grown in Mecklenburg could be delivered in England at 40s. per quarter, to which adding 5s. per quarter for the expense of landing in England and bringing to sale, gave 45s. as the ordinary rate per quarter at which Mecklenburg wheat ought to be chargeable with duty. In speaking of Mecklenburg it is impossible not to advert to their breed of horses, which even on the farms show a good deal of blood, are light and active, and generally speaking superior to any that are to be seen elsewhere in the north of Germany. They were also very good in Holstein. On one occasion in Mecklenburg three farmers' waggons, each with four horses, were met—the first bays, the second chestnuts, and the third grays—that would have been admired amongst the best horsed mail-coaches in England.

“It is quite common, it is said, for four or five blood mares to be kept for breeding on estates of any magnitude. The French lately bought, under a contract in Hamburg, which is nearly completed, 1000 horses for cavalry. Those for chasseurs at 400 francs, or 16*l.* sterling each; and those for dragoons at 500 francs, or 20*l.* each. The horses were chiefly from Mecklenburg. No expense is spared either by the Grand Duke or others in procuring the best stallions.”

The following report dated Rostock, Jan. 1842, affords, with the foregoing, the most recent information which we possess :

“ Mecklenburg being an agricultural, breeding, and wool-growing country, all its sources of national wealth thrive, provided the harvest is good, for then the agricultural produce finds a ready and good market abroad.

“ For every mile of Macadamized road the country has granted 15,000 dollars, and for every mile of railroad constructed in it 30,000.

“ A railroad from Berlin to Hamburg is proposed, which for several miles will intersect the grand duchy.

“ The crop of the year 1841 proves shorter than has been known for many years.

“ Wheat is completely deficient, and it is said that Mecklenburg will scarcely export a quarter of what it did last year.

“ Rye proves equally deficient and damaged, and the produce will scarcely suffice for our home consumption.

“ Peas are likewise got in scantily, and are very much damaged; good boiling peas can scarcely be had for consumption, even at enormous prices. Barley and oats may alone be expected to yield an average crop, but the quality cannot be praised.

“ Prices of corn have been : Wheat, for a short time in spring, was as low down as 30s. per imperial quarter paid to the farmer, which is, comparatively, with the present high price of landed property, and the high rent, a low price; but this has only been for a short period; the general and average price of the year (1840) must be taken at 45s. paid to the farmer.

“ Peas and barley:—Prices of barley from the country have fluctuated between 15s. and 20s., and those of peas, between 21s. and 25s.

“ Rye has been dear throughout the greatest part of the year, and as it is the chief means of subsistence for the poor, and in general use with the middle classes, this has, in this respect, been a calamity indeed.

“ Mecklenburg has comparatively few really poor people; and, on the other hand, the landholders, farmers, and merchants have again profited thereby. Prices of good old rye have, in the last quarter of the year, been as high as 33s. 1d. to the farmer, whereas they are in ordinary years seldom above 20s., often much lower.

“ Oats have scarcely interested the speculators, and the supply only sufficient for the required consumption. The price has been between 11s. and 14s.

“ Of rapeseed the production is also diminishing as it is a precarious crop.

“ Wool was almost all sold at the different fairs in Rostock, Gustrow, and New Brandenburg, in the month of June, when good expectations for the growing crop in England were still entertained, and speculations turned upon

this article. It met with an animated demand at 15 to 20 per cent higher prices than last year, namely at 11 to 12 and 14 dollars gold, per stone of 22 lbs. Hamburg weight, making 2s. to 2s. 6d. sterling per lb. if sent to England. But prices have since receded just as much as they advanced, and severe losses have been experienced, chiefly by foreign wool-dealers and manufacturers, as in Mecklenburg only a few people are engaged in this trade.

“The whole quantity sold at the fairs has been, at New Brandenburg, 30,000; Gustrow, 35,000; Rostock, 13,000;—total, 78,000.

“There remained unsold in the magazines 5500 stones, besides considerable quantities which were brought to the markets of Lubec and Hamburg, and the whole exportation of the two duchies amounts to about 150,000 stone of 22 lbs., Hamburg weight, each.”

WISMAR has a good outer harbour for vessels of any size. It is three miles below the town. Vessels drawing eight to nine feet water, load and unload at the town. Exports corn, wool, &c.

ROSTOCK was formerly one of the principal cities in the Hanseatic League. It is now the chief port of Mecklenburg, and situated on the bank of the river Warne, which flows into the Baltic and Warnemunde. Vessels drawing nine feet water load and discharge at the town of Rostock. The anchorage in the road, without Warnemunde, is considered safe for large ships.

Exports corn of all kinds, oilseeds, wool, butter, cattle, and horses.

Imports wines, spirits, sugar, molasses, iron, fish, and various manufactures.

The arrivals in 1839 were 672 vessels; of which, 137 from England, 145 Sweden and Norway, 115 Denmark, 97 from Holland, 54 from the Hanse Towns, and the remainder from Russia, Belgium, France, and Hanover.

The departures were 683 vessels; of which, 186 to England, 146 Norway and Sweden, 109 Denmark, 125 to Russia, 33 to Holland, 30 to the Hanse Towns, 38 to Prussia, 1 to Belgium, and 1 to France.

Chief articles exported from Rostock by sea during the year 1841:

	Qrs.
Wheat	137,218
Rye	23,082
Barley	29,464
Oats	735
Peas	10,262
Rapeseed	3,716
Beans	52
Imperial Quarters	204,529

Cattle-bones	centners	745,200
Rags, from Rostock only	lbs.	1,002,848
Oilcakes	centners	644,160

“Corn forms generally about one-half of the whole exportation of the two Mecklenburgs. The exports amounted, in 1841, to

	Qrs.
Wheat	251,212
Rye	56,628
Barley	40,248
Oats	10,360
Peas	26,299

“The above statements have been obtained from the custom-house, and may be regarded as drawn up correctly; nevertheless, the export business is doubtless more considerable; some irregularity being most probably introduced when corn is entered free for exportation at the custom-house, as appears from the number of vessels despatched with cargoes from this port.

“To England, 17 British, 171 Mecklenburg,=188 vessels sailed from Rostock laden with wheat, peas, and barley; 10 Mecklenburg vessels with rags, 10 ditto with bones, 4 ditto oilcakes. Total 212 vessels from Rostock to Great Britain, averaging at the least 50 tons register.

“The imports of the last year have been as usual for the consumption of the country, which contains about 600,000 inhabitants, and a not very large quantity besides, which appears to be smuggled over the Prussian frontier.

“They consist of manufactures, almost all English, coming by land-carriage from Hamburg, and thence to Rostock. Arrivals at this port in 1841—

From England there arrived 6 British vessels with coals.

„ 43 Mecklenburg ditto; with salt, sugar, iron, piece goods, and cement.
 „ 34 ditto with coals.

83 vessels from England.

From France . . . 23 vessels; wine, and chalk for manure.

„ Holland and Belgium 22 ditto; sugar, coffee, piece goods, and cheese.

„ Norway and Sweden 161 iron, herrings, pitch, and chalk.

„ Russia . . . 10 hemp, flax, and oil.

„ Denmark . . . 107 (small) provisions, seed, corn, oysters, &c.

Other ports . . . 98 cargoes.

Total . 504 cargoes, and 232 in ballast. Total 736 vessels.

“The shipping interest of the port has last year, as well as that on the previous year, been unprofitable, and has scarcely yielded the interest of the capital embarked. Shipbuilding, however, is carried on undisturbed. Ten new large vessels have been built last year, and ten others are on the stocks here and at Ribnitz, a small town a few miles distant.

“The total number of vessels owned by the citizens of Rostock is 230, averaging 150 tons register.

“Two years ago our shipping interest had been previously very profitable for a number of years.

"The cost of building vessels here is about 16*l.* to 17*l.* per 2 tons or last. Wages are 2*l.* per calendar month for seamen, and 4*l.* and 5*l.* per cent primage the captain, 3*l.* the mate, and 1*l.* the boys.

"Whether the vessels are all manned as they ought to be, at the least, if going to Great Britain, namely, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the crew consisting of Mecklenburgers, is not to be ascertained, as the British vice-consul's verification of foreign ships' papers, when going to England, is not required; but in spring, when all the vessels are outfitting, there is generally much difficulty in manning them, and the crews are taken where they can be found."

IMPORT DUTIES.

"THE import duties imposed and levied in the Mecklenburg tariff, published in Rostock, 1748, under the title of *Accise Rolle*, average, including town dues, contributions, and bridge charges, about 3 per cent. The general rate of calculation is 9 pfennige per rix-dollar, *i. e.* about one penny, on 3*s.* value. Some articles are charged differently. Lead pays 9 schillings, equal to about 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per schiffpfund of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. Iron, 5 schillings, equal to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per ditto; brandy 1 rix-dollar 24 schillings, equal to 4*s.* 6*d.* per ditto; corn, inwards, 24 schillings, equal to 1*s.* 6*d.*; outwards 36 schillings, equal to 2*s.* 3*d.* per last. Manufactures generally, 9 pfennige per rix-dollar, being somewhat less than 2 per cent. British salt, 3 schillings, equal to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per ton. Foreign tobacco, 12 schillings, equal to 9*d.* per cwt. French wine, 1 rix-dollar 36 sch. per hogshead, equal to 5*s.* 3*d.*, the thirteenth hogshead free. Goods coming for sale wholesale to the fairs, pay 9 pfennige, equal to 0 $\frac{4}{8}$ *d.* per rix-dollar.

"Goods for retail 1 schilling, or 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per rix-dollar. Linen goods brought by strangers from the Tyrol, &c., 2 schillings, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per rix-dollar: the same on glass brought by travellers.

"Jews are admitted to sell at the Easter fairs only, on payment of 2 schillings per rix-dollar sold; on no other occasion is a Jew to be admitted, except as a buyer.

"One-half is added on the duties for shipments made by foreign ships for foreign account; except on butter, cheese, and bacon.

"Goods exported on foreign ships for home account, pay 16 schillings, equal to 1*s.* per last; but goods so imported pay the ordinary rate. The town of Rostock guarantees to the Duke of Mecklenburg a sum of 16,000 rix-dollars yearly as the minimum produce of the tariff. There are added to the duties,

"1st. Town dues, amounting to one halfpenny in the dollar (one in ninety-six). On corn, and a few other articles, the town dues are equal to the half of the custom-house duties.

"2d. Contribution, half per cent (sometimes three-sevenths, and sometimes four-sevenths per cent, according to the wants of the Receptur Casse); on corn, 6 schillings and 8 schillings per last."

CHAPTER VII.

SWITZERLAND AND THE GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS.

IN consequence of Neufchatel being under the sovereignty of Prussia, and from other circumstances, Switzerland is placed on a more favourable position in regard to some articles, especially cotton and silk, imported into the Union, than other countries are. It must, however, be remarked that the import duties in Switzerland are almost nominal, and justify a favourable consideration.

The cotton manufactures, cutlery, hardwares, silks, straw manufactures, common earthenwares and glasswares, wines, &c., of Neufchatel, are, with several other articles, admitted at modified duties into the Germanic states: were they not so admitted, a much greater contraband trade than that which actually exists would be the certain consequence.

The Helvetic diet, during the sessions of 1840 and 1841, have continued provisionally a federal duty on imports; viz., to the 1st of January, 1843; from which period, the same will, no doubt, be renewed; although the Diet will not agree to impose any tax for a longer period than one year.

The import duties are levied in accordance with the provisions of a regulation which was agreed to on the 16th of August, 1819, and which established three classes of merchandize.

1. Articles exempted from duty.
2. Articles which pay 2 batzen, or nearly 3*d.* per 50 kilogrammes.
3. Articles which pay 1 batzen, or nearly 1½*d.* per 50 kilogrammes.

I. Articles exempted from duty.

Animals, living, of all kinds; bark for tanning; butter; chalk, gypsum, plaster of Paris, and tiles; charcoal; corn, grain, flour, and meal of all kinds; grass and straw; salt; vegetables, viz.—potatoes, onions, turnips, and all other kinds; wood, viz.—firewood, building-wood, hewn or sawn, and all others, and manufactured in any way, except furniture and utensils.

II. Articles paying a duty of 2 batzen, or nearly 3*d.*, per 50 kilogrammes or 110½ lbs.

Arms and weapons of all kinds of metal; books; cabinet-work of wood; candles; cocoa, coffee, chocolate, chicory ground; corks, copper, brass and bronze manufactured; chemical productions not otherwise named; clocks and watches; confectionary and comfits; cordage, cochineal, cotton twist, and all manufactures of cotton; cutlery; distilled spirits and liquors; drugs and medicines; earthenware fine, and porcelain; furniture for household use; furs prepared or made up; glasswares and crystals, all kinds; gums of all kinds; gunpowder; habiliments, or dresses and clothing of all kinds; hats and felts; hardwares of all metal; indigo; lead manufactured; linen manufactures; machines and tools; mercery and smallwares; musical instruments; paper and articles of paper; perfumery; salted meat and venison; silk and other thin floss; silk manufactures; skins, prepared and wrought; soap;

straw manufactures, all kinds; sugar; spices of all kinds; tobacco, manufactured; tea; tin manufactures; toys; wines in bottles; woollen manufactures; goods the manufacture of Europe, not hereafter enumerated.

III. Articles paying a duty of 1 batzen, or nearly $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per 110 lbs.

Alum; beer; brimstone; cheese; copper and brass, unwrought; cotton wool; cream of tartar, raw; dyewoods and dyestuffs, except indigo and cochineal; earthenware, common, glazed or painted; flax and hemp; fish, dried or salted; fruits, green and dry; feathers; green and common glasswares; glue; honey; hops; hides and skins, undressed; lead; tin; iron; steel; steel turned and wrought; mineral waters; minerals and litharge; oils; plants; potashes; pipeclay; rice and pearled barley; saltpetre; soda; starch; stones; tallow and grease; tobacco-leaves; tinder; tar; pitch; rosin; seeds; silk; floss or floret; vinegar; vitriol; wine in casks; wax, raw; white lead; wood, common works of; wool, sheep's; zinc; and all articles not otherwise enumerated.

The foregoing duties are levied at the general frontier of Switzerland, without distinction as to their being for transit or for home consumption.

Besides the federal duties, there are small cantonal taxes of transit and consumption, fixed by the local administration for municipal purposes.

The total importations in 1840 were,

Articles paying 1 batzen	1,233,369 centners.
„ „ 2 „	636,975

Total duty paid articles 1,870,344 centners of 110 lbs.

The principal articles were,

	Centners.
Dyewoods and dye stuffs	39,633
Cotton wool	230,887
Coffee	109,736
Chicory, ground	34,001
Cotton twist and woven cotton	22,567
Drugs and medicines	11,471
Distilled spirits	48,227
Printed cloths	15,476
Indigo and cochineal	3,599
Books	8,112
Hardwares	11,451
Sugar and molasses	150,358
Linen yarn and linen	11,935
Woollens	22,314
Iron, steel, pewter, tin, and wrought iron	170,332
Machinery and tools	8,419
Oils	78,037
Soap	24,106
Silk, raw, &c.	29,726
Fish, salted or dried	19,596
Rice and pearled barley	52,078
Seeds	14,596
Tobacco	63,632
Common glass	17,172
Wines in casks	387,710
„ bottles	4,514

The exports of Switzerland to France, in 1840, 70,059,062 francs value.

PRINCIPAL Articles of Swiss Produce or Manufacture.

	Exported to France.		Retained in France.
	Kilogrammes.	Value fr.	Value fr.
Silk manufacture . . .	658,202 . . .	18,472,139 . . .	1,339,593
Cotton ditto . . .	601,101 . . .	16,383,533 . . .	none
Clocks and watches . . .	. . . . .	6,898,492 . . .	3,511,813
Cattle . . . number	27,120 . . .	839,955 . . .	all
Butter . . . kil.	575,122 . . .	805,163 . . .	all
Cheese	961,947 . . .	673,363 . . .	442,100
Linens, woven, &c. . .	52,461 . . .	622,832 . . .	73,401
Wool, sheep's . . .	182,929 . . .	510,329 . . .	504,846
Jewellery . . . . .	. . . . .	402,422 . . .	26,365
Clothing and linen, made up . . . . .	. . . . .	335,228 . . .	15,223
Straw platting, and hats of . . . . .	. . . . .	457,543 . . .	426,099
Dressed skins . . . . .	. . . . .	102,213 . . .	927
Dyed silk . . . . .	. . . . .	69,160 . . .	8,455
Woollen manufactures . . . . .	. . . . .	49,409 . . .	859

With the exception of printed cottons, embroidered muslins and cambrics, clocks and watches, the exports of goods (the manufactures of Switzerland) into Germany, are unimportant. Swiss manufactures are however exported extensively for the American markets, and for the coasts of the Mediterranean; and it will be observed that all the cottons, and nearly all the silks and other woven goods exported from Switzerland to France, only pass in transit to other countries.

The principal seats of Swiss manufactures are,

The *Canton of Neuchâtel* for printed cottons, lace, jewellery, clocks, watches, and various minor articles. Wines and some good cheese are produced in this canton.

Geneva, for watches, clocks, jewellery, musical boxes, enamelled articles, philosophical and other instruments, tools, cutlery, fire-arms, &c.

Zurich, *Argovie*, and *Thurgovie*, chiefly for cotton and silk manufactures, some woollen goods, straw platting and hats, linens, and various minor articles.

St. Gall and part of *Apenzell*, for linens, muslins, cambrics, embroidery, tambouring, &c. &c.

Basel, chiefly for silk ribbons, has nearly 4000 ribbon looms.

Raw materials for the manufactures of Switzerland, are greatly increased in price by the expense of carriage, and bread and other articles of food, cost higher than in most other states. The restrictions on transit through, and the prohibitory tariff of, France bear heavily on Swiss industry.

In Switzerland there are no duties of consequence on foreign goods to protect home fabrics; yet her silk and cotton manufactures compete in distant markets with those of England, Germany, and France.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the Shipping employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom with the following German States, in each Year, from 1831 to 1840.

MECKLENBURG.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	Ship	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1831	23	2,759	143	19,976	166	22,735	11	1,339	89	12,074	100	13,413
1832	8	1,073	67	7,943	75	9,016	6	771	56	8,327	62	9,298
1833	5	473	50	5,743	55	6,216	4	796	45	5,801	49	6,597
1834	5	540	77	8,786	82	9,416	4	648	56	7,231	60	7,879
1835	3	382	49	4,541	52	4,923	4	745	65	9,153	69	9,898
1836	2	264	113	13,020	115	13,284	2	414	80	9,562	82	9,976
1837	7	954	137	16,403	144	17,357	3	459	94	11,352	97	11,811
1838	19	2,102	178	21,306	197	23,408	15	2,757	93	10,881	108	13,638
1839	16	1,805	207	24,733	223	26,538	5	560	154	18,263	159	18,823

HANOVER.

1831	..	..	144	8,575	144	8,575	1	85	174	9,549	175	9,634
1832	4	436	71	4,191	75	4,627	8	718	110	6,258	118	6,976
1833	43	4,726	77	5,304	120	10,030	13	1,367	92	6,034	105	7,401
1834	3	338	142	8,201	145	8,539	..	..	165	9,462	165	9,462
1835	..	..	114	7,228	114	7,228	..	..	163	9,578	163	9,578
1836	..	..	195	10,711	195	10,711	2	347	235	12,749	237	13,096
1837	26	4,051	310	15,377	336	19,428	4	268	356	16,283	360	16,551
1838	20	1,317	228	11,491	248	12,808	18	1,299	311	13,906	329	15,205
1839	18	1,290	352	17,512	370	18,802	20	1,380	441	20,177	461	21,557

OLDENBURG.

1831	3	506	73	5,485	76	5,991	2	379	49	3,240	51	3,619
1832	1	140	59	4,483	60	4,623	..	..	39	2,800	39	2,800
1833	2	152	94	7,093	96	7,245	2	289	71	6,027	76	6,316
1834	2	377	99	7,403	101	7,780	..	..	50	3,846	50	3,846
1835	2	281	80	6,079	82	6,360	..	..	42	2,958	42	2,958
1836	1	99	155	10,113	156	10,212	2	180	117	6,819	119	6,999
1837	5	387	134	6,869	139	7,256	1	68	104	5,204	105	5,272
1838	..	..	164	9,344	164	9,344	..	..	106	5,624	106	5,624
1839	4	341	190	11,116	194	11,457	..	..	150	7,899	150	7,899

HANSEATIC TOWNS.

1831	698	106,386	271	24,324	969	130,710	651	100,223	276	21,718	927	124,941
1832	804	128,143	161	14,416	968	142,559	781	120,032	219	19,611	1000	139,643
1833	747	117,299	181	16,552	928	133,851	815	125,159	243	23,016	1058	148,175
1834	691	114,023	225	20,955	916	134,958	715	117,316	314	28,271	1029	145,587
1835	650	117,530	253	21,689	903	139,219	735	132,503	356	32,313	1091	164,846
1836	610	118,215	290	26,037	900	144,252	653	125,064	348	28,502	1001	155,566
1837	629	127,538	266	21,223	895	148,761	707	139,303	368	31,271	1075	170,574
1838	700	134,092	330	26,144	1030	160,236	722	139,269	362	27,577	1084	166,846
1139	745	152,664	325	24,112	1070	176,776	813	168,660	404	29,462	1247	198,122
1840	850	165,839	1145	88,556	1995	254,395	885	173,110	1171	82,271	2056	255,381

* In 1840 the trade of Heligoland, Mecklenburg, Hanover, Oldenburg, the Austrian Territories, and Hanseatic Towns, was included under the title of Germany, and is inserted above under the head of Hanseatic Towns.

COMPARATIVE View of the Ships' Tonnage and Seamen employed in the Trade between the United Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, the Netherlands, and the Ships' Tonnage and Seamen employed in the Trade between the United Kingdom and all Countries, distinguishing British from Foreign Shipping for each Year, 1831 to 1841, inclusive.

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.

YEARS AND SHIPPING.	Prussia.			Germany.			United Netherlands.			All Countries.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1831.—British	487	83,908	3,873	724	109,651	5579	1723	187,456	10,528	14,488	2,307,322	131,627
Foreign	701	140,532	6,081	632	58,411	3038	756	82,419	4,492	6,085	874,085	47,543
1832.—British	401	62,079	2,902	621	130,443	6553	1673	165,473	10,879	13,372	2,185,990	122,594
Foreign	428	89,187	3,823	302	31,087	1711	771	90,492	4,798	4,546	639,979	35,399
1833.—British	254	41,735	1,956	798	122,079	6095	1210	146,006	9,066	13,119	2,183,814	120,405
Foreign	534	108,753	4,754	403	34,742	1960	1259	136,163	7,241	5,505	762,085	41,906
1834.—British	193	32,021	1,506	701	115,278	5502	{ 1011	137,516	6,681	{ 13,903	{ 2,288,263	{ 126,727
Foreign	557	118,111	5,081	554	45,471	2552	{ 407	40,875	3,205			
							{ 616	67,230	3,667			
							{ 371	48,683	2,260	5,891	833,905	45,897
1835.—British		25,514	1,178	656	118,325	5407	{ 1021	150,387	7,205	{ 14,295	{ 2,442,734	{ 133,689
Foreign		124,141	5,375	497	39,593	2251	{ 556	57,033	4,008			
							{ 556	56,602	3,050			
							{ 374	41,952	2,142	6,005	866,990	47,132
1836.—British ...	270	42,567	2,048	613	118,578	5811	{ 1026	143,245	7,533	{ 14,347	{ 2,505,473	{ 137,589
Foreign ..	903	174,439	7,749	754	59,937	3411	{ 501	51,522	4,153			
							{ 555	48,973	3,139			
							{ 409	40,185	3,043	7,131	988,890	53,921
1837.—British ...	431	67,566	3,209	667	132,930	7637	{ 1104	159,397	8,636	{ 15,155	{ 2,617,166	{ 146,319
Foreign ..	783	145,742	6,619	817	59,872	3767	{ 554	57,196	5,257			
							{ 559	52,968	3,013			
							{ 423	49,433	3,051	7,343	1,005,940	
1838.—British ...	563	86,734	4,138	739	137,511	7892	{ 1191	177,778	9,329	{ 16,199	{ 2,785,347	{ 154,499
Foreign ..	939	175,649	8,184	900	68,285	4309	{ 587	60,085	5,515			
							{ 740	6,704	4,651			
							{ 455	58,862	3,555	8,679	1,211,666	69,891
1839.—British	721	111,470	5,331	781	156,128	8434	{ 1173	215,349	11,066	{ 17,635	{ 3,101,650	{ 170,339
Foreign ...	1283	249,208	9,729	1074	77,473	6019	{ 581	58,873	5,700			
							{ 853	71,390	5,157			
							{ 427	58,104	3,559	10,326	1,331,365	79,550
1840.—British	771	112,700	5,390	850	165,838	9121	{ 1306	212,503	11,021	{ 17,883	{ 3,197,501	{ 171,200
Foreign	1338	237,984	10,939	1115	88,656	6941	{ 546	57,274	5,620			
							{ 790	69,710	4,782			
							{ 360	48,966	2,449	10,106	1,400,294	79,412

DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.

	Prussia.		Germany.				d Netherlands.		All Countries.			
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	
1831.—British		50,972		666	106,026	5104	1617	179,488	9,760	13,791	2,300,731	132,001
Foreign		80,832		589	49,635	2688	704	86,461	4,931	5,992	896,051	47,009
1832.—British		41,027	1930	798	121,872	6181	1571	76,471	9,722	13,202	2,229,260	128,203
Foreign		70,252	3045	925	37,247	2921	733	88,950	5,041	4,391	651,223	34,834
1833.—British	223	38,006		834	127,611	6299	1170	141,30	7,758	{ 13,204	{ 2,244,274	{ 25,474
Foreign	396	81,119		455	40,934	2215	181	118,217	6,290				5,250	758,601	40,014
1834.—British	155	25,609	1216	719	117,904	5660	{ H877	120,584	5,847	{ 13,639	{ 2,296,325	{ 129,504
							{ B373	34,051	2,806			
Foreign		88,369	586	49,865	2721	{ H597	64,214	3,891	3,891				5,823	852,827	45,829
							{ B332	36,369	1,893			
1835.—British		18,690		740	133,380	6151	{ H036	142,810	6,768	{ 13,948	{ 2,419,941	{ 136,537
							{ H522	49,687	4,214			
Foreign		111,175	627	54,088	2943	{ H546	55,870	3,477	3,477				6,047	905,270	47,927
							{ B302	31,774	1,685			

(continued)

ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.

IMPORTED INTO PRUSSIA.			IMPORTED INTO THE UNION.				
ARTICLES.	1840.	1841.	ARTICLES.	1836.	1840.	1841.	
	cwt.	cwt.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
Wine and mast, at 8 dollars; from Switzerland, at $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar	155,027	154,513	Wine and mast, at 8 dollars; from Switzerland, at $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar	204,490	221,593	222,095	
Dried fruits at 4 dollars	80,501	82,195	Dried fruits at 4 dollars	126 910	114,616	117,479	
Spices at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars	30,769	30,208	Spices at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars	39,286	48,999	50,763	
	barrels.	barrels.		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	
Herrings, at 1 dollar.....	248,920	215,904	Herrings at 1 dollar	165,783	254,354	220,993	
	cwts.	cwts.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
Coffee, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars.....	405,789	423,892	Coffee, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars.....	518,364	608,325	703,830	
Rice at 2 dollars	120,314	110,519	Rice, at 2 dollars	90,750	161,137	147,901	
Treacle, at 4 dollars	11,338	45,081	Treacle at 4 dollars	23,007	11,363	47,701	
Sugar :			Sugar :				
Lumps, for refining, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dls.	347,328	304,962	Lumps, for refining, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dls.	986,810	434,699	385,782	
Raw, for refining, at 5 dollars	475,225	517,306	Raw, for refining at 5 dollars..		582,888	609,164	
Tobacco :			Tobacco :				
Raw	118,413	133,542	Raw	167,970	208,130	245,844	
Manufactured	13,321	16,596	Manufactured	19,937	24,330	27,041	

CUSTOMS Revenue collected by each State of the Union for 1841.

STATES.	Inhabitants.	Amount of Duty raised.	Share of net Receipts.
Prussia	15,159,031	14,701,855	10,925,229
Bavaria	4,375,586	1,681,171	3,158,621
Saxony	1,706,276	1,878,176	1,229,727
Württemberg	1,703,258	474,448	1,291,234
Baden	1,294,131	846,364	936,847
Hesse-Cassel	666,280	408,673	480,193
Hesse-Darmstadt	820,907	515,444	637,415
Thuringia	952,421	348,212	686,418
Nassau	308,095	35,141	288,682
Frankfort	66,338	1,026,460	1,026,498

IMPORTS into Germany, by the Rhine, from Rotterdam, in the Year 1841.
Value in Pounds sterling.

	£
Cheese and butter	1,160
Coffee	440,960
Cotton	113,160
Cutlery, hardware	15,480
Drugs used in medicine and the arts	65,120
Dye stuffs and colours	378,200
Earths, ochres, and bricks	1,480
Fish and salted provisions	11,240
Fruit dried and fresh	23,360
Geneva and other indigenous spirits	24,240
Glass and glasswares	1,120
Grain and flour for food	60,200
Gums	17,640
Hair, horse and other kinds, and feathers	17,920
Hemp and flax	2,360

	£
Hides and skins	203,960
Iron, nails, and ironmongery	15,320
Manufactures of various kinds	12,280
Metals wrought and unwrought	104,560
Oils for the arts	40,360
Pitch, tar, and other rosins	3,160
Porcelain, earthenware and pottery	9,600
Salt and chemical products	46,720
Seeds, oleaginous	21,000
Spices	32,760
Sugar, raw	106,880
— refined	98,640
Tallow and other fat	36,640
Thread, yarn, twist, and manufacture: viz.—	
of cotton	1,325,760
„ hemp and flax	41,320
„ silk	135,320
„ wool or worsted	306,560
„ not enumerated articles	14,520
Tobacco—indigenous unmanufactured	320
— leaf and roll	125,000
— manufactured	42,000
Wines and foreign spirits	26,160
Wood—cabinetmakers'	9,960
— dyewood	35,760
Sundry articles	12,480
Total in sterling	£3,864,680

EXPORTS from Germany, by the Rhine, to Rotterdam, during the Year 1841.

Value in Pounds sterling.

	£
Barley, oats, and other corn	45,920
Coals	14,920
Cotton	400
Drugs used in medicine and the arts	19,920
Dye stuffs and colours	25,440
Fruit, dried and fresh	1,120
Glass and glasswares	8,360
Gums	80
Haberdashery and hardware	40,280
Hair, horse and other kinds, and feathers	7,840
Hemp and flax	3,160
Hides and skins	13,280
Iron-wire and ironmongery	22,880
Manufactures of various kinds	54,760
Metals wrought and unwrought	18,840
Oils for the arts	800
Pitch, tar, and other rosins	80
Porcelain, earthenware and pottery	3,240
Potash and other ashes	40
Rice	40
Rum and arrack	920
Salt and chemical products	4,360
Seeds, oleaginous, or for extracting oil therefrom	22,600

	£
Spices	8,840
Sugars	5,760
Tallow and other fat	240
Thread, yarns, twist and manufactures, viz.—	
of cotton	116,360
„ hemp and flax	9,680
„ silk	556,440
„ wool or worsted	55,320
„ not enumerated	13,400
Tobacco	1,400
Wheat, rye, and flour thereof	213,960
Wines, brandy and spirits	59,200
Wood : viz.—cabinetmakers'	1,200
— dyewood	120
— for ship, and house building	7,320
Wool	7,400
Sundry articles	29,280

Total in sterling £1,395,200

COST OF SHIPPING, &c., AT THE FOLLOWING PORTS.

ANTWERP.—A ship, copper-fastened and coppered, and rigged complete, 16*l.* to 17*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 33*s.* 4*d.* to 36*s.* 8*d.*; provisions 35*s.*

ROTTERDAM.—A ship for the Java trade copper-fastened and coppered, and rigged, 18*l.* 10*s.* to 21*l.* per ton; for home trade, 11*l.* to 13*l.* Each seaman, per month, wages 34*s.*; provisioned 35*s.* to 40*s.*

HAMBURG.—A ship coppered, and copper-fastened, and rigged, 10*l.* per ton; not coppered 8*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 30*s.*; provisions 25*s.*

KIEL.—A ship oak-built, complete for sea, 12*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 30*s.*; provisions 25*s.* to 35*s.*

LÜBEC.—A ship plain built, iron fastenings, and rigged, about 8*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 40*s.*; provisions 30*s.*

ROSTOCK.—A ship plain built, iron fastenings, and rigged, 8*l.* to 9*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 30*s.* to 33*s.*; provisions 20*s.* to 23*s.*

STETTIN.—A ship plain built, iron fastenings, and rigged, 7*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 24*s.*; provisions 23*s.*

DANTZIC.—A ship iron-fastened, and rigged, 6*l.* per ton. Each seaman, per month, wages 30*s.* to 32*s.*; provisions 15*s.* to 20*s.*

COPENHAGEN.—A ship coppered and copper-fastened, and rigged, 15*l.* per ton: rather less in the outports. Each seaman, per month, wages 30*s.* to 35*s.*; provisions about 30*s.*

The above cost of ships includes rigging and two sets of sails.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR IN PRUSSIA, &c.

THE number of fabrics have doubled since 1836. Prussia had that year 50, the other states 25. In 1840 Prussia had 91, the other states 50; total 141.

In 1836 the produce was from 80,000 to 95,000 centners. In 1840 estimated at 240,000 centners. An excise duty has been imposed on this sugar.

The consumption of all kinds of sugar in the states of the Union is stated to be 1966 kilogrammes per individual, or about 4 lbs. avoirdupois. In the towns at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilogrammes or $5\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

ROYAL GEWERBE INSTITUTE OF BERLIN.

IN this school of design are taught practical arithmetic, machine drawing, clay modelling, physics, elementary geometry, general and architectural drawing, elementary mathematics, trigonometry and projections, hand drawing, chemistry, practical knowledge from samples of raw materials and manufactures, mineralogy, building, perspective, original design drawing, architecture, analytical dynamics, practical machine-making, and original design machine-drawing. Chemists' and artisans' work daily in the laboratory and workshops of the institution, and the professors are appointed strictly on account of their ability as instructors.

COPYRIGHT OF BOOKS IN GERMANY.

THE Germanic Diet, two or three years ago, came to the following resolutions respecting spurious editions of literary works, and surreptitious copies of works of art :

ART. 1.—Literary productions of every kind as well as works of art, whether already published or not, shall not be multiplied by mechanical means without the consent of the authors or artists, or those to whom they may have transferred their rights.

2. The rights above mentioned shall pass to the heirs or representatives of the authors or artists, or those to whom they have been transferred, and when he who brought out the work or he who is the editor is named, this right shall be recognised and protected in all the States of the Confederation for a period of ten years at the least. This period shall be applicable to literary productions and works of art which have already appeared within the territories of the Germanic Confederation during the twenty years which have preceded the date of this resolution, when these productions and works shall be published anew, reckoning from the year of their new publication. When works are published in parts, the period shall be reckoned from the publication of the last part.

3. Allows the prolonging of the shortest period of copyright for expensive works for a time not exceeding twenty years.

4. Gives to authors and artists a right of compensation from all persons who may publish surreptitious copies of their works, and declares that such surreptitious copies, as well as all the materials used in their production, shall be seized and destroyed.

5. Interdicts the sale in any of the States of the Confederation of all surreptitious works, whether made within or without the state in which they are offered for sale, and declares that all such sales shall be liable to the penalties of the law.

6. Requires that all the States shall communicate to the Diet the measures they shall respectively take for enforcing the observance of the foregoing articles. It also reserves to the Diet the power of deliberating, after the commencement of the year 1842, upon the propriety of extending the term of the rights now granted to literary men and artists, unless circumstances should render an earlier reconsideration of the subject necessary.

Another separate resolution reserves the question of the rights to be granted to the authors of musical and dramatic works and compositions to future consideration, upon a report about to be made by a commission.

Exports from the places enumerated in the foregoing table, of the articles specified therein.

1. **CATTLE.**—None are exported from Ostend, nor from Antwerp, the latter imports oxen and a few sheep from Holland and occasionally from Germany. No cattle have been exported from Rotterdam, but they pass from Holland by land into Belgium and France. No cattle are exported from Bremen, nor hitherto from Hamburg, except probably in transit, of which we have no account. From Kiel and Altona, or rather from Sleswick and Holstein, oxen, cows, sheep, and swine, are driven to the markets of Hamburg and Altona. No cattle, sheep, or swine are exported from Lubec. The same remark applies to Rostock, Stettin, and Dantzic. From Denmark there have been exported annually, taking the average of the last 10 years, 26,000 oxen, 6500 cows, 10,000 horses, 15,000 sheep, and 13,000 swine. From the information collected by Mr. Meek, and from all other accounts, Denmark and Holstein, chiefly,—Mecklenburg, Hanover, and Oldenburg, secondly,—and possibly Holland, are the only countries which can afford to export cattle, sheep, and swine to England. It will appear from the part of this work treating of France, and from the foregoing tables of exports and imports of cattle from and into Germany, that France and Germany do not possess sufficient live stock for the necessary consumption. The north of Spain can afford to export hogs, and, probably, a few horned cattle. France imports cattle from Savoy, and from part of the Swiss Jura, and also from the neighbouring parts of Germany; but the exports of live stock from Germany on the west is far more than overbalanced by the imports from the east, especially from the Ukraine and Moldavia.

2. **PROVISIONS.**—From 700 cwt., in 1838, to 5088 cwt., in 1840, of butter, and from 951*l.* value, in 1838, to 2825*l.* value, in 1840, of poultry, and about 4000*l.* value of eggs, and a considerable quantity of fresh fruits have been exported, chiefly to England, from Ostend. From Antwerp no provisions are exported (except as ships' stores). All kinds are, to some extent, imported. About 3000 cwt. of hams, and 1200 tongues, are exported from Rotterdam and other places in Holland. All Holland exports about 125,000 cwt. of butter, and about 7000 tons of cheese. From Bremen 600,000 to 700,000 lbs. of bacon and hams, and about 200,000 lbs. of salted and smoked beef are annually exported. Hamburg exports about 7,500,000 lbs. of smoked, salted, and hung beef, and hams and bacon, and about 2,600,000 lbs. of butter. The exports of provisions from Hamburg will probably increase. 4,000,000 lbs. of butter are exported from Holstein-Sleswick; and beef, hams, &c., of which we have no account, to Hamburg. Lubec sends butter, bacon, hams, &c., to Hamburg, but not to England. Rostock re-exports bacon and hams to Prussia, and butter to Hamburg. Stettin imports both butter and cheese, and exports none of consequence. Dantzic exports hams, but scarcely any other provisions.

Salt Meat.—Mr. Meek states, that

“Hamburg has for some time past got into great repute for the excellent salt meat which is cured there, of which a considerable quantity is sent to England and lodged in bond for re-exportation. The beef cured comes principally from the rich pasture of Holstein, and is of excellent quality.

“The quantity exported to England in 1840 was,

	Tierces.
Of salt beef	3000
Of salt pork	1000
Of bacon, hams, tongues, sausages, and smoked beef, a small quantity was exported to England.	

“The quantity that might be exported from Hamburg annually, would probably be,

	Tierces.
Of beef	from 5000 to 6000
Of pork	„ 8000 „ 10,000

“If any additional demand was made for salt meat to export to England, beyond that which exists at present, it would, it was said, have the effect of equalizing the prices in England and Hamburg, perhaps not to so great an extent the first year, as it would afterwards. In England the prices would fall. In Hamburg they would rise. The price at which salt meat could be delivered in England in navy packages, would, if admissible, be as follows :

A navy tierce of salt beef, containing thirty-eight 8 lb. pieces, would be, including freight and charges (5s.), 4*l.* 8s.

A navy tierce of pork, containing eighty 4 lb. pieces, would be, including freight and charges (5s.), 4*l.* 11s.

“Pork is sent in large quantities from Holstein to Hamburg, in order to be salted. The pigs are killed on the farms, and sent to Hamburg in waggons.

“The price of smoked beef, which loses twenty-five per cent in drying, was stated to be about 5½*d.* per lb. In 1840 1,000,000 lbs. were sold at that price to the French government, for the use of the troops at Algiers; and 1,200,000 lbs. of hay were also sent there, at the rate of 5*l.* 5s. 3*d.* per ton : viz.—

Cost of 1000 lbs. 1*l.* 12s., freight and charges (15s.)=2*l.* 7s.

Or per ton of 2240 lbs. delivered at Algiers, 5*l.* 5s. 3*d.*

The price of hay in 1841 was 20s. per 1000 lbs., or per ton 2*l.* 4s. 9*d.*

The last contract price for the navy in England was, per tierce of beef, 7*l.* 5s. 4*d.*, and for pork, 7*l.* 3s. 6*d.*

Flour, about 35,000 barrels (in 1837).”

Hamburg exports annually, in about 80 vessels of 13,000 tons, to the Newfoundland fisheries, bread about 82,000 bags, butter about 18,000 casks, pork about 11,000 barrels, beef about 1000 barrels, hams 200 in number, bacon about 2500 casks, wheat 6000 sacks, bran 800 sacks, barley 1900 sacks, pearled

barley and peas 5000 casks, and several other articles such as shoes and boots, soap, cordage, gin, tar, &c.

Altona exports nearly one-fourth as much as Hamburg of provisions and other articles to Newfoundland.

Salted Meat, Dantzic.—Mr. Meek informs us that a rival establishment to that at Hamburg has been formed at Dantzic, which he subsequently visited. He states,

“Not having, in the neighbourhood of Dantzic, the advantage of such fine pastures as those which are to be found in Holstein; and the cattle being worked in the plough from four to eight years before they are attempted to be fattened, and then in a great measure upon the refuse of the distilleries, the meat is too sinewy, and the fat too loose to bear the pickling process. The curing of salt beef has, therefore, been given up; but with pork, the success has been perfect. The hogs are all corn fed, and killed in the establishment, and the meat is therefore sure to keep, when properly managed. Every thing seemed to be conducted in a proper manner, and the meat appeared to be of excellent quality. The quantity exported to England last year was 5000 barrels, which was afterwards re-exported to Australia. The price obtained was from 61s. to 63s. per barrel of 200 lbs.; the present price is 62s. per barrel, free on board, in Dantzic. The parties connected with this establishment were equally as anxious as those at Hamburg, to tender for salt meat to the navy, to be contracted for next year, if permission could be granted.”

LOWEST and Highest Prices of Corn at Dantzic, for each Year, from 1703 to 1841, according to the Municipal Register of that City.

YEARS.	LOWEST PRICES PER QUARTER.								HIGHEST PRICES PER QUARTER.							
	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1703	7 11	15 0	5 3	6 7	4 0	5 3	3 5	3 9	10 2	18 0	6 5	7 11	5 8	5 11	4 6	4 9
1704	7 6	15 9	5 3	6 5	4 0	4 8	3 0	3 2	8 8	15 0	6 9	8 3	4 0	5 8	3 9	4 6
1705	7 9	15 0	5 0	5 8	4 4	4 0	2 10	3 0	9 5	16 6	6 0	7 2	4 11		3 5	3 9
1706	6 0	14 3	4 6	5 10	4 2	4 6	3 0	3 2	12 0	15 0	5 3	7 1	4 11		3 7	3 11
1707	7 2	15 0	4 9	6 0	4 6	5 1	3 0	3 7	8 3	15 0	5 5	6 7	5 8	5 11	5 0	
1708	7 11	14 3	6 0	6 7	5 8	6 0	3 7	3 9	14 8	20 3	11 8	13 2	7 6	7 11	4 9	5 1
1709	15 0	20 3	12 0	13 1	7 6	7 11	....		26 3	45 3	10 6	20 8	10 6	10 11	5 1	5 3
1710	13 6	22 3	12 0	12 0	7 6	8 0	4 4		24 0	34 8	18 9	19 6	10 11	11 8	7 2	7 6
1711	12 0	11 0	7 2	9 0	5 3	5 8	2 10	3 2	15 5	22 6	12 0	12 5	7 4	7 11	4 2	5 1
1712	16 0	19 6	5 10	7 1	5 8	6 0	3 7	3 9	13 6	21 0	8 1	9 0	6 6	6 9	4 5	4 6
1713	10 6	19 6	7 3	8 8	5 3	5 3	9 3	11	18 9	26 3	11 1	13 11	7 11		4 11	
1714	18 5	26 1	10 6	12 5	7 6	9 9	4 11		21 9	32 5	11 8	16 2	13 2	13 6	0 0	9 5
1715	9 0	18 9	6 9	7 6	4 11	5 10	2 10	3 0	19 6	28 11	12 5	13 2	9 9	14 3	6 0	6 5
1716	11 3	18 9	7 2	9 5	5 1	6 0	3 7	3 9	12 0	20 3	8 8	10 2	5 10	6 0	3 7	3 9
1717	10 2	18 0	6 7	7 9	5 1	5 3	3 0	3 2	11 3	19 6	8 3	9 9	5 8	6 0	3 7	3 9
1718	9 9	18 9	7 4	8 2	6 0	6 9	3 2	3 9	13 11	22 6	9 6	10 6	6 0	6 5	4 1	4 6
1719	9 5	11 3	7 6	8 8	5 5	5 8	3 3	3 7	13 11	21 0	11 6	12 5	8 8	11 3	5 10	6 0
1720	12 0	14 3	7 6	9 5	5 9	9 7	3 5		11 8	18 0	11 2	11 8	9 5	9 9	5 8	6 0
1721	8 3	13 6	6 0	6 9	5 3	5 8	3 7	3 11	9 1	13 6	7 11	9 0	5 8	6 0	4 2	4 6
1722	7 6	13 6	4 8	5 8	3 9	4 0	2 1	2 3	9 9	15 0	5 9	7 4	4 2	4 6	3 0	3 2
1723	10 2	15 0	5 6	6 5	3 9	4 2	2 3	2 5	10 6	16 6	7 6	9 0	5 6	5 8	3 0	3 9
1724	9 9	13 6	5 5	6 9	4 10	5 0	3 11	4 3	10 6	16 6	7 6	9 5	9 5	5 5	4 6	5 9
1725	10 11	18 0	9 0	10 2	5 8	6 0	4 6		15 0	19 6	10 6	12 9	8 3	8 8	5 3	5 8

(continued)

YEARS.	LOWEST PRICES PER QUARTER.												HIGHEST PRICES PER QUARTER.																				
	Wheat.				Rye.				Barley.				Oats.				Wheat.				Rye.				Barley.				Oats.				
	from		to		from		to		from		to		from		to		from		to		from		to		from		to		from		to		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1726	10	6	16	6	7	8	9	6	6	0	7	2	4	3	5	3	14	8	22	6	10	1	12	0	9	9	10	11	4	11	5	3	
1727	11	8	18	9	9	5	10	11	8	3	8	8	5	3	6	9	13	6	20	8	10	6	12	5	10	11	5	3	6	9	0		
1728	10	6	15	0	7	3	8	9	5	1	5	8	3	9	4	2	11	3	18	0	9	0	10	6	9	0	5	0	5	3	0		
1729	9	9	16	0	4	7	7	6	4	10	4	11	4	2	4	6	10	11	16	0	7	2	9	0	5	8	6	4	6	0	6	5	
1730	8	3	13	6	4	5	6	5	3	5	4	2	3	0	3	9	21	0	22	6	5	3	7	2	4	11	5	8	4	0	4	11	
1731	8	3	15	0	4	6	6	8	3	9	4	11	3	9	0		8	8	15	9	7	1	9	5	4	6	5	3					
1732	7	11	13	6	4	10	6	6	4	2	4	6	2	3	3	5	8	8	15	9	6	5	7	8	3	4	11	5	8	3	9	4	6
1733	7	6	13	6	4	8	6	5	4	1	4	6	2	8	3	9	8	8	15	9	6	5	7	11	5	3	5	5	3	5	3	7	
1734	8	3	15	9	6	7	8	5	5	1	5	5	3	7	3	9	11	3	18	5	8	1	9	9	7	2	7	6	5	1	5	8	
1735	10	2	10	6	6	5	8	1	5	1	5	5	3	11	4	6	10	11	18	0	7	8	9	4	7	6	8	1	5	3	5	8	
1736	9	9	15	9	7	8	8	10	7	1	7	4	5	1	5	8	15	9	20	3	14	3	15	9	11	10	12	5	6	9	7	6	
1737	12	9	18	9	10	6	11	5	6	5	7	2	4	6	5	10	14	7	19	11	14	1	15	5	11	3	12	0	7	6	8	9	
1738	9	0	16	11	6	9	8	3	4	6	5	3	3	0	3	9	12	0	18	9	9	5	11	8	6	5	7	6	4	4	4	11	
1739	7	11	15	9	5	8	7	2	4	4	6	2	10	3	5	12	5	18	0	9	9	11	8	7	11	8	8	4	11	5	5		
1740	12	0	18	0	8	5	9	9	7	6	7	11	4	6	5	3	27	9	32	5	16	6	18	9	11	3	12	9	7	2	7	11	
1741	12	9	24	0	11	5	13	6	8	3	9	0	5	8	6	3	28	6	33	11	19	2	20	3	13	6	15	0	9	9	10	6	
1742	9	5	16	6	6	9	8	5	3	6	0	3	0	3	5	12	0	22	6	11	3	13	11	7	6	9	0	5	4	6	0		
1743	9	0	13	6	5	10	7	2	4	8	4	11	3	0	3	2	10	6	16	6	7	4	9	4	6	0	6	2	3	9	3	11	
1744	9	5	14	3	5	10	6	9	4	0	4	3	0	3	2	11	3	15	0	6	9	7	10	6	0	6	5	5	3	5	8		
1745	10	11	15	5	6	9	7	6	5	10	6	0	5	5	5	15	9	21	0	12	9	14	7	8	3	9	9	7	2	8	3		
1746	7	7	15	0	11	9	2	10	2	8	3	8	8	4	2	4	11	16	6	20	8	12	5	13	2	10	6	11	3	7	3	8	3
1747	11	3	18	0	9	5	10	6	4	11	5	3	3	9	4	3	16	6	21	5	13	3	13	6	10	6	10	10	5	8	6	5	
1748	9	9	15	9	7	6	8	9	5	8	6	0	4	1	4	4	14	3	18	9	10	6	11	8	9	0	9	3	6	6	6	8	
1749	10	11	15	5	7	2	7	11	5	5	9	3	9	4	1	17	3	19	11	9	6	10	4	3	6	8	9	6	4	6	6	0	
1750	10	11	15	5	5	10	6	2	4	8	5	1	3	4	3	7	12	9	17	8	8	3	8	8	5	8	6	0	1	4	4	4	
1751	8	3	14	3	5	9	6	2	4	6	4	11	3	4	3	7	15	0	18	9	9	2	9	7	7	1	7	4	5	3	5	7	
1752	12	0	17	3	6	9	8	10	5	5	6	2	4	4	8	14	9	18	9	9	5	10	3	6	9	7	6	5	3	5	8		
1753	12	0	17	3	6	5	8	10	6	5	6	9	4	2	4	6	15	0	19	2	7	2	9	0	7	6	8	3	6	5	6	9	
1754	11	3	15	5	6	5	7	11	6	0	6	5	4	6	4	11	12	0	17	8	8	3	9	2	6	9	7	2	5	3	5	8	
1755	10	2	15	0	8	3	8	5	6	0	6	5	4	6	4	11	11	8	17	3	9	9	10	11	7	6	8	3	6	9	10	2	
1756	10	8	16	6	10	0	10	6	8	8	9	0	6	5	6	9	21	0	30	2	11	7	15	5	12	0	12	9	8	3	9	0	
1757	15	9	23	3	15	9	17	8	9	9	10	6	7	6	9	9	24	9	29	3	21	5	21	9	14	3	15	0	11	1	11	5	
1758	16	6	23	3	13	2	13	10	12	0	13	2	7	6	8	3	18	9	26	3	17	5	17	9	12	0	12	9	8	8	9	5	
1759	13	0	20	3	8	8	13	10	6	9	7	2	6	0	6	5	18	9	21	9	14	1	14	8	11	3	12	0	7	11	8	3	
1760	19	6	17	3	7	2	8	3	7	6	8	3	6	9	7	2	15	9	23	3	10	11	11	8	13	6	14	3	7	11	8	3	
1761	13	6	21	9	10	3	11	0	9	9	10	6	8	8	9	0	16	6	23	3	12	5	13	2	12	9	13	6	9	5	10	2	
1762	15	9	23	3	13	11	14	8	11	3	15	0	7	6	8	3	18	0	24	9	18	9	19	2	14	3	15	0	12	0	12	9	
1763	15	0	21	0	10	11	11	3	8	8	9	9	4	6	5	3	18	0	24	9	17	0	17	5	14	3	15	0	8	3	8	8	
1764	16	6	23	3	9	5	10	11	6	9	7	6	4	6	5	3	18	0	24	9	11	8	12	9	9	0	9	9	6	0	6	9	
1765	17	3	24	9	11	1	11	8	9	5	9	9	6	0	6	9	23	3	33	2	17	8	18	0	13	6	14	3	9	5	10	2	
1766	18	0	28	6	12	9	14	3	9	0	10	6	7	6	8	3	22	6	33	11	17	8	18	9	14	3	15	0	10	2	10	6	
1767	22	6	32	5	13	6	14	3	10	6	12	9	7	11	8	3	24	9	37	8	16	2	17	3	13	6	13	11	9	5	10	6	
1768	24	0	33	2	13	11	15	5	11	3	12	9	8	3	9	0	27	9	41	0	15	9	16	6	13	6	14	3	11	3	12	0	
1769	18	9	30	2	14	3	15	0	9	0	9	9	6	9	9	0	32	2	41	5	16	6	17	3	12	0	13	6	8	3	9	9	
1770	15	0	22	6	10	6	11	3	7	6	9	6	6	9	8	3	23	3	31	8	18	9	21	0	12	0	15	9	11	3	12	9	
1771	24	9	31	8	20	3	21	0	15	9	18	0	11	3	13	6	34	8	37	8	28	2	28	6	15	9	18	0	11	3	13	6	
1772	26	3	41	5	23	3	26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	11	43	8	27	9	28	6	13	6	14	3	7	6	7	11	
1773	27	0	42	2	14	3	19	6	13	6	14	3	7	6	7	11	30	11	43	8	23	3	26	3	13	6	14	3	7	6	7	11	
1774	22	6	30	11	13	6	18	9	10	6	12	9	7	6	7	11	27	0	42	0	18	0	19	6	12	0	15	9	8	8	9	6	
1775	26	3	36	2	18	0	20	3	12	0	15	0	8	8	9	5	31	8	39	2	22	6	24	0	12	0	15	0	8	8	9	5	
1776	26	3	30	2	15	0	18	0	11	3	6	13	6	8	9	0	24	9	35	5	18	9	21	0	15	0	16	6	9	0	11	3	
1777	14	3	24	9	10	11	12	3	10	6	11	3	7	6	9	0	18	9	30	2	15	0	18										

LOWEST PRICES PER QUARTER.

HIGHEST PRICES PER QUARTER.

	Wheat.				Rye.				Barley				Wheat.				Rye.				Barley				Oats.				
	from	to			from	to			from	to			from	to			from	to			from	to			from	to			
	s. d.	s.	d.		s. d.	s.	d.		s. d.	s.	d.		s. d.	s.	d.		s. d.	s.	d.		s. d.	s.	d.		s. d.	s.	d.		
1806	49	0	60	4									49	0	64	1													
1807																													
1808																													
1809																													
1810	30	11	45	3									37	8	56	5													
1811	28	6	30	2									30	2															
1812																													
1813																													
1814	22	6	35	8	16	6	18	9	14	3	15	0	12	0	12		25	6	41	5	38	5	42	5					
1815	20	3	31	8	16	2	16	11	14	2	17	7	13	8	14	7	30	2	37	8	27	0	26	3	15	9	16	6	
1816	35	2	39	1	19	1	19	6	17	2	17	7	13	8	14	7	86	0	107	6	53	9	54	3	17	2	17	7	
1817	55	2			24	1	30	1	21	1	22	1	15	0		0	90	3	115	4	55	2	56	2	35	1	37	1	
1818	51	11	70	7	30	2	31	2	23	11	24	11	15	7	17		67	6	83	0	37	5	38	5	33	4	35	5	
1819					19	3	20	3	14	6	17	4	12	6	15	4	4	2	65	8	34	7	35	7	28	11	29	11	
1820							16	6	11	11	12	10	9	2	10	1	33	11	45	10	22	0	22	11	14	8	16	11	
1821	21	9	30				16	3	9	0		9	0	9	11	36	3	47	9	21	9	23	8	12	8	13	7		
1822	7	32			6	0	17	10			8	8	9	7	26	6	26	6	33	10	18	3	21	0	16	0	16	11	
1823	19	1	26	9	13	2	15	0	10	4	11	3	8	8	6	25	6	32	10	20	0	22	9	15	11	16	10		
1824	15	8	21	3	10	8	9	6	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	24	0	29	6	13	10	15	8	9	3	10	2		
1825	17	2	21	9	2	8	7	7	2	8	1	6	23	7	2	22	10	30	4	0	6	11	5	9	0	10	0		
1826	21	2	25	0	12	3		11				10	3			28	3	31	6	18	0			17	7				
1827	22	6	26	6	16	0		14	9		12	1				31	4	32	6	20	2			18	10				
1828	30	1	32	4			13	3			10	2				44	11	40	6	21	5			15	6				
1829	30	8	35	6												60	1	61	4										
1830	29	0	34	0												48	2	52	3										
1831	40	2	42	0												49	6	53	6										
1832	28	10	30	0												42	6	44	8										
1833	26	4	30	0												32	0	33	6										
1834	23	2	27	0												28	6	31	4										
1835	20	1	22	0												24	11	27	8	20	9			18	2				
1836	21	10	22	8												34	10	36	4								14	11	
1837	23	2	26	4												33	11	35	6										
1838	24	1	29	0												61	2	62	4										
1839	31	6	32	0												60	6	61	8										
1840	36	0	42	0			17	0		12	0					62	6	63	0	24	0			19	6			15	0
1841	13	0	48	6	24	0	16	0		9	4					54	0	60	0	28	0	30	0	18	0	24		11	0

PRICES of Grain per Imperial Quarter, at the following Places in the end of 1841.

P L A C E S.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
Antwerp	50s. to 59s.	30s. to 36s.	24s. to 28s.	13s. to 17s. 6d.
Rotterdam	40s. 61s.	31s. 37s. 6d.	19s. 24s. 6d.	14s. 24s.
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	41s. 50s.	32s. 33s. 9d.	17s. 7d. 17s. 8d.	11s. 13s.
Hamburg	52s. 63s.	33s. 36s.	21s. 23s. 6d.	15s. 16s.
Copenhagen	40s. 42s.	28s. 30s.	17s. 20s.	10s. 11s.
Rostock	32s. 54s.	20s. 34s.	15s. 18s. 6d.	10s. 6d. 15s.
Stettin	48s. 52s.	26s. 30s.	17s. 19s.	12s. 14s. 6d.
Dantzic	45s. 60s.	26s. 29s.	16s. 23s.	9s. 4d. 12s. 6d.

EXPENSE AND CHARGES ON CORN AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

ROTTERDAM.—Metage and carriage to granary, per quarter, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$		} 1s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}d.$
Rent, insuring, and turning, per month, do., $2\frac{1}{4}d.$		
Export duty, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$, factory, $5d.$		
Metage and carriage to shipping, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$		
Commission, 1 per cent on the value.		£ s. d.
DANTZIC.—For 1000 quarters, <i>on warehousing</i> , metage, 5 <i>l.</i> , carriage, 9 <i>l.</i>		} 19 15 0
fees 2 <i>l.</i> , town dues, 3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>		
<i>On Shipment.</i>		
Metage in granary, and fee, 7 <i>l.</i> ; delivery, 1 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>		} 37 4 6
Porterage, and lighterage, 9 <i>l.</i> ; town dues, 3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>		
Expenses to the roads, 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>		
Granary rent, 1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> , turning, screening, &c. 8 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>		
Insurance against fire, &c., 4 <i>l.</i>		
Total expenses		£ 56 19 6
Commission, 2 per cent, to be added.		

RETURN of the Highest and Lowest Prices of Wheat, and the Difference per Cent., in each of the Years, from 1829 to 1838 inclusive, in each of the following Places.

YEARS.	ENGLAND.			DANTZIC.			ROTTERDAM.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Difference per cent.	Lowest.	Highest.	Difference per cent.	Lowest.	Highest.	Difference per cent.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
1829	55 4	75 11	37.	30 8	60 1	96.	40 6	52 4	29.
1830	55 5	74 11	35.	29 9	48 2	62.	39 11	49 6	24.
1831	59 2	75 1	27.	40 2	49 6	23.	48 11	60 9	24.
1832	51 3	63 7	24.	28 10	42 6	47.	34 5	46 11	36.
1833	49 2	56 5	14.	26 4	32 0	21.	26 5	38 1	44.
1834	40 6	49 6	25.	23 2	28 6	23.	30 1	34 4	14.
1835	36 0	44 0	22.	20 1	24 11	23.	26 9	31 6	17.
1836	36 0	61 9	68.	21 10	34 10	59.	29 7	33 4	12.
1837	51 0	60 1	17.	23 2	33 11	36.	Imperfect Return.		
1838	52 4	78 4	50.	24 1	61 2	154.	38 9	54 6	40.

YEARS.	HAMBURG.			AMSTERDAM.			MEMEL.		
	Weekly Prices.		Difference per cent.	Weekly Prices.		Difference per cent.	Weekly Prices.		Difference per cent.
	Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
1829	31 7	54 7	72.	...	...	...	23 3	48 0	106.
1830	27 0	42 6	53.	35 7	47 2	32.	22 2	37 4	68.
1831	34 9	52 2	50.	37 8	46 6	23.	31 4	49 3	60.
1832	27 7	40 10	48.	33 1	47 3	42.			
1833	23 2	27 4	18.	26 0	37 9	45.	23 5	30 9	31.
1834	21 9	25 5	16.	23 0	28 3	22.	23 5	29 10	27.
1835	20 9	22 3	7.	21 10	26 0	19.	19 4	26 0	34.
1836	21 1	36 8	73.	20 6	35 7	73.	18 1	26 1	44.
1837	24 9	32 8	32.	24 2	35 8	47.	20 5	25 8	25.
1838	27 3	58 6	114.	27 2	63 0	131.	23 0	46 0	100.

YEARS.	ANTWERP.			BORDEAUX.			ODESSA.		
	Average Prices.	Lowest Prices.	Highest Prices.	Weekly Prices.		Difference per cent.	Weekly Prices.		Difference per cent.
				Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
1829	39 0	22 6	49 6	41 2	55 10	35.			.
1830	34 8	24 0	54 0	43 7	49 8	14.	16 0	33 0	106.
1831	39 2	24 8	55 6	47 8	54 8	14.	19 10	33 0	66.
1832	32 10	19 6	42 8	37 2	59 3	59.	18 0	26 2	45.
1833	20 0	15 0	24 8	32 10	38 3	16.	19 7	31 10	32.
1834	18 9	16 1	20 4	32 3	39 0	20.	21 10	30 8	40.
1835	19 9	18 5	21 6	34 5	38 9	12.	16 2	23 2	43.
1836	25 3	18 5	33 9	38 0	46 8	22.	16 2	21 1	30.
1837	25 7	22 3	33 9	38 9	51 0	31.	17 11	21 1	17.
1838	36 0	27 7	46 10	37 6	54 2	44.	18 1	33 4	84.

SECTION VI.

HOLLAND AND THE NETHERLANDS' INDIES.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

HOLLAND has owed her prosperity,—partly to necessity,—partly to her situation between great rivers flowing down from the centre of Europe, through her small territories;—greatly to the thrift, enterprise, and bravery of her people; and, aided by these physical and moral circumstances, quite as much to her liberal and enlightened commercial policy.

The Dutch may not, in the eyes of many, be the nation most to be admired in Europe; but they will stand high, if we judge them according to their merits, and value them on the standard of what they have done.

By their hatred to tyranny and oppression, they have afforded the first durable example of free and religious liberty to the rest of Europe. To a country almost floating on the waters, and subjected to sudden inundations, they have given a firm foundation, and raised formidable barriers to the inroads of the floods and of the ocean. They have, without *stone* or *timber* in their country, built spacious cities and superb edifices: the foundations and superstructure of which they have carried from afar. Without possessing, at home, any one material used in the construction of a ship, they have built navies that have swept the flags of their former tyrants from off the ocean, and they have disputed the seas with the most formidable fleets. Without arable land, their cities became granaries for supplying Europe; and with a territory not so extensive as Wales, and the people at all times subjected to heavy taxation, their army, their fleet, and their commerce have enabled them to rank high among the nations of Europe.

Although under Napoleon their commerce was nearly annihilated, that statesman will be greatly in error, who classes the kingdom of Holland among those which now stand low in political consequence. There are great riches still in Holland. It is a country in which there is less suffering than in any other in the

world : there are no poor-rates ; yet those in distress are better sheltered, clad, and fed, than in any other part of Europe. Benevolent institutions for all necessary aid, whether to the orphan, the sick, the blind, or the lame, are found in every town in Holland. The principles under which all is managed are, one waste, no extravagance, no jobbing in the direction ; that all who eat, if in health, must work, and for all who can work there is no excuse for being idle, as the municipal administrations are always prepared to employ the unoccupied. Begging is there a profession that cannot be allowed. How different to all this is the condition of Spain ! which we shall hereafter contrast with Holland.

Taxation has, however, always been high in the United Provinces ; yet the wants of the state, not protection to manufactures, formed the cause of taxation. Holland has, 'at whatever *expense* and *endurance*, always maintained national as well as individual credit.

We have examined thoroughly the causes of wealth in this state, and find them to be no other than *persevering industry in the pursuit of gain,—continued by each individual during life, and transmitted by each to his successor ; and the most extraordinary frugality in the manner of living,—joined to the universally governing maxim among the Dutch, that it is a disgrace not to live upon much less than one's income.* It must not, however, be forgotten that the wars of the Dutch, which occasioned these high rates of taxation, were often unjust, and ruinous to the best interests of the country.

The necessities of the state taxed consumption, when the occasion required, at enormously high rates ; extending this taxation even to corn,—to grinding at the mills,—to the baking of bread,—to butter, fish, fruits, legacies, sales of houses, lands, &c.

The land and other direct taxes yield at present about the same revenue as the customs and excise, and the whole taxation has not been equal to the expenditure since the Belgium revolution.

Since the peace of 1814, Holland has in many respects departed from the liberal commercial principles under which she flourished. Following the example of England, differential tonnage duties in favour of her own flag, and a monopoly of the colonial trade, have been established,—and, lately, *pernicious* corn-duties have been legalized by the states-general. Bounties (not drawbacks) are also paid on the exportation of sugar refined in Holland. The taxation, in consequence of these evils, and of maintaining a large army since the separation from Belgium, has been oppressive ; yet the national credit has been maintained, and the tariff of duties on foreign commodities is the lowest of any country in Europe, excepting those of Switzerland, Tuscany, and Turkey.

The rise and progress,—the extraordinary prosperity, magnitude, and decline—of the navigation, trade, and manufactures of Holland,—the disasters which the Dutch people have endured and overcome, and the present condition of the

Netherlands, of her navigation, commerce, colonies, and finances,—form altogether a great, varied, and instructive subject of investigation. There is none on which we have more ample materials; and it is rather extraordinary that instead of profiting by the example, we actually introduced into our legislation, and into our institutions several measures, which have chiefly been the cause of Holland's decline.* The author (Beawes) of the *Lex Mercatoria* observes,

“The *Netherlands*, or *Low Countries*, now known by the name of *Austrian*, *French*, and *Dutch Flanders*, and the Seven United Provinces, forming the Republic of *Holland*, were anciently known by the name of *Lower Germany*, or *Belgium*. They were reduced to a deplorable condition after the fall of the Western Empire by the ravages of the barbarians, when, through want of people, their lands remained uncultivated.

“But about the tenth century, by what means we know not, they began to make a figure in Europe by the manufacture of woollen cloths, with which they supplied Britain and Germany.

“The four natural products of which the *British Isles* had a superfluity, were wool, leather, tin, and lead, and occasionally a fifth, viz. corn. The inhabitants of the Netherlands had little or no superfluity of natural products to export; they wanted most of those of other countries, and they were supplied with them by way of barter for their woollen manufactures. *Baldwin* Count of *Flanders*, about the year 960, considerably improved the inland trade of his country by the establishment of yearly fairs or markets, and goods were permitted to be brought to them from foreign countries free of all duty.”

The author of *La Richesse de la Hollande*, commences by observing “that it is generally believed that the cradle of the commerce of the Dutch was the same as that of their liberty. This is true in one sense, inasmuch as the Dutch have always been more or less free, and their trade owed in a great degree its progress to the liberty they enjoyed for several ages before the revolution;† but one is deceived who imagines that commerce was only established among them by the revolution, which freed them from the yoke of the counts. For several centuries before this revolution, the fishery and trade, and even the manufactures of the Dutch were in a flourishing condition. From the time when the Dutch were only known as Batavians, each citizen was a soldier for the defence of his country

* Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir William Petty, and Sir William Temple's account of the Seven United Provinces, Macpherson's *Annals of Commerce*, and Anderson on *Commerce*, are the principal English works to which we refer. In foreign languages, the *Memoirs of John de Witt*, *Vaderlandche Historie* (a very curious history of Holland, published at Amsterdam, in 1750, and translated into French), and *La Richesse de la Hollande*, a comprehensive and valuable work, a French edition of which, in five small volumes, was published in London, 1778, are, with some modern statistical foreign works, and the official returns published by the Netherlands government, our principal authorities for the commercial and fiscal affairs of Holland.

† The revolution which delivered the Dutch from the yoke of the counts of Flanders, and from the tyranny of Spain, and which ended in the independence of the Seven United Provinces generally acknowledged in 1609, and ratified by the celebrated treaty of Westphalia in 1648.

and its trade, this was the origin of armed citizens, and which still exists under the name of the *Schutterye*."

The first armed maritime force of Holland is noticed in the year 837, and frequently after until the time of the crusades, when a fleet of native armed ships left Holland in 1217 to join those of other countries, and sailed to the Mediterranean, and assisted in taking Dalmatia, from which period the armed as well as the fishing and trading marine of the Hollanders continued to increase rapidly.

The origin of the Dutch fleets were the boats of the fishermen. Necessity occasioned them to catch and cure fish in order to exchange it in neighbouring or distant places for other articles of food, or for other articles of necessary use. This was the beginning of that commerce which afterwards extended over the whole world, and which enabled them to sustain the long war that finally secured their independence.

Holland was erected, by the Emperor Louis II., into a county or earldom of the empire in 860; but it did not bear the name of Holland until 913, nor was the title of Count of Holland conferred until the early part of the eleventh century, when Arnold Earl of Holland, Zealand, and Friesland, held his territories from the emperor of Germany, and not as previously, as a liege of France.

In 1164 we find the first account of its thriving fishery being regularly established according to stations and seasons. In the beginning of the thirteenth century, a son of the Count of Holland is said to have proceeded with a fleet of 300 ships, by order of the Pope, against the *Stadings* (Stadingsos) which sailed, according to the author of *La Richesse de la Hollande*, by the Weser, against the town of Stade. Who the heretic *Stadings* were, or the town, is unknown, and most of the ships were probably boats. The Pensionary de Witt, in his work, *The Interest of Holland*, says, that "before the beginning of the fourteenth century there was but little trade in the province of Holland; that its towns were few and small, and oppressed by their lords, who overawed them and the country, from their forts and castles, and who would not allow the citizens to wall their towns for security, as was the case then, with Haarlem, Amsterdam, Leyden, Delft, &c." Both in Holland and in Flanders, we find that as early as the first years of the fourteenth century, there was a general freedom of trade. When Edward I. levied tolls and imposition on foreign merchants, vessels, and goods, and solicited Robert Earl of Flanders to prohibit all trade with the Scots, the Earl replied, "Our country of Flanders is common to all the world, and every person finds in it free admission." About the same time the woollen cloth manufactory was introduced into Holland, by weavers from Brabant and Flanders; and several years before the end of this century the towns of the latter became strong, and acquired great power and influence.

In order to exhibit the progress of the trade, navigation, and power of Holland, we have compressed a view of the same in the following chronological form :

In 1300, although Holland and Zealand were said to have been potent in shipping as far back as 1234, we find that in the first year of the fourteenth century, its towns and cities were few and inconsiderable.

In 1307, there were several disputes respecting trade between England and Holland.

In 1325, a commercial treaty was concluded between Holland and England.

In 1337, King Edward prohibited the exportation of wool, or the importation of woollens, and the wearing of any foreign furs or silks by any one not worth above one hundred pounds; this was done merely to mortify his enemy the Earl of Flanders; and De Witt remarks that at this time, and “before the *hulls* and *tumults* had removed the weaving trade to England, the Netherlands could formerly deal enough with that kingdom,—the English being then only shepherds and wool-sellers, and their king received few other imposts but from wool exported : no less depending on the Netherlands, who were almost the only weavers in Europe, than the weavers on them.”

“Soon after the year 1300,” De Witt continues, “many of the Flemish and Brabant manufacturers removed, whereby the towns of the Hollanders increased in greatness and number of inhabitants.”

1389. Before this period the Hollanders had an extensive trade with France, especially with Rochelle, for wines.

In 1398, letters of marque and reprisal were granted by Henry IV., of England, to John de Waghen, of Beverley, against the Dutch, for the sum of 852½ nobles, and 22 pence sterling, due to him by a merchant of Leyden, and by another at Delft, on their written securities; and Henry directs “his admirals, &c., to seize on all Holland and Zealand ships and goods, until De Waghen be reimbursed, with costs and charges.”

In 1409, De Witt says “the pirates of Friesland, who infested the seas, were now suppressed by Amsterdam and other towns.”

In 1430, England sends woollen cloths to the Brabant marts, and brings back mercery, haberdashery, and *groceries*. “To these marts,” says Hakluyt, “repair the English, Catalans, French, Lombards, Genoese, Scots, and Spaniards; and the Irish also live there, and deal in great quantities of hides. But the English buy more goods than all the other nations together. Wherefore let us keep the sea well and they must be our friends. Brabant, Holland, and Zealand afforded little merchandize property of their own, but madder and wood for dyers, garlic, onions, and salt-fish. For the other rich merchandize which the English buy at their marts come in carts overland from Burgundy and Cologne.”

In 1438, a commission was appointed by Henry VI. to settle matters of commercial intercourse between England, Holland, Zealand, and Friesland.

In 1441, the Dutch defeat the ships of the Hanse Towns and Easterlings twice at sea.* The Danes, Swedes, and Hanse Towns combine against the Dutch; but the latter, in a three years war, prove too powerful for them all and take a whole fleet of Easterlings in Biscay.

In 1471, Bruges becomes a great mart and emporium by treaty between all the Hanse Towns. The Dutch fleet becomes so formidable as to capture, retake, or burn, on the coast of Burgundy, thirty ships which were commanded by the Earl of Warwick.

In 1479, a formal treaty was concluded between Holland and the Hanse Towns.

In 1511, war between the Hollanders and Lubeckers: the latter at first successful in the Baltic, but finally defeated and fled to Travemünde.

In 1521, the sea breaks in over Holland, and, according to some accounts, destroyed seventy-two villages, and 100,000 inhabitants. This account as to the number of persons destroyed is considered an exaggeration; but all state that the destruction was immense, both of houses, property, and human life.

In 1523, Gerard Malynes states in his *Lex Mercatoria*,* that "the fishers of Enchuysen were persuaded by Violet Stephens and other discontented fishmongers of London, to come and fish for them in his Majesty's seas of Great Britain; whereby Holland and Zealand have increased their fishery so as to have 2000 vessels, which make three voyages a year."

In 1547, the herring-fishery was become so important that "eight ships of war," says De Witt, "were now, during peace, sent to protect it."

In 1550, Holland first trades with Japan; and the Dutch are afterwards accused of instigating the Japanese to the horrible massacre of the Portuguese, their missionaries, and the converts to Christianity. Ever since this year the Dutch and the Chinese have continued to be the only nations which have had intercourse with Japan.

In 1555, twenty-two Dutch merchantmen returning from Spain laden with Indian spices, &c., were attacked by nineteen French ships of war: a desperate fight ensued, with great execution; the Dutch claimed the victory. They grappled with each other in the fight, and several ships on each side caught fire. Thuanas claims the success on the part of France; adding, that "it was a lamentable victory, and greatly to their king's loss,—that the French force in ships, men and artillery were superior to that of the Dutch; but that the ships of the latter were larger and much stronger."

In 1560 Louis Guicciardini, in his description of the Netherlands, relates, that "the Hollanders at this time brought annually from Denmark, Eastland, Livonia, and Poland, sixty thousand lasts of grain, chiefly rye, then worth one

* There are two works which bear the title *Lex Mercatoria*: that by Malynes, printed, in 1622;—the other in English, by *Beaues*, printed in two large volumes, folio, London, 1783.

million six hundred and eighty thousand crowns of gold, or five hundred and sixty thousand pounds Flemish, reckoning three of those crowns to one pound Flemish,—that the single province of Holland alone had above eight hundred good ships, from two hundred to seven hundred tons burden each,—besides above six hundred busses for fishing, from one to two hundred tons each,—that at Amsterdam, even then, great numbers of vessels were daily seen going in and out; and that twice in every year, fleets of three hundred ships together come in from Dantzic and Livonia,—that five hundred ships were often seen lying together before that city, and mostly their own; so that, for the greatness of its commerce, Amsterdam was even then next to Antwerp of all the towns of the Netherlands.”

He says further, that “in peaceable times they (the Netherlanders) employed seven hundred busses and boats, which make each three voyages in the season: during which whole season, each vessel, on an average, is computed to take seventy lasts of Herrings, each last containing twelve barrels, of nine hundred or one thousand herrings each barrel; and as a last commonly yields ten pounds Flemish, or about six pounds sterling, the total amount of one year’s herring-fishery in those four provinces (Holland, Zealand, Friesland, and Flanders) is four hundred and ninety thousand pounds Flemish, or two hundred and ninety-four thousand pounds sterling.”

This account, as far as the fisheries are stated, is considered to be greatly underrated. He states that 2200 sacks of English wool were imported annually into Bruges, but that it was astonishing to think of the vast quantity of drapery imported by the English into the Netherlands; being undoubtedly, one year with another 200,000 pieces of all kinds, value five millions of crowns, or ten millions of Dutch guilders, or one million of pounds sterling. He observes further of the trade of Amsterdam, that “ships are constantly seen in great numbers coming in and going out, not only to and from other parts of the Netherlands, but of France, England, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Livonia, Norway, Sweden, &c.” He observes, that “Veer (named also Campveer or Torveer) in Zealand, owes its principal commerce to its being the staple port for all the Scottish shipping, and so has been for a long series of years.” In conclusion he says of the province of Holland, “it has no wine-growing in it, yet they have great plenty of that fine liquor; nor flax of their own growth, yet make the finest linen of any in the universe. They have no wool, either in good quality or quantity, yet make infinite quantities of good cloths. They grow no timber, yet they use more for ships, dykes, &c., than perhaps all the rest of Europe together.”

In 1570, the revolt of the Netherlands began against Spain. The Prince of Orange retreated into Germany, in order to raise an army of sufficient force to defend the Dutch provinces against the Duke d’Alva, governor of the Netherlands. The ships of Holland, commissioned by that prince, captured and

destroyed all the Spanish ships on the coasts of the Netherlands, and landed their forces on the Isle of Voorne; they attacked and captured the town of Briel, destroyed the Romish images in the churches, and publicly professed the Protestant religion, and protested against the tyranny and extortions of the Spanish government.

These intrepid men were immediately joined in the revolt by most of the cities and towns of Holland, Zealand, and West Friesland, from whence they expelled the Spanish troops and authorities, and swore allegiance to the Prince of Orange as *Stadthouder*. The prince returned at this juncture from Germany with a fresh army, and after great enduring, and, opposed to the power and cruelties of the Spaniards, finally secured the independence of the Seven United Provinces.

In 1579, he brought together the famous union, at Utrecht, of the states of Holland, Guelderland, Friesland, Zealand, and Utrecht, who solemnly agreed to defend each other as one united confederation, and as such to advise of peace, war, and taxes, and to maintain personal and religious liberty. Overijssel and Groningen joined the union soon after, and these Seven United Provinces formed in a few years the most powerful republic in the world, since the decline of ancient Rome.

In his valuable account of the United Provinces, Sir William Temple observes, that "the persecutions for matters of religion, in Germany under Charles V., in France under Henry II., and in England under Queen Mary, had forced great numbers of people out of all those countries to shelter themselves in the several towns of the seventeen provinces, where the ancient liberties of the country, and the privileges of the cities, gave protection to those oppressed strangers who filled their cities with people and trade."

In 1585, the sacking of Antwerp by the Spanish soldiery, who massacred nearly 3000 of its inhabitants, drowned 1500 in the Scheldt, and burned and trod down nearly as many, drove the trade and fishery of that city, and of the manufactures of Brabant and Flanders, into England and Holland. Many of the woollen manufacturers settled at Leyden; the linen spinners and weavers at Haarlem and Amsterdam; and more than one-third of those who worked and traded in serges, stockings, flannels, taffetas, silks, and damasks fled to England. Antwerp, at the period of its barbarous destruction, contained 13,500 large dwelling-houses, 220 streets, 42 magnificent churches, and 22 market-places, with 8 large canals for ships, cut into the city, for lading or unlading before the warehouses of the merchants.

In 1594, the Dutch attempt on this, and the following year, to discover a north-east passage to India; the object being to avoid the Spanish and Portuguese fleets in sailing round the Cape of Good Hope.

In 1595, they forced a passage by the latter in four large ships which

sailed from Amsterdam, and which returned home laden (with the loss only of the leakiest, which they burned at sea), in twenty-one months. From this voyage of the Dutch, the Portuguese date the ruin of their trade with India.

In 1596, an alliance was signed at Greenwich between England, France, and Holland, against Spain.

In 1598, the Dutch merchants sent out to India, Heemskerk on a second voyage, with eight ships. He returned home in the year 1600 laden with cinnamon, pepper, cloves, nutmegs, and mace. Those merchants did not, however, await the return of the eight ships, for in 1599 they equipped three large vessels for the East Indies;—"and so they went on yearly," says Anderson, "making vast profits. All Europe at that time being fonder of spices than at present." Four Dutch ships sailed through Magellan Strait into the South Sea, and to the East Indies. After trading for pepper they returned home by the Cape of Good Hope. This fourth voyage round the world was the first performed by the Dutch.

In 1599, Grotius, in his annals of the Netherlands, informs us that about this time, the seaports of Holland, and other parts of the United Provinces, generally built 2000 ships every year. This seems almost incredible, but the authority is too reputable to bear the suspicion of incorrectness.

In 1600, the first English East India Company was chartered in December, this year; at this time the Dutch traded to the East Indies by several partnerships or companies, each trading independently of the other. In 1602, the States-general summoned the Directors of those Companies together, and compelled them to unite into one called "The Dutch East India Company;" to which an exclusive charter was granted for 21 years, with a capital of about 600,000*l.* sterling. This Company sent to India this year 14 large ships. More than half the stock was holden at Amsterdam.

In 1603, the Dutch, as if destined to be the scourge of the Portuguese in the East Indies, opened a trade with the island of Ceylon, in which the latter had been for a long time established; they captured several Portuguese vessels, and drove that nation from Amboyna and Tidore in the Moluccas. The Dutch East India Company pay this year 15 per cent on their capital to the stockholders.

In 1604, such was the extraordinary progress and extent of the Dutch trade and fisheries of Holland about this time, that the other nations of Europe would appear, if the accounts transmitted to us have any truth, to have been far in arrear of the United Provinces, in commerce and navigation. Sir Walter Raleigh submitted to James I. a manuscript, entitled, "Observations concerning the Trade and Commerce of England with the Dutch and other foreign nations." It was disregarded by that weak monarch, to whom it was again presented a little before the abominable execution of Raleigh. It forms a document

of great interest, and its chief object was to demonstrate the following propositions :

“ 1. That foreigners (the Dutch), by the privileges they allowed to strangers, drew multitudes of merchants to live amongst them, and thereby enriched themselves.

“ 2. By their storehouses and magazines of all foreign commodities, wherewith, upon every occasion of scarcity, they are enabled to supply other countries, even those from whom they brought those very commodities.

“ 3. By the lowness of the customs of those foreign countries. [Here he still refers to the Dutch.]

“ 4. By the structure or roominess of their ships, holding much merchandize, though sailing with fewer hands than ours could; thereby carrying their goods much cheaper to and from foreign parts than England can; whereby the Dutch gain all the foreign freight, whilst our own ships lie still and decay, or only go to Newcastle for coals.

“ 5. Their prodigious fishery, of which they make such vast returns yearly.”

“ That the Hanse Towns imitate the Dutch in these wise regulations, whereby they also abound in riches and all manner of merchandize, have plenty of money, and are strong in shipping and mariners, some of their towns having near one thousand sail of ships.

“ That the Dutch and other petty states do engross the transportation of the merchandize of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, and the East and West Indies; all which they carry to Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and other northern parts, and bring back the bulky commodities of those northern regions into the said countries. Yet is England better situated than Holland for a general storehouse. No sooner does a dearth happen of wine, fish, corn, &c., in England, than forthwith the Embdeners, Hamburgers, and Hollanders, out of their storehouses, lade fifty or one hundred ships or more, dispersing themselves round about this kingdom, and carrying away great store of corn and wealth—thus cutting down our merchants, and decaying our navigation, not with their natural commodities, but with those of other countries.

“ *Amsterdam is never without seven hundred thousand quarters of corn, beside what they daily vend, though none of it be of the growth of their country; and a dearth of only one year, in England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c., is justly observed to enrich Holland for seven years afterwards. In the last dearth, six years ago, in England, the Hamburgers, Embdeners, and Hollanders supplied this kingdom from their storehouses; and in a year and a half carried away from the three ports of Southampton, Exeter, and Bristol alone, near two hundred thousand pounds, and from other parts of this kingdom, more particularly including London, it cannot be so little as two millions of pounds more, to the great*

decay of your kingdom, and impoverishing of your people, discredit and dishonour to the merchants, and to the land.

“ They (the Dutch) have a continual trade into this kingdom with five or six hundred ships yearly with merchandize of other countries, storing them up here until the price rise to their minds ; and we trade not with fifty ships into their country in a year.

“ That unless there be a scarcity, or high prices, all merchants avoid the parts where great impositions are on merchandize, which places are usually slenderly shipped, ill-served, and at dear rates, often in scarcity, and in want of employment for the people. Whereas the *low duties of the wise states* above named, draw all traffic to them, and the great liberty allowed to strangers makes a continual mart. So that, whatever excises, &c., they may lay upon the common people, they are sure ever to ease, uphold, and maintain the merchants by all possible means, thereby to draw the wealth and strength of Christendom to themselves. *And although the duties be but small, yet the vast exports and imports do greatly increase their revenues ;* which vast commerce enables the common people not only to bear the burden of the excises and impositions laid on them, but also to grow rich.

“ The *greatest fishing* that ever was known in the world is upon the coast of England, Scotland, and Ireland ; but the *great fishery* is there made by the Low Countries, and other petty states, wherewith they serve themselves and all Christendom.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| “ 1. Into four towns in the Baltic ; viz., Königsberg, Elbing, Stettin, and Dantzic, there are carried and vended in a year between thirty and forty thousand lasts of herrings ; which being sold at but fifteen or sixteen pounds the last, is about | £
620,000 |
| And we send none. | |
| “ 2. To Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and the ports of Riga, Revel, Narva, and other parts of Livonia, &c., there are carried and vended above ten thousand lasts, worth | 170,000 |
| And we send none thither. | |
| “ 3. The Hollanders send into Russia fifteen hundred lasts of herrings, sold at about thirty shillings per barrel | 27,000 |
| And we send about 20 or 30 lasts. | |
| “ 4. To Stade, Hamburg, Bremen, and Embden, are carried and vended, of fish and herrings, about six thousand lasts, sold at about fifteen or sixteen pounds per last | 100,000 |
| And we send none. | |
| “ 5. To Cleves and Juliers, up the Rhine to Cologne and Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and so over all Germany, are carried and vended, of fish and herrings, near twenty-two thousand lasts, sold at twenty pounds per last | 440,000 |
| “ 6. Up the river Meuse to Maestricht, Liege, &c., and to Venloo, Zutphen, Deventer, Campen, Zwooll, &c., about seven thousand lasts at twenty pounds. | 140,000 |
| And we none. | |
| Carried forward | £1,497,000 |

	Brought forward	£1,497,000
" 7. Guelderland, Artois, Hainault, Brabant, Flanders, Antwerp, and up the Scheld, all over the Archduke's countries, are vended between eight thousand and nine thousand lasts, at eighteen pounds		162,000
And we send none.		
" 8. The Hollanders and others carried off all sorts of herrings to Rouen alone, in one year (besides all other parts of France) five thousand lasts, value		100,000
And we not one hundred.		
Total sterling money		£1,759,000

"Over and above these, there is a great quantity of fish vended to the Straits. Surely the stream is necessary to be turned to the good of this kingdom, to whose sea-coasts alone God has sent these great blessings and immense riches for us to take; and that any nation should carry away out of this kingdom yearly, great masses of money for fish taken in our seas, and sold again by them to us, must needs be a great dishonour to our nation and hindrance to our realm.*

"That although the abundance of corn grows in the east countries (Poland and Livonia), yet the great storehouses for grain, to serve Christendom, &c., in time of dearth, is in the Low Countries.

"The mighty store of wines and salt is in France and Spain, but the great vintage and staple of salt are in the Low Countries; and they send nearly 1000 sail of ships yearly into the east countries with salt and wine only, besides what they send to other places, and we not one ship in that way.

"The exceeding great groves of wood are in the east kingdoms, but the large piles of wainscot, clapboard, fir, deal, masts, and other timber, are in the Low Countries, where none groweth, wherewith they serve themselves and other parts, and this kingdom; and they have five or six hundred great long ships continually using that trade, and we none at all.

"The wool, cloth, lead, tin, and divers other commodities, are in England; but by means of our wool and of our cloth going out rough, undressed and undyed, there is an exceeding manufactory and drapery in the Low Countries, wherewith they serve themselves and other nations, and greatly advance the employment of their people at home and traffic abroad, and in proportion suppress ours.

"We send into the east countries yearly but 100 ships, and our trade chiefly depends on three towns there; viz., Elbing, Königsberg, and Dantzic; but the

* This account of the magnitude of the Dutch fishery was quoted 60 years after by the grand pensionary De Witt, in his "Interest of Holland," as believing Raleigh had been at great pains to inform himself thereof. The authority of De Witt would appear to corroborate the truth of the other parts of this representation: which seems, however, in respect to the fishery, exaggerated.

Low Countries send thither about 3000 ships, trading into every port and town, vending their commodities to exceeding profit, and lading their ships with plenty of their commodities, which they have 20 per cent cheaper than we, by reason of the difference of the coin, and their fish yields ready money. They (the Hollanders) send into France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, about 2000 ships yearly with those east-country commodities, and we none in that course.

“ They trade into all cities and port towns of France, and we chiefly to five or six.

“ The Low Countries have as many ships and vessels as eleven kingdoms of Christendom have, let England be one. They build every year near 1000 ships, although all their native commodities do not require 100 ships to carry them away at once. Yet, although we have all things of our own in abundance for the increase of traffic, timber to build ships, and commodities of our own to lade 1000 ships at once (beside the great fishing), and as fast as they make their voyages might relade again, yet our ships and mariners decline, and traffic and merchants daily decay.

“ For 70 years together we had a great trade to Russia, and even about 14 years ago we sent store of goodly ships thither ; but three years past we sent but four thither, and last year but two or three ships ; whereas the Hollanders are now increased to about 30 or 40 ships, each as large as two of ours, chiefly laden with English cloth, herrings taken in our seas, English lead, and pewter made of our tin, beside other commodities, all which we may do better than they. And although it be a cheap country, and the trade very gainful, yet we have almost brought it to nought by disorderly trading. So likewise we used to have eight or nine great ships go continually a-fishing to Wardhuys, and this year but one.

“ God hath blest your Majesty with copper, lead, iron, tin, alum, copperas, saffron, fells” (*i. e.* skins) “ and many more native commodities, to the number of about one hundred ; and other manufactures vendible, to the number of about one thousand ; beside corn, whereof great quantities of beer are made, and mostly transported by strangers ; as also wool and coals. Iron ordnance, a jewel of great value, far more than it is accounted, by reason that no other country but England could ever attain into it, although they had attempted it with great charge.

“ That there were about eighty thousand undressed and undyed cloths annually exported from England, whereby four hundred thousand pounds per annum for fifty-five years past (being above twenty millions) has been lost to the nation ; which sum, had the cloths been dressed and dyed at home, would have been gained, besides the further enlarging of traffic, by importing materials for dyeing and the increase of customs thereon. Moreover, there have been annually ex-

ported in that time, in bayes (*baizes*), northern and Devonshire kerseys, all white, fifty thousand cloths, counting three kerseys to one cloth ; whereby five millions more have been lost for want of dyeing and dressing.”

“ Our *bayes* are sent white to Amsterdam, and there dressed, dyed, and shipped for Spain, Portugal, &c., where they are sold by the name of Flemish *bayes* ; so we lose the very name of our home-bred commodities.”

“ That the great sea business of fishing employs near twenty thousand ships and vessels, and four hundred thousand people yearly, upon the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with sixty ships of war, which may prove dangerous. The Hollanders alone have about three thousand ships to fish with, and fifty thousand men are employed yearly by them on your Majesty’s coasts aforesaid ; which three thousand ships do employ near nine thousand other ships and vessels, and one hundred and fifty thousand persons more, by sea and land, to make provision, to dress and transport the fish they take, and return commodities, whereby they are enabled yearly to build one thousand ships and vessels.

“ King Henry VII., desiring to make his kingdom powerful and rich by an increase of ships and mariners, and for the employment of his people, moved his seaports to set up the great and rich fishery, promising them needful privileges, and to furnish them with loads of money, yet his people were slack. That by only twenty fishing-busses, placed at one sea-coast town, where no ship was before, there must be to carry, re-carry, transport and make provision for one buss, three ships. Likewise every ship setting on work thirty several trades. Thus those twenty busses set on work near eight thousand persons by sea and land, and cause an increase of near one thousand mariners, and a fleet of eighty sail of ships in one town, where none were before.”

In conclusion, Raleigh strongly recommends what he calls a *state-merchant*, from which he promises a great increase of commerce, manufactures, shipping, and riches ; yet, as far as appears from his general account, this *state-merchant* seems to be no more than for the king* to give him leave to name a number of commissioners, to take examinations upon oath, and in other respects to regulate commerce to the best advantage, which scheme seems much the same with the Board of Trade and Plantations erected in the year 1696.

In 1605, the King of Spain issues a proclamation, prohibiting the Dutch from trading to the *dominions of Spain*, or in the East or West Indies. The Dutch East India Company immediately afterwards sent out eleven large additional ships, and soon after eight more, with troops ; which forces drove the Spanish and Portuguese from the Moluccas, captured several vessels belonging to both nations, and, in a few years, the Dutch formed establishments at the mouth of the

* This despicable king instead of appreciating so great a man as Raleigh cut off his head. *Il fut tué pour décourager les autres.*

Tigris in the Persian Gulf, and thence along the coasts and isles of India to Japan, and especially at Ceylon, Java, and the Moluccas.

In 1606, the Dutch East India Company are said to have divided 70 per cent. This immense profit was made as much by prizes as by trade.

In 1608, the company is said to have divided 40 per cent, and 20 per cent the following year.

In 1609, a truce was concluded between Spain and Holland, on the basis of *uti possidetis*, each holding what they possessed. The bank of Amsterdam was also established this year. During the same year the English East India Company sent only one ship to India, being the fifth voyage to India by the English.

In 1610, the Dutch East India Company are said to have divided 50 per cent.

In 1611, the Dutch make advantageous conditions with Japan. Sail also and trade to the Levant, and, for the first time, send an ambassador to Constantinople, where he concluded a favourable treaty of commerce and navigation.

In 1612, the King of Ceylon agrees by treaty to sell all the cinnamon of the island to the Dutch; to exempt them from all taxes; and to allow no other European nation to trade there unless permitted by the Dutch.

In 1613, the Dutch East India Company divide 37 per cent on their capital.

In 1614, the second Dutch voyage round the globe; the squadron plundering the Spanish settlements on the South Sea coasts, &c.

In 1616, the Dutch East India Company are said to divide 62½ per cent.

In 1617, the Dutch settle at Goree.

In 1618, De Witt says, the Hollanders had about 3000 vessels and 13,000 men employed in the northern whale-fishery.

In 1618, the Dutch go on capturing Spanish and Portuguese ships, and Admiral Peter Her makes prizes of the whole fleet of Spanish galleons; and brought 10,000,000 guilders' value of precious metals to Holland. Jacatra, now Batavia, was this year strongly fortified, after a bloody contest with the King of Java, assisted by the English.

In 1619, the Dutch were guilty of disgraceful barbarities to the English in Amboyna: the former now possessed also the principal ports in Bornéo.

In 1621, truce with Spain expires, the Dutch recommence hostilities, capture St. Salvador in Brazil, and several Spanish ships.

The Dutch West India Company established this year, with two projects which miscarried; viz., to drive the Portuguese out of Brazil, and the Spaniards out of Peru.

In 1622, the Dutch Whale-fishery Company established, and continued until 1643. The same year the King of Persia, assisted by the Dutch, drove the Portuguese from *Ormuz*. The Dutch company having been allowed half the booty, and many trading immunities.

In 1623, the Dutch West India Company, more intent upon making captures

than following trade, divide 25 per cent in consequence of the many prizes taken from the Spaniards. These large dividends, and their neglect of trade, ruined them in the end.

In 1624, the Hollanders manufacture the finest kinds of woollen cloth.

In 1628, the Dutch West India Company take the Spanish Plate fleet, and plunder the coasts of Cuba, they divide in consequence 50 per cent on their capital. They drive a Spanish squadron ashore in Peru, and take from the same much rich treasure. The same year the Dutch discovered New Holland.

In 1630, the Dutch West India Company invade Brazil, and take possession of the Province of *Pernambuco*, and the islands of *Curaçoa*, *St. Eustace*, &c.

In 1635, the Dutch East India Company invade and take the large Chinese island of *Formoso*, from whence they expel the Portuguese.

In 1635, the Dutch, after their fishing-vessels having been driven away by an English fleet, agree for the first time to pay 30,000*l.* for permission to continue their fishery that summer on the British coasts.

In 1636-7, about 140 families from Norfolk and Suffolk settle at *Leyden*, and were employed in the woollen manufactures of that city. The Dutch extend their conquests over the Portuguese settlements, both in Brazil and Africa. The Dutch also take possession of all the Portuguese settlements in *Ceylon*: the king of which reimburses the Hollanders in cinnamon, pepper, indigo, wax, &c., for their expenses in expelling the Portuguese.

In 1639, the Dutch fleet invested *Dunkirk*, and Spain sends a great Armada 67 large ships, 25,000 sailors, and 12,000 soldiers, against the Dutch. This Armada was encountered by *Van Tromp*, first in the Channel, then in the Downs, where most of the Spanish ships were destroyed, including a large Portuguese galleon of 1400 tons, 80 cannons, and 800 men. This victory was the most fatal that the naval power of Spain had, until this period, experienced.

Between the years 1630 and 1640, there being no Parliaments in England, nor any legal restrictions to trade with the English American settlements, the Dutch carried on an extensive trade with them.

In 1640, the Dutch besiege the port and strong town of *Malacca*, and in six months capture and drive the Portuguese out of this convenient port and city.

In 1643, the extensive privileges of the Dutch East India Company expire. Renewed for twenty-seven years on paying into the public treasury of the United Provinces 1,600,000 gilders.

1648. The famous treaty of *Westphalia*, signed this year at *Munster*. *Anderson* in his history of commerce, says,

“Spain, growing continually more feeble by this treaty, found herself obliged to conclude a solid and perpetual peace with the States-general of the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, by renouncing all former claims and pretensions on the said provinces, and by King Philip IV. acknowledging the said States-general to be free and independent sovereigns, as per article the first. And, indeed, if the Spaniards had good reason for

agreeing to this peace with the Dutch, as it was commonly believed that their war with the Hollanders had cost Spain so immense a treasure as fifteen hundred millions of ducats; the Dutch, on the other hand, had ground to be equally pleased therewith, not only for the more immediate advantage and honour thereby redounding to them, but likewise because they now began too plainly to perceive the scale of France to preponderate, and that, if Spain should be reduced too low, France might become, as has since been often experienced, a very dangerous neighbour to them, by robbing Spain of many of the strongest and noblest towns of her Netherlands.

"This treaty adjusted the security of the trade and navigation to both the East and West Indies. The rule of *uti possidetis* being now to take place between Spain and Holland, not only in both the Indies, per article five, but also (with respect to Holland and Portugal) in Brazil, and on the West Coast of Africa, as far as Spain had any claim. Spain was, moreover, hereby to keep her navigation to the East Indies in the same manner she then held it, without being at liberty to extend it further. Spain's only means of communication with the East Indies, now, as well as ever since, was from New Spain. This condition, therefore, was prudently stipulated by the Dutch."

The building of the magnificent Stadthouse at Amsterdam was commenced this year, and Spain now found it necessary to charter Dutch vessels for the Spanish American trade. The Portuguese regain possession of Angola, in 1650. Sir William Temple considers that the commerce of the United Provinces had now reached, and in 1673 had even passed, its meridian altitude. He ascribes this chiefly to the general peace of Munster having allowed other nations to engage undisturbed in navigation, manufactures, and trade. De Witt says, that "in this year, 1650, the single province of Holland was able to bear the burden of paying the annual interest of 140,000,000 guilders, contracted for the expense of the last war against Spain, besides many other debts and taxes."

1651. Dutch vessels being at this time generally employed by the English in the trade with the American settlements, was, this year, by the Rump Parliament, considered a sufficient justification for their bringing forward the celebrated *Navigation Act*, which was now enforced, and ten years afterwards legalized by Charles II. This act provided that no merchandize, the produce of Asia, Africa, or America, should be imported into England in any but English-built ships, commanded by an English master, and navigated by a crew, three-fourths of whom should be Englishmen; nor any fish exported from, or imported into England or Ireland, except of English taking. Until this law was enacted, all nations, in amity with England, might import or export whatever commodities, and in whatever ships, they pleased. Under this act of navigation the English frequently searched and seized Dutch ships: the carrying trade by which, between England and foreign countries, was now completely suppressed.

Cromwell demanded of the States-general:

1. Amount due of the tribute for fishing on the British coasts.
2. Restoration of Amboyna and the spice islands to England.
3. Bringing to justice such as were still alive of those who committed the barbarities at Amboyna and Banda.
4. Satisfaction for the murder of Dorislaus.

5. Reparation for damages to English trade by the Dutch in Russia, Greenland, &c. 1,700,000/.

These demands were so peremptorily made by Cromwell that the Dutch prepared for the war which broke out next year.

In 1651, the Dutch transplant Madeira vines to the Cape of Good Hope.

In 1652, Van Tromp, as a signal of his being able to sweep the seas, sails down the channel with a broom at the mast-head of his ships. The Dutch fleet consisted of 150 ships great and small. Incredible destruction on the side both of the Commonwealth and of the Dutch: *four* general engagements during nine months, besides several lesser fights.

1653. In this year a general engagement between the fleet of the Commonwealth, consisting of 100 ships, great and small, commanded by admirals Monk and Deane, and the Dutch fleet, of about the same number, commanded by admirals Van Tromp, De Ruyter, De Witt, and the two Eversens. They fought desperately for two days, the Dutch being finally defeated, losing eleven ships taken, six sunk, and two blown up. Van Tromp in his memorial to the States-general says, "the ships and guns of the Dutch are too slender for those of the English;" and De Ruyter says, "he would not return to sea if he were not reinforced with greater and better ships." It would appear that Cromwell had, by this year, managed so efficiently the administration of the navy, that the English had 204 ships of war, manned by 35,000 seamen. They invested the coasts of Holland, prevented the fishing vessels putting to sea, and greatly harassed the Dutch trade. Some of the Dutch East India ships were added to their fleet, which, in little less than a month amounted to 195 ships under Van Tromp, who engaged Monk on the Dutch coast. This was a desperate fight. Monk's orders were neither to give nor take *quarter*. The English gained the victory, lost one ship, took none, but either sunk or blew up 27 Dutch vessels. Van Tromp, and a great number of men were killed, and the English suffered great loss of life. The war between England and Holland, altogether naval, and carried on with such desperation on both sides, that De Witt acknowledges the great superiority of the English shipping: besides the ships of war destroyed, the Dutch in two years lose about 700 merchant ships, and Holland sends accordingly to Cromwell to sue for peace.

Venice, in whose service there were several English ships of war, this year craves their further continuance and assistance from England.

In 1654, peace established by treaty between England and Holland. The most remarkable article of this treaty is, "That the Dutch ships as well of war as others, meeting any of the ships of war of the English Commonwealth in the British seas, shall strike their flag and lower their topsail." This is the first instance of England's claiming the right of the flag by formal treaty. The

States-general were also bound to "see justice done on the authors and abettors of the barbarous murders committed on the English in the island of Amboyna in 1622-3, if any of them be yet alive." Sums of money were also paid to the representatives of the English who suffered at Amboyna, for losses sustained by the detention of British ships by Dutch influence in Denmark, for losses sustained in the East Indies—Cromwell had then fully accomplished his promise, that "*he would make the name of England every where respected.*"

The Dutch navy consists of one hundred ships in their ports, and eight under De Ruyter, at Cadiz; first-rates had seventy-two, seventy-four, and seventy-six portholes; second-rates sixty; third-rates fifty-two.

In 1655, the Dutch West India Company lose all their possessions in Brazil; but at the same time drive the Swedes from all their settlements in New Netherlands (New York) and retain their Guinea: and obtain also great advantages over the Portuguese in the East Indies. The new stadthouse at Amsterdam was also completed this year.

In 1656, Amsterdam greatly enlarged by a new enclosure, which was built on; and the whole city, thus extended, was surrounded by new brick walls, with stone gates: being the last great enlargement of Amsterdam, in regard to buildings; but greatly strengthened in 1672, when invaded by Louis the XIV.

In 1660, the Dutch East India Company divide 60, some say 40 per cent to its stockholders. These large dividends were sometimes made in spices. GOA besieged but not taken by the Dutch, who blocked up its harbour for twelve years, and in the following year expelled the Portuguese from five settlements which they had on the coast of Malabar.

In 1661, the Dutch driven from the island of Formosa by the Chinese. Peace between the Portuguese and Dutch, on the basis of *uti possidetis*; each to keep the places they were in possession of.

In 1664, New York then called New Amsterdam, Albany, Staten Island, and Long Island, taken from the Dutch by the English, who now founded the province of New York. The English fleet on the coast of Africa take several places from the Dutch, which are soon after retaken by De Ruyter. The Duke of York commands the English fleet, and takes 130 Dutch merchant-ships—war against Holland then formally declared—merchant vessels at this time were armed and usually sailed in fleets to protect each other.

In 1665, the British fleet of 106 ships of war, and 14 fireships under the Duke of York, attacked and defeated the Dutch fleet of 103 ships of war, and 11 fireships. Several Dutch ships being taken, sunk, or burnt. The same year, 8 ships of war, two East India ships, and many trading vessels are taken from the Dutch. De Ruyter takes the English fort of Cormanteen. Sir Robert Holmes attacks and burns 150 Dutch merchant-vessels on the coast

of Holland; yet in this year the Dutch make several descents on the coast of England.

In 1666, the English and Dutch fleets fight for four days, with great loss on both sides, especially on the part of the English. Several other sea conflicts this year.

In 1667, the Dutch fleet take and blow up Sheerness, sail up the Medway, and burn the ships at Chatham.

In 1667, peace between England and Holland: Louis XIV., this year, overruns the Netherlands.

In 1668, the triple alliance between England, Holland, and Sweden. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

In 1669, the grand pensionary De Witt observes at this time, that

"Amsterdam is a city of greater traffic, and Holland a richer merchandizing country than ever was in the world. Their situation for an easy and quick communication with all the coasts of Friesland, Overysse, Gelderland, and North Holland; their situation also for receiving the fishery, and for a repository for all sorts of merchandize, to be afterwards reshipped to all parts of the world, as demands may offer, and for setting out ships to freight, are great advantages.

"Then their acquiring the whole spice trade of India, and a great West India trade; the whale-fishery; the trade in Italian wrought silk which the Germans were wont to bring by land carriage from Italy, until the German wars lost them that trade; and afterwards their manufacturing the raw silk themselves,—their woollen manufacture. And in short," he observes, "the Hollanders had wellnigh beaten all nations by traffic out of the seas, and become the only carriers of goods throughout the world."

Sir William Temple observes about the same time,

"Never any country traded so much and consumed so little. They buy infinitely, but it is to sell again. They are the great masters of the Indian spices and Persian silks, yet wear plain woollen, and feed upon their own fish and roots. They sell the finest of their own cloth to France, and buy coarse cloth out of England for their own wear. They send abroad the best of their own butter, and buy the cheapest out of Ireland, or the north of England, for their own use. In short, they furnish infinite luxury, which they never practise, and traffic in pleasures which they never taste."

The commercial and naval grandeur of the United Provinces had reached its extreme magnitude before the year 1670, and the author of the *Lex Mercatoria* (Beawes) observes that at this period

"The commerce of Holland, which may be termed universal, reassembles in the United Provinces this infinite number of merchandizes, which it afterwards diffuses in all the rest of Europe.

"It produces hardly any thing, and yet has wherewith to furnish other people all they can have need of. It is without forests, and almost without wood, and there is not seen any where else so many carpenters, which work in naval constructions either for war or merchandize. Its lands are not fit for the culture of vines, and it is the staple or mart of wines, which are gathered in all parts of the world, and of brandies drawn from them. It has no mines nor metals, and yet there is found almost as much gold and silver as in New Spain or Peru, as much iron as in France, as much tin as in England, and as much copper as in Sweden. The wheat and other grains that are there sowed, hardly suffice for nourishment to a part of its inhabitants, and it is, notwithstanding, from hence that the greatest part of its neighbours receive them, either for their subsistence or trade: in fine, it seems as if the spices grew there; that the oils were gathered there; that it nourished the precious insects which spin the silk, and that all sorts of drugs for medicine or dyeing were in the

number of *its* products, and of its growth; its warehouses are so full, and its merchants seem to carry so much to strangers, or that strangers come to load in *its* ports, that there is not a day, and it may be said, a moment, that ships do not come in or go out, and frequently entire fleets."

Voltaire very justly remarks, in his age of Louis XIV., that "England and Holland were beheld, with pleasure, by that monarch, destroying each other by the most obstinate sea-fights that had ever been seen before in any age of the world, all the fruits whereof were merely the wrecking of both nations."

In 1669, the Dutch, after an obstinate contest, take possession of the fortress of Macassar.

1670. Sir Josiah Childe in his discourses upon trade, says, that in the Greenland whale-fishery the Dutch and Hamburgers had annually (1660 to 1670) from 400 to 500 ships, and the English but one; that in the Russian trade the Hollanders had twenty-two sail of large ships, and the English but one; that they have the great trade for salt from Portugal and France; and that immense fishing for white herrings on our coasts; that in the eastward (or Baltic) the English have not half so much to do as formerly, and the Dutch ten times as much as they formerly had; and that as to our trade to Norway it is lost and gone to the Danes, Holstein, &c., by means of some clauses in our act of navigation.

In 1672, under a secret treaty with France, Charles II. declares war against Holland. De Ruyter with a fleet of 100 large ships, attacks the combined fleets of England and France. The destruction of several large ships, and great loss of life on both sides. Two Dutch admirals killed. Lord Sandwich, the British admiral, disdaining to leave his ship, which caught fire, was blown up in her. Disorders in Holland, the De Witts murdered. William, afterwards King of England, made Stadthouder. Louis XIV. overruns the Netherlands, and keeps his court at Utrecht. The French troops within a league of Amsterdam; 50,000 of the richest citizens in Holland prepared to embark, in their ships which could accommodate that number, for the Dutch East Indies. Amsterdam was about to be destroyed and abandoned. Louis XIV. was inexorable; his conditions were, that the Catholic religion should be absolutely restored; that the Dutch should cede to him Nimeguen, and all south of the Rhine and Meuse; that they should pay him 20,000,000 of louis; that they should annually, by a gold medal, to be presented to him, acknowledge that they owed their liberty to him alone; that France should in future hold all the roads, rivers, and canals of the Netherlands without paying any toll. These conditions amounted so nearly to slavery, that the Hollanders became desperate; they cut the dykes, and let the sea overflow their country; the villages were overwhelmed, the cattle destroyed, and the people repined not. Amsterdam, now surrounded with ships of war, appeared like a forest in the ocean. De Ruyter, with one hundred ships of war, and fifty freships, after giving a destructive battle to the fleets of England and France in

Solebay, brought the Dutch East India fleet in safety to the Texas. Louis not being able to march over a country, drowned in the waters, retreated. The independence and credit of Holland was consequently restored.

In 1673, a French fleet take Trincomalee in Ceylon, but are soon driven from it by a fleet of sixteen Dutch ships from Batavia.

The Dutch abandon St. Helena, which was first planted and stocked by the Portuguese. The Cape of Good Hope was found more convenient by the Dutch. The English take possession of St. Helena as a place for refreshing their East India ships. Three general engagements at sea this year between the English and Dutch fleets. Great destruction of lives and vessels. In each engagement both sides claimed the victory. The English East India Company during this war had to defend Bombay at their own expense, with 6000 men. The French take Trincomalee from the Dutch, but retaken again soon after by the latter, who are left undisturbed and in prosperity with their eastern possessions for the remainder of this century.

In 1674, peace between England and Holland. Surinam and its settlements now profitably cultivated by the Dutch. The trade between Holland and England becomes very extensive. After a great frost this year, which froze up the port of Rotterdam, no less than 300 sail of English, Scotch, and Irish vessels leave that port in one day. The imports from France into England valued this year at 1,500,000*l.*, while the exports from England to France are valued only at 170,000*l.*

In 1689, William III. of England and the States-general, prohibit "the subjects of each nation to traffic with those of France, neither shall they import into either country any merchandize being the produce of the French king's dominions."

In 1693, the French capture eighty English and Dutch merchant-vessels off Ryswick.

In 1697, peace between England, Holland, and France.

In 1701, an alliance between the Emperor, the King of England and the United Provinces against France.

In 1702, the States-general in their declaration of war state "that Louis the Fourteenth had long since cast his eyes on their provinces; and had twice attacked their republic, *i. e.* in the years 1672 and 1688 by most unjust war in order to make his way to universal monarchy."

In 1713, the United Provinces under the treaty of Utrecht enjoy peace.

In 1729, the Dutch East India charter renewed for twenty-one years. They pay for this 3,600,000 guilders. Their power, pomp, and wealth, at this time in India, especially in Java, is represented as equalling those of some considerable monarchs.

In 1730, ten Dutch East India ships brought to Holland 3,249,296 lbs.

of pepper, 94,918 nutmegs, 65,604 mace, 640,000 lbs. of cinnamon, 20,000 long hot pepper, 4623 cubebs or pepper dust, 6500 cardamoms, 1,580,115 lbs. of sugar, 1,450,000 lbs. of saltpetre, 90,000 lbs. of tin, 559,250 lbs. of Japan wood, 6500 lbs. of indigo, 550 lbs. mother-of-pearl, 130,000 lbs. of cowries, 306,000 lbs. of Mocha and Ceylon coffee, 36,000 lbs. of cotton yarn, 600 pieces of silk stuffs, 98,850 pieces of calico. No tea. There came no ships at this time direct from China.

In 1731, in a tract published this year, "The British Plantations in America considered," we find it represented, that "the isle of Eustatia is possessed by the Dutch, and though very inconsiderable in extent and produce, yet it carries on a great smuggling trade with our islands by means of their ships from Africa underselling our own people with their negroes."

1732. Dutch East India Company divide for this year 25 per cent. The ten annual ships from India brought this year to Holland 1,419,427 lbs. of pepper, 653,552 lbs. of tea, 1,872,375 Java coffee, 924,341 lbs. powdered sugar, 10,700 pieces of silk stuffs, 81,985 lbs. of raw Bengal silk, 86,515 pieces of calicoes, 72,842 lbs. of cotton yarn, 389,940 lbs. of nutmegs, 136,906 lbs. of mace, 128,000 lbs. of cinnamon, 80,000 pots of candid nutmegs, 6850 lbs. of cardamoms, 5200 lbs. of cubebs, 592,028 lbs. of saltpetre, 11,222 lbs. of indigo, 841,384 lbs. of Japan and Caliatour wood, also a great quantity of benzoin, gum-lac, borax, mother-of-pearl, curcuma, &c.

In 1734 the importation of all the above articles greatly increased; twenty-four ships arrived from India in Holland; they brought, among many other articles great in value and amount, 6,331,027 lbs. of spices, exclusive of 8000 pots of candied nutmegs, 50,486 pots of candied ginger, 2,404,428 lbs. of sugar, 3,997,759 lbs. of coffee, 1,549,463 lbs. and 91,949 chests of drugs and dyestuffs, 415,970 chests, and 369,577 lbs. of tea, 354,000 lbs. of tin, 462,000 lbs. of copper, 525,233 pieces of china ware, 1,807,210 lbs. of saltpetre, 14,483 lbs. of Indigo, 62,015 lbs. of raw silk, 21,205 pieces of silk stuff, 209,748 pieces of calico, 92,441 lbs. of yarn. 1721 ships arrived from foreign countries this year at Amsterdam.

In 1736, sugar cultivated with success at Surinam, and imported by the Dutch into Europe.

In the year 1747, the Dutch East India Company held, according to Anderson, the following places: viz.—

"1. The extensive and constantly improving colony of the most famous southern point of Africa, called the Cape of Good Hope, in full sovereignty, with all its forts; where the ships of all nations in amity with the States-general of the United Netherlands have liberty to stop and refresh. Under it is the isle of Mauritius eastward of Madagascar.

"2. A factory at Bassora.

"3. A factory at Surat, under which are many subordinate ones.

"4. On the west coast of Malabar the Dutch company have Rajahpore, Barcelor,

Cananor, Panane, Cranganor, Cochin, (taken from the Portuguese in the year 1662, after being possessed by them 150 years, and so fortified as to be deemed impregnable; it is their principal settlement on this coast,) Porcha, Carnapole, Coulan, Tegnapatan, Calicut, &c.: all taken from the Portuguese

" 5. The entire coast and ports of the island of Ceylon, in full and absolute proprietary, and the absolute engrossment of the best cinnamon in the world.

" 6. In Manaar isle they have Teutecorin and Manapaar.

" 7. On the coast of Coromandel they have Negapatan, Porto-Novo, Sadraspatan, Calabon, Pulicat, famous for cotton cloths, (their chief fort and factory of that coast and of Pegu; it was retaken by the Dutch company in the year 1719 from the Portuguese, who had held it ever since the year 1613, when they drove the Dutch out with great slaughter), Caletoror, Masulipatan, Binlipatan, &c.

" 8. In Bengal, Hoogly the chief factory, Balasore, Cazembazar, Malda, Barnagal, Chincara, Patana, Dacca, &c.

" 9. In Malacca peninsula, the strong fort and territory of that name.

" 10. In the island of Sumatra, the Dutch company have factories at Acheen, Padang, Palimbam, Priaman, Bancalis, Siaque, &c.

" 11. In Java island they have the great and strong city of Batavia, the capital and dernier resort of all their East India forts, settlements, and factories, with a far extended territory adjoining: also in the said island they have factories at Bantam, Cheraban, Tagal, Japara, Rombang, Sorobay, &c.

" 12. In the kingdom of Siam, factories at Siam, its capital, and at Ligore.

" 13. And at Aracan, in the kingdom of that name.

" 14. In the isle of Celebes they have Maccassar, its capital.

" 15. In the isles of Borneo, Solor, Buro, Poleroon, Noro, Ceram, Ambay, &c.; the Dutch company have forts or factories; and in the spice islands of Amboyna, Ternate, Banda, Timor, &c., they are absolute sovereigns, possessing solely and exclusively all the spices of cloves, nutmegs, and mace, nowhere else to be found upon earth, that is as yet certainly known.

" 16. In Persia, Gomron, and under it Ispahan and Balsora."

In this year, 1748, the populace in Holland compelled their rulers to abolish the old excise duty, amounting to ten millions of guilders for that single province.

In 1763, a great number of failures took place in Amsterdam, Hamburg, and several other towns in Germany; which gave such a blow to credit as almost wholly to interrupt, for a time, the course of commercial transactions. This was, however, soon got over.

The charter of the Dutch East India Company having expired in the year 1773, the company, after stating that their trade had declined, solicited the States-general to grant a diminution of the sum formerly paid for the renewal of the charter. The government complied with their request, and granted them a new charter for thirty years, on the same terms as the former, on the immediate payment of 2,000,000 florins, instead of 3,000,000 which they paid before, and 360,000 florins yearly, which last they were allowed to pay either in money or merchandize.

In consequence of this indulgence the stock of the company rose nineteen per cent.

In 1779, the British minister at the Hague makes declaration that the Dutch had infringed the neutrality in the war between Great Britain and France, and with

the British Provinces in America: the King of France exempts, the same year, the ships of Holland from the duties on ships of 15 per cent., and from the duties of freightage. Their High Mightinesses pay no regard to the British representations, nor would they yield up the British ships captured by Paul Jones, and brought by him into the Texas. The English had this year fifty-nine ships engaged in the Greenland whale-fishery, the Dutch 105.

In 1780, the American revolutionists being supplied with whatever could be sent from Holland, and the arsenals and dockyards of France being also supplied abundantly by the Dutch, under the assumption of neutrality, led to the war against the latter, after much negotiation and reluctance on the part of England. France, Spain, and America were before this time united against Great Britain, and the northern powers having expected that the naval supremacy of England would be completely subdued, led the States-general to persist in supplying naval stores to France and America. The English brought some of the Dutch vessels laden for France into port; but instead of making prizes of them, purchased at a fair valuation the merchandize, and paid the owners for the same, together with the freight, and the usual profit. The Dutch then sent a squadron of ships of war to convoy a fleet of merchant-ships laden with naval stores for France. They were interrupted by a British squadron, upon which the Dutch fired on the British commodore, on his demanding the right by treaty to search the merchantmen. Several of the latter were brought into Spithead, accompanied by the Dutch admiral.

In 1781, RUSSIA placed herself at the head of a confederacy with Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, called "THE ARMED NEUTRALITY." The treaty of this combination was signed at St. Petersburg, July 21, 1780, and January 5, 1781. This treaty declared, 1. *That all neutral vessels shall be permitted to navigate from port to port, and on the coast of the belligerent powers.* 2. *That the effects of belligerent powers shall be free on board of neutral ships and vessels excepting only such articles as are stipulated to be considered contraband.* This treaty, which is long, contains several explanatory articles, and each of the High Contracting Parties agreed to fit out separately a proportionate number of ships of war for carrying the provisions of the treaty into execution.

It was now ascertained that a secret treaty of commerce, which had for two years lain dormant, had been ratified in 1778, between Holland and the American Congress. Mr. Laurens, who had been previously president, was deputed ambassador to Holland, for the purpose of ratifying an alliance between the United Provinces of Holland, and the revolted British Provinces. He sailed in a Congress packet, and was captured near the banks of Newfoundland, by the Vestal frigate. He had previously thrown overboard all his papers. These were recovered, and the treaty, signed in 1778, with Holland, was found among them. It was one of amity and navigation upon principles of perfect reciprocity, and Hol-

land by it acknowledged the independence of America. It contained thirty-four long articles.

The British government remonstrated; but the influence of France, especially over the corrupted magistrates of Amsterdam, prevailed, and no satisfactory answer was received from the States-general: A conciliatory, but firm, manifesto was published by the British government. The British ambassador was recalled from the Hague; war with Holland followed.

1781. Early this year all Dutch ships in British ports were detained, and two of their ships of war captured; a great number of Dutch merchants brought into British ports by privateers and letters of marque.

The Dutch island of St. Eustatia (nearly the surface of which has been represented as one enormous magazine) was taken, with its immense wealth and 200 sail of ships, by Lord Rodney, who also captured there a line-of-battle ship, a frigate, and four small ships of war. The treatment by the British admiral of the property of individuals living in the island was much and justly condemned; for he confiscated all private as well as public property. The neighbouring islands of St. Martin and Saba surrendered at the same time. The losses were grievously felt, and caused great clamour and distress in Zealand and other parts, but the States-general were inexorable. The Emperor of Russia proposed, in March this year, to become a mediator between England and Holland.

1787. Troubles and insurrections in Holland; trade seriously injured. The King of Prussia sends an army of 30,000 there to protect his sister. The city of Amsterdam submits. The Stadthouder re-established in his powers.

1790. Confederacy of the *Sovereign Congress of the Belgic States* formed and meet at Brussels. This congress discomfited, and its chief leaders fled to Holland.

1793. The war of the French revolution, which commenced in 1792, now directed against Holland.

1795. Holland completely subjugated by Pichegru: the Stadthouder, and his family escaped in an open boat, and landed in England.

The Dutch are compelled to pay without delay to the French General a sum equal to about one-and-a-half million sterling money. The trade and navigation of Holland is in consequence of the French occupation paralyzed; and during the war all the Dutch possessions in the East Indies are captured by the British. Professor Kœch, of Strasburg, in his able historical work on the Revolutions of Europe, judiciously observes,

“Of all the countries which were brought under the yoke of Napoleon, the most unfortunate, without dispute, was Holland. Her commerce, the only resource of her numerous inhabitants, was annihilated by the continental system; her finances were in such a state of disorder, that in spite of all their economy, the annual deficit was regularly about 20,000,000 florins; her inhabitants were as much harassed by the soldiers of Bonaparte as by his revenue officers; and, as if nature, in concert with political oppression, had conspired her ruin, her soil was laid waste, and her industry destroyed by periodical inundations, fires,

and other calamities. Such is the picture which that wretched country presented up to the moment when Bonaparte extinguished the feeble remains of independence which it enjoyed.

"After various alterations that republic obtained a constitution similar to that which had existed in France since 1804. M. Schimmelpennink was placed at the head of the government (April, 1805), under the title of Grand Pensionary, and vested with such powers as the last Stadtholders had never exercised, even after the revolution of 1788."

"Louis Bonaparte had (in 1806) reluctantly accepted the crown of Holland, but from the moment he had placed it on his head, he had nothing more at heart than the interests of the country, and resisted as far as prudence would allow, the tyrannical orders of his brother, when he judged them prejudicial to the welfare of Holland."

"This gave rise to frequent broils, accompanied sometimes with threats. Bonaparte reproached the Dutch government more especially for not earnestly and vigorously enforcing the continental system so pernicious to their commerce."

"At the beginning of the year 1810 things had come to such a state, that it was expected Napoleon, in a moment of chagrin, would cancel the kingdom of Holland from the list of European states. To avert this calamity Louis signed a treaty at Paris (March 16), by which a body of 12,000 Dutch and 6000 French were to be stationed at the mouths of all the rivers to protect the swarms of French revenue-officers who were superintending the execution of Bonaparte's orders. Louis ceded to him Dutch Brabant, Zealand, and a part of Gueldres, of which the Waal was henceforth to form the frontier. In vain did that excellent man hope, by so great a sacrifice, to repurchase the independence of his kingdom. Under pretext of certain insults which the French agents had received at the hands of this exasperated people, Bonaparte sent a French army to occupy the whole country. Then it was that Louis resigned a crown which he could no longer wear with honour; he abdicated in favour of his son, July 3. But Napoleon, indignant at a measure on which he had not been consulted, annexed the Kingdom of Holland to the French empire, by a decree dated at Rambouillet, July 9; and the Dutch monarchy vanished at the fiat of Napoleon."

In 1814 the independence of Holland was restored, and with Belgium erected into one kingdom, of which the sovereignty was rendered hereditary in the family of the Prince of Orange.

Java and all the Dutch colonies were ceded to Holland at the same time, with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. Never was a country so generously treated as Holland was by England on this occasion: especially when the conduct of the Dutch, more particularly of the city and magistrates of Amsterdam, is taken into consideration. For not only during the American revolutionary war, but during the early part of the French revolutionary war, that city and its magistracy were, either from jealousy or by the influence of corruption, the most treacherous and the least generous enemies of England. In 1830 the revolution in Belgium separated the kingdom of the Netherlands into two. That of the Netherlands reduced to the original Seven United Provinces, with a part of Luxemburg and Limburg added, and confirmed since then by the treaty of the 19th of April, 1839.

Peace has enabled Holland to extend her navigation, commerce, and colonization; to construct a naval force; and to become again at least as powerful as Spain.

BRIEF VIEW OF THE CAUSES UNDER WHICH HOLLAND ROSE AND PROSPERED.

The best account which we have of the rise and progress, as well as the decline of this republic until 1770, is contained in *La Richesse de la Hollande*: a work of great authority at the time. It still deserves the reputation which

it acquired on its publication. In the last volume of the French edition, published in five small volumes, London, 1778, there is a very remarkable memoir on the state of Holland, which was presented on the 27th of August, 1751, by William the Fourth, Prince of Orange, to the States-general. On the re-establishment of peace, that prince requested the opinions of several merchants and others on the following questions : viz.—

“1. What is the actual state of commerce? and if the same should be found to be diminished and fallen to decay then to inquire,—

“2. What arrangements and means may support it, and, if possible, restore it to its former prosperity and grandeur.”

They drew up a statement illustrating the causes by which the trade and navigation of the United Provinces rose and flourished. This statement is divided into three heads; viz.,

1. *The natural and physical causes.*

2. *The moral causes.*

3. *Accidental, adventitious, or external causes.*

“1. *The natural and physical causes* are, the advantageous situation of the country, near the sea, and at the mouths of considerable rivers. Its situation between the northern and southern parts of Europe, which makes the republic the centre of all Europe, by which it had become the general market, where the merchants have been accustomed to bring their superfluous merchandize, in order to exchange the same for other goods which they wanted.

“The barrenness of the country, and the consequent want, has contributed the effect of animating the spirit, zeal, industry, and genius of the people to seek for, in foreign countries, those things which they had need of in their own, and to seek for their subsistence by means of trade.

“The abundance of fish in the neighbouring seas has placed the Hollanders in a condition not only to supply their own wants, but also to trade with foreigners. The fishery has furnished them an equivalent, which makes up in a great degree for the sterility and limited extent of their arable lands.

“2. *Among the moral and political causes*, may be placed the *invariable maxim and fundamental law of the state, which permits the free exercise of all religions, and to regard toleration in this respect as the most effectual means of attracting foreigners from adjacent countries, and by that means to augment the population of these provinces.*

“The constant policy of the republic has been to make this country a safe asylum for persecuted and oppressed foreigners. No alliance, no treaty, no regard for any prince, no solicitation of any potentate in the world, has ever been capable of destroying the protection and security accorded those who have sought refuge in this country.

“The persecutions and oppressions that have been exercised in other countries, the firm adherence of the republic, joined to its fundamental maxim, has caused many people to seek for refuge among us, and to bring with them not only their money and their valuable effects, but also their industry: they have established many trades, fabrics, manufactories, arts, and sciences, notwithstanding the first materials for the said fabrics and manufactories were almost wholly wanting in it, and only to be procured at a great expense from other countries.

“The constitution of our form of government, and the civil liberty which it extends, furnish another cause to which the growth of trade and splendour of commerce of the republic may reasonably be attributed. The constitution, the police, and the laws, are such that the life, the estates, and the honours of the citizens do not depend on any arbitrary power of any person or authority; so that any person who by industry, frugality, and activity, has acquired fortune, or goods, has no ground to fear that he can be deprived of them by any act of violence, oppression, or injustice.

“The administration of justice in this country has, in like manner, always been pure and uncorruptible; no distinction between great or little, rich or poor, nor even a foreigner

and a citizen : it were to be wished that at this day we could boast justice was prompt and uncorruptible, considering how great an influence promptitude *was* on trade.

“ Finally, one may rank among the moral and political causes of the former flourishing state of trade, the wisdom and prudence of the administration ; the courage and firmness of the councils ; the fidelity with which contracts and engagements were wont to be fulfilled, and above all the prudence to avoid warlike ruptures, and to assure repose, instead of making war and conquests.

“ These moral and political maxims assured the glory and reputation of the republic, and inspired foreigners with so great a confidence in the solidity of a state so wisely and prudently conducted, that a concourse of strangers to this country augmented the population with useful inhabitants, who increased, at the same time, its trade and its wealth.

“ 3. Amongst the *accidental and external causes of the progress and flourishing state of our trade*, are,

“ That at a time when the best and wisest maxims were adopted in the republic in order to make trade flourish, they were neglected in most other countries ; and we have but to read the history of those times to discover that the persecutions on account of religion throughout Spain, Brabant, Flanders, and many other states and empires, have caused the establishment of commerce in the republic.

“ The long continuance of the civil wars in France, and afterwards in Germany, England, and divers other parts, have also greatly contributed to our manufacturing industry.

“ It may be added, also, that during our most burdensome and heavy wars with Spain and Portugal (an epoch otherwise ruinous for commerce) these two powers had neglected their navy, while the republic, by a conduct directly the contrary, rendered her naval forces formidable, and in a condition to protect the trade of its inhabitants, and at the same time to ruin that of their enemies in all parts of the world.”*

The report then adverts to the actual state of the trade of the country, and states,

1. That the *natural causes of prosperity* remained still the same as they were originally, with the exception of the fisheries, which were now greatly shared by others ; to which may be attributed the decrease of the herring, cod, and whale fisheries.

2. That the *moral causes* also existed still, and required only to be acted upon.

3. That the *accidental or external causes* had greatly changed : that the persecutions in other countries had ceased ; that the negligence, indolence, and contempt for trade, which had formerly prevailed in foreign states, had diminished ; that the commercial regulations of Holland were adopted by them, and that trade and manufactures were flourishing in many of those states ; that the English were the first among whom the Hollanders had excited emulation ; that for a century that nation had passed laws and regulations in order to attract to them the trade enjoyed by the republic ; that they prohibited the export of their wool, which was formerly manufactured in Holland ; and that many other countries had directed their attention to those branches of industry, which had previously flourished only in Holland.

As proofs of the decline of trade, the report cites, that the great number of shops which have been closed, even within twenty years, in the principal towns, and especially at Amsterdam ; the difficulty of procuring seamen for the shipping ;

* Translated from the memoir in *La Richesse de la Hollande*.

and that in Amsterdam, which was formerly the entrepôt for indigo and all other dye-stuffs, scarcely a vestige of these remained; that Hamburg and all other towns supplied Germany with sugar, coffee, and other articles, which were formerly stored for sale at Amsterdam; that the latter had now no houses in Spain, and little interest in the galleons, and also that the trade of the Dutch in the Levant had nearly disappeared. "*That the prodigious quantities of cotton and printed cloth manufactories, and sugar refineries, established in Hamburg, Bremen, and recently in Brabant and Flanders, are certain proofs of the decline of our trade and manufactures; and to what are we to impute this decay? IS IT NOT TO OUR OVERWHELMING IMPOSTS?*"

"Formerly the republic was the only country which could be truly said to be a commercial power, and foreigners consented to pay the imposts whether on purchases or sales; but during the last century the commercial system had entirely changed in Europe. Foreign states having beheld the surprising effects of our traffic, and to what an eminent degree the republic had been elevated by commerce alone, have applied themselves successfully to trade, and to avoid our heavy charges, pass with their superfluous products to other countries, the produce of which they take in return."

The *memoir* then recommends to impose no duty on raw materials, or on foreign goods placed in entrepôt, or for transit; and, in one word, that "*THE LIGHTER THE BURDENS WERE, THE GREATER WOULD BE THE TRADE. (Que plus on pent les décharger, plus on peut s'en promettre du succès.)*"

It states further, that the tariff duties of 1725 should be diminished, and a general system of free warehousing established: that the *system of drawbacks* should be abolished, as being a *system of fraud*, whatever the laws may be to prevent the same.

It considers that the commerce and navigation of the republic were then in a condition to be completely revived; that no country possessed greater knowledge or experience in navigation and trade; that all the virtues, and qualities, and the riches, required for both, were in an eminent degree possessed by the Dutch; that their economy surpassed that of all maritime people,—add to which their frugality in constructing, in provisioning, manning, and preserving their ships; that there was perfect civil liberty in the country; that the inhabitants, from being protestants, had but few holidays to interfere with trade or industry." This celebrated report then concludes with numerous judicious remarks, and a tariff of the articles which should be free of any duty; and of those that should be taxed, The free list comprises wood of all kinds, metal of all kinds, and all raw materials, dye-stuffs, skins and hides, cacao, coffee, sugar unrefined, glue, cotton wool, thread, and sewing thread. Lace of all kinds, spices imported from India, fiolet silk, hops, olive-oil, copperas, vitriol, &c., hair, sheep's wool, elephants' teeth, gums, tar, turpentine, and pitch, rags, wrought tin, and cast iron, brass and steel, and wares of the same, flax, litharge, muslins, flints, stones, quills, feathers, linens

of all kinds, including damasks, stockfish, besides numerous minor articles. On other goods moderate duties only were recommended to be imposed: if imported for the purpose of transit, or for being warehoused, to be free of duty.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF THE DECLINE OF THE TRADE OF HOLLAND.

The decline of the trade and navigation of the United Provinces has been attributed to numerous causes. The author of *La Richesse de la Hollande* combats the opinion, and denies that the competition of foreigners caused the decline of trade; and he also denies that the introduction of luxury has been a leading cause of decline. He ascribes it, with greater justice, to the heavy taxation for maintaining wars, and for paying the interest of the heavy national debt.

The wars, especially those by which they redeemed their liberty, and defended their country, were unavoidable and just; but nearly all those which caused heavy taxation, and by which the national debt was imposed upon the country, were wicked and ruinously expensive. The interruption of trade, and the destruction or capture of property at sea and in the colonies, and the taxation occasioned by those wars, may be considered the principal causes of Holland's decline.

Voltaire, in his age of Louis XIV., justly observes, that

"It is war alone which impoverishes a nation. Since the time of the ancient Romans," says he, "I know of no nation that has enriched itself by its victories. Italy, in the fourteenth century, owed her wealth entirely to commerce. Holland would have subsisted but a very short time, had she looked no further than the seizure of the Spanish plate fleets, and had neglected to have laid the foundation of her power in India. England is ever impoverished by war, even when she is most successful against the naval power of France; and she owes all her grandeur to commerce.

"The Algerines, who support themselves solely by piracies, are a very wretched people."

During the progress of the decline of Holland, the low rate of interest, and the difficulty of investing money to any profit in the country, diverted a great part of her specie and capital in the way of loans, or to be invested in the manufactures, trade, or securities of foreign states. This circumstance has seldom been properly appreciated, as an exhaustive cause weakening the power and energy of Holland, while it nourished the growing industry and trade of those countries which received the capital that left the United Provinces for want of employment. There can be no greater symptom of decay than the want of employment for capital in a country where it had long previously been actively and profitably invested. All commercial states and cities which have declined, exhibited previously this symptom of approaching decay. Holland, from 1670 to 1814, affords an example from which, on this subject, as well as many others, useful instruction may be gathered.

Sir William Temple informs us, that whenever the government paid any part of the national debt, it was considered a calamity which the citizens "received with tears, not knowing how to dispose of it to interest with such safety and ease."

CHAPTER II.

TREATIES BETWEEN HOLLAND AND OTHER STATES.

CONVENTION between Great Britain and the Netherlands. Signed at London, August 13, 1814.

ART. I. His Britannic Majesty engages to restore to the Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the colonies, factories, and establishments, which were possessed by Holland at the commencement of the late war: viz., on the 1st of January, 1803, in the seas and on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia; with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, of which possessions the High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to dispose by a supplementary Convention, hereafter to be negotiated according to their mutual interests, and especially with reference to the provisions contained in the 6th and 9th Articles of the Treaty of Peace, signed between his Britannic Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty on the 30th of May, 1814.

II. His Britannic Majesty agrees to cede in full sovereignty the island of Banca, in the eastern seas, to the prince sovereign of the Netherlands, in exchange for the settlement of Cochin, and its dependencies on the coast of Malabar, which is to remain in full sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty.

III. The places and forts in the colonies and settlements, which, by virtue of the two preceding Articles, are to be ceded and exchanged by the two High Contracting Parties, shall be given up in the state in which they may be at the moment of the present Convention.

IV. His Britannic Majesty guarantees to the subjects of his Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, the same facilities, privileges, and protection, with respect to commerce and the security of their persons and property within the limits of the British sovereignty on the continent of India, as are now or shall be granted to the most favoured nations.

His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign, on his part, having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of peace between the crown of England and the United Netherlands, and wishing to do his utmost to avoid any thing which might affect their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any fortifications in the establishments which are to be restored to him within the limits of the British sovereignty upon the continent of India, and only to place in those establishments the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

V. Those colonies, factories, and establishments, which are to be ceded to

his Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands by his Britannic Majesty, in the seas or on the continent of America, shall be given up within three months, and those which are beyond the Cape of Good Hope within the six months which follow the ratification of the present Convention.

VI. The High Contracting Parties, desirous to bury in entire oblivion the dissensions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise, that no individual, of whatever rank or condition he may be, in the countries restored and ceded by the present treaty, shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested in his person or property, under any pretext whatsoever, either on account of his conduct or political opinions, his attachment either to any of the contracting parties, or to any government which has ceased to exist, or for any other reason, except for debts contracted towards individuals, or acts posterior to the date of the present treaty.

VII. The native inhabitants and aliens, of whatever nation or condition they may be, in those countries which are to change sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Convention as of the subsequent arrangements to which it may give rise, shall be allowed a period of six years, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications, for the purpose of disposing of their property, if they think fit, whether it be acquired before or during the late war, and retiring to whatever country they may choose.

VIII. The Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, anxious to co-operate, in the most effectual manner, with his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, so as to bring about the total abolition of the trade in slaves on the coast of Africa, and having spontaneously issued a decree, dated the 15th of June, 1814, wherein it is enjoined, that no ships or vessels whatsoever, destined for the trade in slaves, be cleared out or equipped in any of the harbours or places of his dominions, nor admitted to the forts or possessions on the coast of Guinea, and that no inhabitants of that country shall be sold or exported as slaves,—does moreover hereby engage to prohibit all his subjects, in the most effectual manner and by the most solemn laws, from taking any share whatsoever in such inhuman traffic.

IX. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be duly exchanged at London within three weeks from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at London, this 13th day of August 1814.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH. (L.S.) H. FAGEL. (L.S.) —

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

I. In order the better to provide for the defence and incorporation of the Belgic Provinces with Holland, and also to provide, in conformity to Article IX. of the Treaty of Paris, a suitable compensation for the rights ceded by his Swedish Majesty, under the said Article, which compensation, it is understood, in the event of the above reunion, Holland should be liable to furnish, in pursuance of the above stipulations; it is hereby agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that his Britannic Majesty shall také upon himself, and engage to defray the following charges:

1st. The payment of 1,000,000 sterling to Sweden in satisfaction of the claims aforesaid, and in pursuance of a convention this day executed with his Swedish Majesty's Plenipotentiary to that effect, a copy of which convention is annexed to these additional Articles.

2dly. The advance of 2,000,000 sterling to be applied, in concert with the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, and in aid of an equal sum to be furnished by him towards augmenting and improving the defences of the Low Countries.

3dly. To bear, equally with Holland, such further charges as may be agreed upon between the said High Contracting Parties and their allies, towards the final and satisfactory settlement of the Low Countries in union with Holland, and under the dominion of the House of Orange, not exceeding, in the whole, the sum of 3,000,000 sterling, to be defrayed by Great Britain.

In consideration, and in satisfaction of the above engagements, as taken by his Britannic Majesty, the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands agrees to cede in full sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, the Cape of Good Hope, and the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice; upon the condition, nevertheless, that the subjects of the said sovereign prince, being proprietors in the said colonies or settlements, shall be at liberty (under such regulations as may hereafter be agreed upon in a supplementary convention) to carry on trade between the said settlements and the territories in Europe of the said sovereign prince.

It is also agreed between the two High Contracting Parties, that the ships of every kind belonging to Holland, shall have permission to resort freely to the Cape of Good Hope for the purposes of refreshment and repairs, without being liable to other charges than such as British subjects are required to pay.

II. The small district of Bérnagore, situated close to Calcutta, being requisite to the due preservation of the peace and police of that city, the Prince of Orange agrees to cede the said district to his Britannic Majesty, upon a payment of such sum annually to his Royal Highness as may be considered, by commissioners to be appointed by the respective governments, to be just and reasonable, with

reference to the profits or revenue usually derived by the Dutch government from the same.

III. The present additional articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word in the convention signed this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time and place.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed, and affixed to them the seals of our arms.

Done at London, this 13th day of August, 1814.

(Signed)

CASTLEREAGH. (L.S.)

H. FAGEL. (L.S.)

BRITISH Order in Council, exempting certain Netherland Vessels from taking Pilots in British Ports. At the Court at Windsor, 21st of July, 1823. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 4th year of his present Majesty's reign (cap. 77), intituled "An Act to authorize his Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in foreign vessels, and to exempt certain foreign vessels from pilotage," his Majesty is authorized, by and with the advice of his privy council, or by any order or orders in council, in all cases in which British vessels, of less burden than sixty tons, are not required by law to take pilots, to exempt foreign vessels, being of less burden than sixty tons, from taking on board a pilot to conduct them into or from any of the ports of the United Kingdom, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; his Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in him by the said act, and by and with the advice of his privy council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the date of this order, all vessels belonging to the subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and being of less burden than sixty tons, which shall enter in or clear out from any of the ports of the United Kingdom, shall be, and they are hereby exempted from taking on board a pilot to conduct them into or from any such port, in all cases where British vessels, being of less burden than sixty tons, are not required by law to take pilots, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

JAMES BULLER.

TREATY between Great Britain and the Netherlands respecting Territory and Commerce in the East Indies, signed at London, March 17, 1824.

ART. I. The High Contracting Parties engage to admit the subjects of each other, to trade with their respective possessions in the Eastern Archipelago, and on the continent of India, and in Ceylon, upon the footing of the most favoured nation ; their respective subjects conforming themselves to the local regulations of each settlement.

II. The subjects and vessels of one nation shall not pay upon importation or exportation, at the ports of the other in the eastern seas, any duty at a rate beyond the double of that at which the subjects and vessels of the nation to which the port belongs are charged.

The duties paid on exports or imports at a British port on the continent of India, or in Ceylon, on Dutch bottoms, shall be arranged so as, in no case, to be charged at more than double the amount of the duties paid by British subjects, and on British bottoms.

In regard to any article upon which no duty is imposed, when imported or exported by the subjects, or on the vessels of the nation to which the port belongs, the duty charged upon the subjects or vessels of the other, shall, in no case, exceed 6 per cent.

III. The High Contracting Parties engage that no treaty hereafter made by either, with any native power in the eastern seas, shall contain any article tending, either expressly, or by the *imposition of unequal duties*, to exclude the trade of the other party from the ports of such native power ; and that if, in any treaty now existing on either part, any article to that effect has been admitted, *such article* shall be abrogated upon the conclusion of the present treaty.

It is understood that, before the conclusion of the present treaty, communication has been made by each of the contracting parties to the other, of all treaties or engagements subsisting between each of them, respectively, and any native power in the eastern seas ; and that the like communication shall be made, of all such treaties concluded by them respectively hereafter.

IV. Their Britannic and Netherland Majesties engage to give strict orders, as well to their civil and military authorities, as to their ships of war, to respect the freedom of trade, established by Articles I., II., and III. ; and in no case to impede a free communication of the natives in the Eastern Archipelago, with the ports of the two governments, respectively, or of the subjects of the two governments with the ports belonging to native powers.

V. Their Britannic and Netherland Majesties, in like manner engage to concur effectually in repressing piracy in those seas : they will not grant either asylum or protection to vessels engaged in piracy, and they will, in no case, permit the ships or merchandize captured by such vessels to be introduced, deposited, or sold in any of their possessions.

VI. It is agreed that orders shall be given by the two governments to their officers and agents in the East, not to form any new settlement on any of the islands in the eastern seas, without previous authority, from their respective governments in Europe.

VII. The Molucca islands, and especially Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, and their immediate dependencies, are excepted from the operation of the I., II., III., and IV. Articles until the Netherland government shall think fit to abandon the monopoly of spices; but if the said government shall at any time previous to such abandonment of the monopoly allow the subjects of any power, other than a native Asiatic power, to carry on any commercial intercourse with the said islands, the subjects of his Britannic Majesty shall be admitted to such intercourse upon a footing precisely similar.

VIII. His Netherland Majesty cedes to his Britannic Majesty, all his establishments on the continent of India; and renounces all privileges and exemptions, enjoyed or claimed in virtue of those establishments.

IX. The factory at Fort Marlborough, and all the English possessions on the island of Sumatra, are hereby ceded to his Netherland Majesty: and his Britannic Majesty further engages that no British settlement shall be formed on that island, nor any treaty concluded by British authority, with any native prince, chief, or state therein.

X. The town and fort of Malacca, and its dependencies, are hereby ceded to his Britannic Majesty; and his Netherland Majesty engages for himself and his subjects, never to form any establishment on any part of the Peninsula of Malacca, or to conclude any treaty with any native prince, chief, or state therein.

XI. His Britannic Majesty withdraws the objections which have been made to the occupation of the island of Billiton and its dependencies by the agents of the Netherlands government.

XII. His Netherland Majesty withdraws the objections which have been made to the occupation of the island of Singapore by the subjects of his Britannic Majesty.

His Britannic Majesty, however, engages that no British establishment shall be made on the Carimon Isles, or on the islands of Battam, Bintang, Lingin, or on any of the other islands south of the straits of Singapore, nor any treaty concluded by British authority with the chiefs of those islands.

XIII. All the colonies, possessions, and establishments which are ceded by the preceding Articles, shall be delivered up to the officers of the respective sovereigns on the 1st of March, 1825. The fortifications shall remain in the state in which they shall be at the period of the notification of this treaty in India; but no claim shall be made, on either side, for ordnance or stores of any description, either left or removed by the ceding power, nor for any arrears of revenue, nor any charge of administration whatever.

XIV. All the inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded, shall enjoy for a period of six years from the date of the ratification of the present treaty,* the liberty of disposing as they please of their property, and of transporting themselves without let or hindrance to any country to which they may wish to remove.

XV. The High Contracting Parties agree that none of the territories or establishments mentioned in Articles VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., shall be at any time transferred to any other power. In case of any of the said possessions being abandoned by one of the present contracting parties, the right of occupation thereof shall immediately pass to the other.

XVI. It is agreed, that all accounts and reclamations, arising out of the restoration of Java and other possessions to the officers of his Netherland Majesty in the East Indies, as well as those which were the subject of a convention, made at Java on the 24th of June, 1817, between the commissioners of the two nations, as all others, shall be finally and completely closed and satisfied, on the payment of the sum of 100,000*l.* to be made in London, on the part of the Netherlands, before the expiration of the year 1825.

XVII. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, within three months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at London the 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1824.

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING.

(L.S.) H. FAGEL.

(L.S.) C. W. W. WYNN.

(L.S.) A. R. FALCK.

NOTE of the British to the Netherland Plenipotentiaries.

In proceeding to the signature of the treaty which has been agreed upon, the Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty have great satisfaction in recording their sense of the friendly and liberal spirit which has been evinced by their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of his Netherland Majesty; and their conviction that there is, on both sides, an equal disposition to carry into effect, with sincerity and good faith, the stipulations of the treaty, in the sense in which they have been negotiated.

The differences which gave rise to the present discussion, are such as it is difficult to adjust by formal stipulation: consisting, in great part, of jealousies and suspicions, and arising out of the acts of subordinate agents, they can only

* The ratifications were exchanged in London, 8th of June, 1824.

be removed by a frank declaration of intention, and a mutual understanding as to principles between the governments themselves.

The disavowal of the proceedings whereby the execution of the convention, of August, 1814, was retarded, must have satisfied their Excellencies the Netherland Plenipotentiaries, of the scrupulous regard with which England always fulfils her engagements.

The British Plenipotentiaries record, with sincere pleasure, the solemn disavowal, on the part of the Netherland government, of any design to aim, either at political supremacy, or at commercial monopoly, in the eastern Archipelago. They willingly acknowledge the readiness with which the Netherland Plenipotentiaries have entered into stipulations calculated to promote the most perfect freedom of trade between the subjects of the two crowns, and their respective dependencies, in that part of the world.

The undersigned are authorized to express the full concurrence of his Britannic Majesty, in the enlightened views of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

Aware of the difficulty of adapting, at once, to a long established system of monopoly, the principles of commercial policy which are now laid down, the undersigned have been authorized to consent to the exception of the Molucca islands, from the general stipulation for freedom of trade contained in the treaty. They trust, however, that as the necessity for this exception is occasioned solely by the difficulty of abrogating, at the present moment the monopoly of spices, its operation will be strictly limited by that necessity.

The British Plenipotentiaries understand the term Moluccas, as applicable to that cluster of islands, which has Celebes to the westward, New Guinea to the eastward, and Timor to the southward; but that these three islands are not comprehended in the exception: nor would it have included Ceram, if the situation of that island, in reference to the two principal spice isles, Amboyna and Banda, had not required a prohibition of intercourse with it, so long as the monopoly of spices shall be maintained.

The territorial exchanges which have been thought expedient for avoiding a collision of interests, render it incumbent upon the Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty to make, and to require some explanations with respect to the dependants and allies of England, in the island from which she is about to withdraw.

A treaty concluded in the year 1819, by British agents, with the King of Acheen is incompatible with the 3d Article of the present treaty. The British Plenipotentiaries, therefore, undertake, that the treaty with Acheen shall, as soon as possible, be modified into a simple arrangement for the hospitable reception of British vessels and subjects in the port of Acheen. But as some of the provisions of that treaty (which has been communicated to the Netherland

Plenipotentiaries) will be conducive to the general interests of Europeans established in the Eastern seas, they trust that the Netherland government will take measures for securing the benefit of those provisions. And they express their confidence that no measures, hostile to the King of Acheen, will be adopted by the new possessor of Fort Marlborough.

It is no less the duty of the British Plenipotentiaries to recommend to the friendly and paternal protection of the Netherland government, the interests of the natives and settlers, subject to the ancient factory of England at Bencoolen.

This appeal is the more necessary, because, so lately as the year 1818, treaties were made with the native chiefs, by which their situation was much improved. The system of forced cultivation and delivery of pepper was abolished; encouragement was given to the cultivation of rice; the relations between the cultivating classes and the chiefs of the districts were adjusted; the property in the soil was recognised in those chiefs; and all interference in the detailed management of the interior was withdrawn, by removing the European residents from the out-stations, and substituting in their room native officers. All these measures were calculated greatly to promote the interests of the native inhabitants.

In recommending these interests to the care of the Netherland government, the undersigned request the Plenipotentiaries of his Netherland Majesty to assure their government that a corresponding attention will be paid, on the part of the British authorities, to the inhabitants of Malacca, and the other Netherland settlements which are transferred to Great Britain.

In conclusion, the Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty congratulate their Excellencies the Netherland Plenipotentiaries, upon the happy termination of their conferences. They feel assured that, under the arrangement which is now concluded, the commerce of both nations will flourish, and that the two allies will preserve inviolate in Asia, no less than in Europe, the friendship which has, from old times, subsisted between them. The disputes being now ended, the which, during two centuries, have occasionally produced irritation, there will henceforward be no rivalry between the English and Dutch nations in the east, except for the more effectual establishment of those principles of liberal policy which both have this day asserted in the face of the world.

The undersigned, &c.

GEORGE CANNING.

C. W. W. WYNN.

London, March 17, 1824.

REPLY of the Netherland to the British Plenipotentiaries.

(Translation.)

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, have found in the note, which is just delivered to them by their Excellencies the British Plenipotentiaries, a faithful recapitulation of the communications which had taken place at the time, when circumstances, independent of the will of the negotiators, caused a suspension of their conferences.

Summoned to resume a work, the completion of which has ever been desired with equal sincerity by both parties, the undersigned have not failed to recognise in their co-labourers in this work, that spirit of equity and conciliation which facilitates the arrangement of the most complicated questions, and to which they cannot do justice at a time more fitting, than that which is about to sanction, by the signature of a formal Treaty, the resolutions adopted, after a most strict examination, as eminently useful for the maintenance of a good understanding, even among the inferior agents of the contracting powers.

This essential aim and principal tendency of the treaty is evident to all who read its different Articles with attention. What is therein expressly stipulated ought to suffice for the removal, by common consent, of all uncertainty which might present itself in the sequel. However, as the British Plenipotentiaries have considered it necessary to enter into some further details, the undersigned, who, on their part, are sensible of the importance of leaving nothing doubtful in so important a matter, have no difficulty in following them through these details, and in supplying, by a concise display of their view of the subject, the answer which is due from them to the aforesaid note of their Excellencies.

The 7th Article contains an exception to the general principle of liberty of commerce. The necessity of that exception, already admitted by England in the conferences of 1820, rests upon the existence of the system which respects the exclusive trade in spice. Should the determinations of the government of the Netherlands lead to the abandonment of that system, the rights of free trade will be immediately restored, and the whole of that Archipelago, which has been very justly described as comprised between Celebes, Timor, and New Guinea, will be open to all lawful speculations, on the footing to be established by local ordinances, and, so far as particularly concerns the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, in conformity with the grounds sanctioned by the treaty for all the Asiatic possessions of the two contracting powers.

On the other hand, so long as the exception in question remains in force, the ships which traverse the Moluccas must refrain from touching at any ports but those, whereof the description has been officially communicated to the maritime powers some years back; except in cases of distress, in which it is superfluous to add, that they will find in all places, where the flag of the Netherlands

may be flying, those good offices and succours which are due to suffering humanity.

If the government of Great Britain conceives it to be a real advantage, that by disengaging itself, according to the principles sanctioned by the treaty which is about to be signed, from the connexions which were formed by its agents four or five years ago, in the kingdom of Acheen, it secures, by some new clause, the hospitable reception of British vessels and subjects in the ports of that kingdom; the undersigned hesitate not to declare, that, on their part, they do not see any difficulty in it, and conceive that they may assert, at the same time, that their government will apply itself, without delay, to regulate its relations with Acheen, in such a manner, that that State, without losing any thing of its independence, may offer both to the sailor and the merchant, that constant security which can only be established by the moderate exercise of European influence.

In support of the information contained in the last note of the British Plenipotentiaries on the subject of Bencoolen, their Excellencies have communicated to the undersigned the two Conventions respectively signed on the 23d of May and the 4th of July, 1818, by the Lieutenant-Governor of that establishment, on the one side, and by the Chiefs of some neighbouring tribes, on the other. They have likewise communicated a despatch of the Governor-General in Council, dated Fort William, the 9th of May, 1823, and according to which the British government has abolished at Fort Marlborough the monopoly of pepper; encouraged the cultivation of rice; and placed on a firm and uniform footing the relations of the different classes of natives, as well among themselves, as with their Chiefs. But, in as much as the undersigned are not wrong in supposing that the object of these arrangements has been the security of the agricultural prosperity of the colony, and the removal of the vexations which often result from the immediate contact of the native population with the subordinate authorities of a foreign government, they experience great satisfaction in saying, that, far from having cause to dread retroactive measures, the individuals interested in the existing order of things may, on the contrary, cherish the hope that the new government will respect their acquired rights, and their welfare; and, what the undersigned are above all things desirous to guaranty, that it will cause the Articles of the abovementioned Conventions to be observed, on the faith of which the inhabitants of Pasummah, Ulu Manna, and the other colonists in the interior, have recognised the authority, or accepted the protection, of the British East India Company; saving, however, the power of substituting, with the full consent of the parties interested, other analogous conditions, if circumstances should render a change necessary.

With respect to the equitable and benign intentions of the British government towards the inhabitants of Malacca, and the other Dutch establishments ceded by the treaty, the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of the Nether-

lands, accept the assurance thereof with unlimited confidence; and the same sentiment prevents them from insisting that the orders and instructions which shall be addressed to the English authorities in India, relative to the surrender of Fort Marlborough, and its dependencies, should be conceived in such clear, precise, and positive terms, that no cause of uncertainty, nor any pretext for delay, may be discovered in them:—being persuaded that the British Plenipotentiaries, after having accomplished their labours with so much moderation and equity, will take care that the result of their common exertions be not compromised by any regard to subordinate interests and secondary considerations. This result the British Plenipotentiaries themselves have described in their last note, and it only remains for the undersigned, to congratulate themselves on having contributed thereto, and to unite their wishes with those of their Excellencies, that their respective agents in their Asiatic possessions, may ever show themselves sensible of the duties, which two friendly nations, animated with truly liberal views, have to fulfil, both with reference to each other, and also towards the natives whom the course of events or treaties have placed under their influence.

The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity, &c.

H. FAGEL,
A. R. FALCK.

London, March 17, 1824.

Act of the British Parliament “to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad,”—so far as it relates to Dutch Proprietors in the Colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.

[6 Geo. IV., cap. 114.]

[5th July, 1825.]

ART. XLV. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for any of the subjects of the King of the Netherlands, being Dutch proprietors, in the colonies of Demerara and Essequibo, and of Berbice, to import in Dutch ships from the Netherlands, into the said colonies, all the usual articles of supply for their estates therein; and also wine imported for the purposes of medicine only, and which shall be liable to a duty of ten shillings per ton, and no more; and, in case seizure be made of any articles so imported, upon the ground that they are not such supplies, or are for the purpose of trade, the proof to the contrary shall lie on the Dutch proprietor importing the same, and not on the seizing officer: Provided always, that if sufficient security by bond be given in court to abide the decision of the commissioners of customs upon such seizure, the goods so seized shall be admitted to entry and released.

XLVI. And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for such Dutch proprietors to export the produce of their estates to the United Kingdom, or to any of his Majesty's sugar colonies in America.

XLVII. And be it further enacted, that all subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands resident in his said Majesty's European dominions, who were

at the date of the signature of the convention between his late majesty King George III. and the King of the Netherlands, dated the 12th of August, 1815, proprietors of estates in the said colonies, and all subjects of his said Majesty who may hereafter become possessed of estates then belonging to Dutch proprietors therein, and all such proprietors as being then resident in the said colonies, and being natives of his Majesty's dominions in the Netherlands, may have declared, within three months after the publication of the aforesaid convention in the said colonies, that they wish to continue to be considered as such, and all subjects of his said Majesty the King of the Netherlands who may be the holders of mortgages of estates in the said colonies, made prior to the date of the convention, and who may under their mortgage deeds have the rights of exporting from the said colonies to the Netherlands the produce of such estates, shall be deemed Dutch proprietors under the provisions of this act; provided that where both Dutch and British subjects have mortgages upon the same property in the said colonies, the produce to be consigned to the different mortgages shall be in proportion to the debts respectively due to them.

BRITISH Order in Council, for levying additional Duties on Goods imported in Netherland Vessels. At the Court at Windsor, the 30th of January, 1826. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament, made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty (cap. 3), intituled "An Act for granting Duties of Customs," it is, among other things, enacted, "That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, from time to time to order and direct, that there shall be levied and collected any additional duty, not exceeding one-fifth of the amount of any existing duty, upon all or any goods, when imported in the ships of any country which shall levy higher or other duties upon goods when imported in British ships, than when imported in the national ships of such country."

And whereas higher and other duties are levied in the ports of the United Netherlands on certain goods, when imported in British ships, than when imported in Netherland ships, his Majesty does therefore, under the authority of the above recited act, by and with the advice of his privy council, order, that upon all goods imported into the United Kingdom in Netherland ships from and after the date of this order, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the existing duties otherwise payable upon the importation of such goods, a further duty, amounting to one-fifth part of such existing duties.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

JAMES BULLER.

BRITISH Order in Council, for levying additional Tonnage Duties on Netherland Vessels laden with Salt. At the Court at Windsor, the 30th of January, 1826. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament, made and passed in the 5th year of the reign of his present Majesty (cap. 1), intituled "An Act to indemnify all persons concerned in advising, issuing, or acting under a certain order in council for regulating the tonnage duties on certain foreign vessels, and to amend an act of the last session of parliament, for authorizing his Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in any foreign vessels," it is, among other things, enacted, "That from and after the passing of the said act, it shall and may be lawful to and for his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, or by his Majesty's order or orders in council, to be published from time to time in the London Gazette (whenever it shall be deemed expedient), to levy and charge any additional or countervailing duty or duties of tonnage, upon or in respect of any vessels which shall enter any of the ports in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of his Majesty's dominions, and which shall belong to any foreign country in which any duties of tonnage shall have been or shall be levied upon or in respect of British vessels entering the ports of such country, higher or greater than are levied or granted upon or in respect of the vessels of such country: And it is thereby provided, that such additional or countervailing tonnage duties, so to be levied and charged as aforesaid, shall not be of greater amount than may be deemed fairly to countervail the difference of duty paid in such foreign country upon or in respect of the tonnage of British vessels, more than the duty there charged or granted upon or in respect of the vessels of such country."

And whereas duties of tonnage are levied upon, or in respect of, British vessels entering the ports of the United Netherlands laden with salt, higher or greater than are levied and granted upon or in respect of the vessels of the United Netherlands aforesaid, entering the ports aforesaid, laden with salt:

And such higher tonnage duties are, in the ports aforesaid, levied upon and in respect of so much only of the tonnage of such British vessels as is actually employed in the carriage and importation of such salt, and are equivalent to 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for every ton of such vessels so employed.

His Majesty doth, therefore, under the authority of the above recited act, by and with the advice of his privy council, order, that from and after the date of this order, there shall be levied and charged upon or in respect of all vessels belonging to the United Netherlands aforesaid, which shall enter any of the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, such additional or countervailing duty of tonnage as after mentioned; that is to say, there shall be

levied upon every such Netherland vessel which shall so enter the said ports, a duty of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* upon each and every ton burden of the said vessel, which, upon her clearing out from any such port, for any port in the kingdom of the United Netherlands, shall be actually occupied and employed in the carriage and exportation of salt, the tonnage or burden so made subject to such additional or countervailing duty being deemed to be equivalent to the number of tons of the weight of such salt, ascertained prior to the shipment thereof.

And the Right Honourable the Lords' Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

JAS. BULLER.

DECREE of the King of the Netherlands, relative to the Duties payable on Articles imported in British Vessels. 8th of February, 1826.

(Translation.)

WE, William, by the grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, &c.

Considering that, in consequence of the order in council passed by the English government, under date the 30th of January last, the circumstances no longer exist, which gave rise to our decree of the 11th of August, 1824, by which it was ordered that, from the 14th of the same month, all merchandize imported into this country, from the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in ships under the English flag, should be provisionally considered and treated, in respect of import duties, as if imported in national vessels :

On the proposition of the department of foreign affairs, in concert with that of the interior, and the administration of the direct contributions, and import and excise duties :

We have deemed it proper and expedient to revoke our decree of the 11th of August, 1824, so that it may cease to have effect from the 11th of this month :

The departments of foreign affairs and the interior, and the administration of the direct contributions, import and export, and excise duties, are charged with the execution of the present decree, of which a copy shall be sent to our minister of finance, and to the chamber general of accounts, and which shall be inserted in the official journal.

By the King :

WILLIAM.

J. G. DE MEY DE STREEFKERK.

The Hague, February 8, 1826.

DECREE of the King of the Netherlands, respecting the Navigation of the Rhine.
10th of September, 1826.

(Translation.)

WE, William, by the grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, &c.

Having seen the Act of the congress of Vienna of 9th June, 1815, and the articles belonging to it, relative to the navigation of the Rhine, together with our accession to that Act—considering, that in these articles it is laid down as a principle, that the navigation of the Rhine shall be free, and shall not be prohibited to any person for the purposes of trade ;

Desiring to remove the difficulties that have hitherto prevented the measures required, as well for the navigation of the Rhine, as the laying down the regulations for the said navigation, according to the resolutions taken at Vienna in 1815 ;

Observing the steps taken by other states on the banks, and especially lately, tending to carry into effect the existing regulations respecting the navigation of the Rhine ;

Desiring as far as lies in our power, while the arrangements to be made with other states are yet pending, no longer to deprive those who are interested in the enjoyment of the advantages which they may expect, from the regulation of the Act of congress relative to the navigation of the Rhine ;

Wishing at the same time, as far as can be done, without affecting the honour, the just interests, and the rights of the Netherland government, to manifest our readiness to meet the wishes of some of the powers and states on the banks, and convinced that the said states will show the same readiness, as may be justly expected and desired ; as it is our object to prevent the conduct of the Netherlands from being alleged as a motive of refusal, by other states on the banks, to comply with the determination of the Act of the congress of Vienna ;

Observing that, in the eighth sitting of the commission of the Vienna congress, appointed to regulate the affairs of river navigation in general, it was agreed, that the Lek alone be considered as a continuation of the Rhine, and be subject to the regulations to be established for that river :

We have ordained and do ordain :

ART. I. The Lek shall be considered as the continuation of the Rhine, in the territory of the Netherlands, and the tolls levied on this passage shall cease from the 1st of April next, and shall be replaced by a duty of navigation, which shall hereafter be regulated by us, agreeably to the first part of the third Article relative to the navigation of the Rhine, and in proportion to the length of the course of the river in the Netherlands.

II. From the 1st of April next, the Rhine boatmen using the navigation laid down in the preceding Article, shall no longer pay the patent duty, but shall pay instead thereof, a duty of reconnaissance, upon the footing of the conventional duty levied on the Rhine, to be hereafter determined by us, in the spirit of the second part of the said third Article.

III. Agreeably to the 22d of the said Articles, boatmen and boats, navigating the Rhine, whether up or down the river, and destined for the direct conveyance of goods, without unloading, shall be excused, on entering the kingdom, from the formalities prescribed by the law of the 26th August, 1822, in respect of importation, exportation, and transit; which formalities shall be replaced by such measures of precaution, against the clandestine introduction of merchandize into the territory of the Netherlands, as may be deemed necessary; such as the placing guardians on board the boats, or the fastening of the hatchways, or both at the same time, without any charge, in either case, to the boatman or the cargo, and without any thing being required of him beyond the supplying of food, fuel, and light, to the guardians during their stay on board the boats. ●

CONVENTION signed at London, 21st of May, 1833.

(Translation.)

Their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the King of the French, and the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, being desirous of re-establishing the relations between them, as they existed before the month of November, 1832, have for that purpose resolved to conclude a convention, and have named their Plenipotentiaries.

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :

ART. I. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of the French, will take off the embargo which they have placed upon the ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and all the vessels detained, together with their cargoes, shall be immediately released, and restored to their respective owners.

In like manner, his Majesty the King of the Netherlands will revoke the measures taken in his states, with respect to the English and French flags.

II. At the same period the Netherland troops, both of the royal navy and army, at present detained in France, shall return to the States of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, with their arms, baggage, carriages, horses, and other effects belonging either to the corps or to individuals.

III. So long as the relations between Holland and Belgium shall not be set-

tled by a definitive treaty, his Netherland Majesty engages not to recommence hostilities against Belgium, and to leave the navigation of the Scheldt entirely free.

IV. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, the navigation of the Meuse shall be opened to *commerce*; and until a definitive arrangement be made in this respect, it shall be subjected to the provisions of the convention signed at Mayence the 31st of March, 1831, for the navigation of the Rhine, so far as those provisions may be applicable to the said river.

The communications between the fortress of Maestricht and the frontier of North Brabant, and between the said fortress and Germany, shall be free and without impediment.

V. The High Contracting Parties engage to occupy themselves, without delay, about the definitive treaty which is to fix the relations between the states of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and Belgium. They will invite the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to become parties thereto.

VI. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in ten days, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1833.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) DEDEL.

(L.S.) TALLEYRAND.

EXPLANATORY ARTICLE.

It is agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that the stipulation relative to the complete cessation of hostilities, contained in Article III. of the Convention of this day, comprehends the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and that part of Limburg which is provisionally occupied by the Belgian troops. It is moreover, understood, that until the conclusion of the definitive treaty, of which mention is made in the said Article III. of the Convention of this day, the navigation of the Scheldt shall take place on the same footing as before the 1st of November, 1832.

The present explanatory article shall have the same force and validity, as if it were inserted word for word in the Convention of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time as those of the said Convention.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1833.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) DEDEL.

(L.S.) TALLEYRAND.

Act of the British Parliament, "to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad;" so far as it relates to Dutch Proprietors in the Colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.

[3 & 4 Will. IV.; cap. 59.]

[28th August, 1833.]

LI. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for any of the subjects of the King of the *Netherlands*, being *Dutch* proprietors in the colonies of *Demerara* and *Essequibo* and of *Berbice*, to import in *Dutch* ships, from the *Netherlands* into the said colonies, all the usual articles of supply for their estates therein, and also wine imported for the purposes of medicine only, and which shall be liable to a duty of 10s. per ton, and no more; and in case seizure be made of any articles so imported, upon the ground that they are not such supplies, or are for the purpose of trade, the proof to the contrary shall lie on the *Dutch* proprietor importing the same, and not on the seizing officer:

Provided always, that if sufficient security by bond be given in court to abide the decision of the commissioners of customs upon such seizure, the goods so seized shall be admitted to entry and released.

LII. And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for such *Dutch* proprietors to export the produce of their estates to the *United Kingdom*, or to any of his Majesty's sugar colonies in *America*, except under the conditions hereinafter provided.

LIII. And be it further enacted, that all subjects of his Majesty the King of the *Netherlands*, resident in his said Majesty's *European* dominions, who were at the date of the signature of the convention between his late Majesty King George the Third, and the King of the *Netherlands*, dated the 12th day of August, 1815, proprietors of estates in the said colonies, and all subjects of his said Majesty who may hereafter become possessed of estates then belonging to *Dutch* proprietors therein, and all such proprietors as being then resident in the said colonies, and being natives of his said Majesty's dominions in the *Netherlands*, may have declared, within three months after the publication of the aforesaid convention in the said colonies, that they wish to continue to be considered as such, and all subjects of his said Majesty the King of the *Netherlands* who may be the holders of mortgages of estates in the said colonies made prior to the date of the convention, and who may, under their mortgage deeds, have the right of

exporting from the said colonies to the *Netherlands* the produce of such estates, shall be deemed *Dutch* proprietors under the provisions of this act; provided that where both *Dutch* and *British* subjects have mortgages upon the same property in the said colonies, the produce to be consigned to the different mortgagees shall be in proportion to the debts respectively due to them.

LIV. And whereas it is expedient to permit any of such persons, at their option, to relinquish such character of *Dutch* proprietor; be it therefore enacted, that if any such person shall make and sign a declaration in writing, attested by two credible witnesses, setting forth that he is desirous and has elected not to be deemed to be a *Dutch* proprietor within the meaning of the said act in respect of any such estate or mortgage to be mentioned and named in such declaration, and shall cause such declaration to be delivered to the commissioners of his Majesty's customs, such person shall thenceforth be no longer nor again deemed a *Dutch* proprietor within the meaning of the said act in respect of the estate or mortgage so mentioned in such declaration as aforesaid, and such declaration shall have effect in respect of any goods the produce of any such estate of which such person, so far as relates to those goods, was a *Dutch* proprietor, although such goods may have been exported from the colony before the delivering of such declaration as aforesaid.

Mem. The Act 6 Geo. IV., cap. 114, relative to the abovementioned colonies, was repealed by the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., cap. 50.

TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between her Britannic Majesty and the King of the Netherlands. Signed at the Hague, October 27, 1837.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, on the other part, being equally desirous of affording every facility and encouragement to their subjects engaged in commercial intercourse with each other; and being of opinion, that nothing will more contribute to the attainment of this desirable object, than a reciprocal abrogation of all discriminating and countervailing duties levied upon the ships of the High Contracting Parties, or upon the cargoes of such ships, in the ports of either kingdom in Europe, have appointed their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention for that purpose, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg:

And his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, John Gisbert, Baron Verstolk de Soelen, Member of the body of Nobles of the province of Holland, Knight

Grand Cross of the Orders of the Netherland Lion, and of Saint Stephen of Hungary, his Minister of State, holding the department of Foreign Affairs ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :

ART. 1. There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between and amongst the subjects of the two High Contracting Parties ; and the subjects of the two sovereigns, respectively, shall not pay in the ports, harbours, roads, cities, towns, or places whatsoever in either kingdom, any other or higher duties, taxes, or imposts, under whatsoever names designated or included, than those which are there paid by the subjects of the most favoured nation ; and the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions, in matters of commerce and navigation, that are granted, or may hereafter be granted, in either kingdom, to the subjects of the most favoured nation.

No duty of customs or other impost shall be charged upon any goods the produce of one country, upon importation, by sea or by land, from such country into the other, higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind, the produce of, or imported from, any other country ; and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, do hereby bind and engage themselves, not to grant any favour, privilege, or immunity, in matters of commerce and navigation, to the subjects of any other state, which shall not be also, and at the same time, extended to the subjects of the other High Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other state shall have been gratuitous ; and on giving, as nearly as possible, the same compensation or equivalent, in case the concession shall have been conditional.

II. No duties of tonnage, harbour, lighthouses, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in either country upon the vessels of the other, in respect of voyages between the two countries, if laden, or in respect of any voyage if in ballast, which shall not be equally imposed, in the like cases, on national vessels ; and in neither country shall any duty, charge, restriction, or prohibition be imposed upon, nor any drawback, bounty, or allowance be withheld from, any goods imported from, or exported to the other country, in the vessels of that other country, which shall not be equally imposed upon or withheld from such goods, when so imported or exported in national vessels.

III. In order to avoid any misunderstanding with regard to the regulations that determine the conditions which constitute a British or a Dutch vessel, it is hereby agreed, that all vessels built in the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, and all vessels which, having been captured from an enemy by her Majesty's

ships of war, or by the subjects of her said Majesty, furnished by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with letters of marque, shall have been regularly condemned in one of her said Majesty's prize-courts as a lawful prize; and all vessels which shall have been condemned in any competent court, for a breach of the laws made for the prevention of the slave trade; shall, provided they are owned, navigated, and registered, according to the laws of Great Britain, be considered as British vessels: and that all vessels built in the territories of the King of the Netherlands, or which, having been captured from an enemy by his Majesty's ships of war, or by the subjects of his said Majesty, furnished with letters of marque, shall have been regularly condemned in one of the prize-courts of the kingdom of the Netherlands as a lawful prize; and all vessels which shall have been condemned in any competent court, for a breach of the laws made for the prevention of the slave trade; shall, provided they are wholly owned by any subject or subjects of the King of the Netherlands, and provided that the master and three-fourths of the crew are Netherland subjects, be considered as Netherland vessels.

IV. It is further agreed, that in all cases where, in either kingdom, the duty to be levied upon any goods imported, shall be, not a fixed rate, but a proportion of the value of the goods, such *ad valorem* duty shall be ascertained and secured in the following manner, that is to say; the importer shall, on making his entry for the payment of duty at the custom-house of either country, sign a declaration, stating the value of the goods at such amount as he shall deem proper; and in case the respective officer or officers of the custom should be of opinion that such valuation is insufficient, he or they shall be at liberty to take the goods, on paying to the importer the value according to his declaration, together with the addition of 10 per cent, and on returning the duty paid.

The amount of these sums to be paid by the said officer or officers on the delivery of the goods to him or them, which must be within 15 days from the first detention of the goods.

V. Forasmuch as all merchandize, of whatever origin, whether admissible for home consumption or not, may be received and warehoused in all the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which are by law appointed to be warehousing ports for such articles, pending the entry of the same either for home consumption or for re-exportation, as the case may be, under the regulations appointed for this purpose, and without such articles being liable, in the mean time, to the payment of any of the duties with which they would be charged, if upon arrival they were entered for consumption within the United Kingdom: in like manner the King of the Netherlands consents and agrees, that all the ports of his Netherland Majesty's dominions, which are now, or which shall hereafter become, warehousing ports by law, shall be free ports for the reception and warehousing of all merchandize imported in British ships, and of

all articles whatever, the produce or manufacture of the British dominions, in whatever ships imported, either for home consumption or for re-exportation, as the case may be; and the articles thus received and warehoused, subject to due regulations, shall not be liable, in the mean time, to any of the duties with which they would be charged, if they were entered for consumption on their arrival in the Netherlands.

VI. If any ships of war or merchant vessels should be wrecked on the coasts of either of the High Contracting Parties, such ships or vessels, or all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the proprietors, upon being claimed by them or by their duly authorized factors; and if there are no such proprietors or factors on the spot, then the said goods and merchandize, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ships or vessels, shall be delivered to the British or Netherland Consul, in whose district the wreck may have taken place; and such consul, proprietors, or factors, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel; and the goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subjected to duties, unless cleared for consumption.

VII. The present treaty shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof, and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other, of its intention to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years.

And it is hereby agreed between them, that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this treaty, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

VIII. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the Hague, within one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at the Hague, this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1837.

(L.S.) EDWARD CROMWELL DISBROWE.

(L.S.) VERSTOLK VAN SOELEN.

DECLARATION made by the Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty, on the exchange of the Ratifications of the preceding Treaty.

In proceeding to the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of commerce and navigation between her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, concluded and signed at the Hague on the 27th of October, 1837, the undersigned Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty is commanded by her Majesty to explain and declare, that her Majesty has ratified the said treaty, notwithstanding that the preamble thereof contains the words "in Europe," which her Majesty's government had objected to as redundant; but that her Majesty considers those words to be without meaning, so far as her Majesty's dominions are concerned; because those words appear to establish a distinction between a kingdom in Europe and a kingdom out of Europe; whereas, by the word "kingdom" in the said treaty, her Majesty, as far as regards her own territories, means only the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which is well known to be in Europe, and does not mean any of the possessions of her Majesty's crown beyond sea. Her Majesty's ratification of the said treaty is exchanged under the explicit declaration and understanding above mentioned.

Done at the Hague, the 22d day of November, 1837.

(L.S.) EDWARD CROMWELL DISBROWE.

COUNTER-DECLARATION of the Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

(Translation.)

The Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty having previously to the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of commerce and navigation, concluded on the 27th of October, 1837, between his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, delivered to the undersigned Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, a declaration, stating that her Britannic Majesty had not in view in the said treaty the possessions of her crown beyond sea; the undersigned is charged by his Majesty the King of the Netherlands to declare, that his said Majesty accepts the above-mentioned declaration, and that he likewise, on his part, has not meant to comprise in the said treaty the possessions of his crown beyond sea.

With regard to the observations made as to the use of the words "in Europe," the cabinet of the Hague is of opinion, that their interpretation is to be found in

the circumstance, that the phrase "in Europe" applies to the word "ports," and not to the word "kingdom."

(L.S.) VERSTOLK DE SOELEN.

The Hague, November 22, 1837.

BRITISH Order in Council, regulating the Duties on Netherland Vessels, and their Cargoes, in British Ports. At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th of December, 1837. Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the 4th year of his Majesty King George IV. (cap. 77), intituled "An Act to authorize his Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in foreign vessels, and to exempt certain foreign vessels from pilotage;" his Majesty is authorized, by and with the advice of his privy council, or by his Majesty's order or orders in council, to be published, from time to time, in the London Gazette, to authorize the importation into, or exportation from, the United Kingdom, or from any other of his Majesty's dominions, of any goods, wares, or merchandize which may be legally imported or exported in foreign vessels, upon payment of such and the like duties only, and with the like drawbacks, bounties, and allowances as are charged or granted upon similar goods, wares, or merchandize, when imported or exported in British vessels; provided always, that before any such order or orders shall be issued, satisfactory proof shall have been laid before his Majesty and his privy council, that goods, wares, and merchandize imported into, or exported from, the foreign country in whose favour such remission of duties, or such drawbacks, bounties, or allowances shall be granted, are charged with the same duties, and are allowed the same drawbacks, bounties, or allowances, when imported into, or exported from such foreign country in British vessels, as are levied or allowed on similar goods, wares, and merchandize, when imported or exported in vessels of such country :

And whereas by an act, passed in the 5th year of his Majesty George IV. (Cap. 1), intituled "An Act to indemnify all persons concerned in advising, issuing, or acting under a certain order in council for regulating the tonnage duties on certain foreign vessels, and to amend an act of the last session of Parliament, for authorizing his Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in any foreign vessels;" his Majesty is authorized, in certain cases, by and with the advice of his privy council, or by his Majesty's order or orders in council, to be published, from time to time, in the London Gazette, to permit and authorize the entry into any port or ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any

other of his Majesty's dominions, of any foreign vessels, upon payment of such and the like duties of tonnage only as are or may be charged or granted upon, or in respect of, British vessels:

And whereas a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between her Majesty and the King of the Netherlands was signed at the Hague, on the 27th of October last, and ratified on the 22d of November last:

And whereas satisfactory proof has been laid before her Majesty and her Privy Council, that goods, wares, and merchandize imported into, or exported from, the dominions of the King of the *Netherlands* are charged with the same duties, and are allowed the same drawbacks, bounties, or allowances, when imported or exported in British vessels, as are levied or allowed on similar goods, wares, and merchandize, when imported into, or exported from, the said dominions of the King of the *Netherlands* in *Dutch* vessels, and that British vessels are charged with no other or higher tonnage duties on their entrance into the ports of the dominions of the King of the *Netherlands* than are levied on *Dutch* vessels:

Now, therefore, her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in her by the acts above recited, and by and with the advice of her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the date hereof, *Dutch* vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with the cargoes on board the same (such cargoes consisting of articles which may be legally imported or exported), shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever than are or shall be levied on British vessels entering or departing from such ports, or on similar articles when imported into, or exported from, such ports in British vessels; and also, that such articles, when exported from the said ports in *Dutch* vessels, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances that are granted on similar articles when exported in British vessels.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

TREATY between Great Britain, &c., and the Netherlands, relative to the Separation of Belgium from Holland. Signed at London, 19th of April, 1839.

(*Extract.*)

IX. Sect. 1. The provisions of Articles CVIII. to CXVII. inclusive, of the General Act of the Congress of Vienna, relative to the free navigation of navigable rivers, shall be applied to those navigable rivers which separate the Belgian and the Dutch territories, or which traverse them both.

2. So far as regards, specially the navigation of the Scheldt, and of its mouths, it is agreed, that the pilotage and the buoying of its channel, as well as the conservation of the channels of the Scheldt below Antwerp, shall be subject to a joint superintendence; and that this joint superintendence shall be exercised by Commissioners to be appointed for this purpose by the two parties. Moderate pilotage dues shall be fixed by mutual agreement, and those dues shall be the same for the vessels of all nations.

In the meantime and until these dues shall be fixed, no higher pilotage dues shall be levied than those which have been established by the tariff of 1829, for the mouths of the Meuse from the high sea to Helvoet, and from Helvoet to Rotterdam, in proportion to the distances. It shall be at the choice of every vessel proceeding from the high sea to Belgium, or from Belgium to the high sea, to take what pilot she pleases: and upon the same principle, it shall be free for the two countries to establish along the whole course of the Scheldt, and at its mouth, such pilotage establishments as shall be deemed necessary for furnishing pilots. Every thing relating to these establishments shall be determined by the regulation to be concluded in conformity with sect. 6, hereinafter following. These establishments shall be placed under the joint superintendence mentioned in the beginning of the present paragraph. The two governments engage to preserve the navigable channels of the Scheldt, and of its mouths, and to place and maintain therein the necessary beacons and buoys, each for its own part of the river.

3. There shall be levied by the government of the Netherlands, upon the navigation of the Scheldt and of its mouths, a single duty of florin 1.50 per ton; that is to say, florin 1.12 on vessels which, coming from the high sea, shall ascend the Western Scheldt in order to proceed to Belgium by the Scheldt, or by the canal of Terneuse; and of florin 0.38 per ton on vessels which, coming from Belgium by the Scheldt or by the canal of Terneuse, shall descend the Western Scheldt in order to proceed to the high sea. And in order that the said vessels may not be subject to any visit, nor to any delay or hindrance whatever within the Dutch waters, either in ascending the Scheldt from the high sea, or in descending the Scheldt in order to reach the high sea, it is agreed that the collection of the duty above mentioned shall take place by Dutch agents at Antwerp and at Terneuse. In the same manner, vessels arriving from the high sea in order to proceed to Antwerp by the Western Scheldt, and coming from places suspected in regard to health, shall be at liberty to continue their course without hindrance or delay, accompanied by one health guard, and thus to proceed to the place of their destination. Vessels proceeding from Antwerp to Terneuse, and *vice versâ*, or carrying on in the river itself coasting trade or fishery (in such manner as the exercise of the latter shall be regulated in pursuance of sec. 6 hereinafter), shall not be subjected to any duty.

4. The branch of the Scheldt called the eastern Scheldt not being in its present state available for the navigation from the high sea to Antwerp and Terneuse, and *vice versa*, but being used for the navigation between Antwerp and the Rhine, this eastern branch shall not be burdened, in any part of its course, with higher duties or tolls than those which are levied, according to the tariffs of Mayence of the 31st of March, 1831, upon the navigation from Goreum to the high sea, in proportion to the distances.

5. It is also agreed that the navigation of the intermediate channels between the Scheldt and the Rhine, in order to proceed from Antwerp to the Rhine, and *vice versa*, shall continue reciprocally free, and that it shall be subject only to moderate tolls, which shall be the same for the commerce of the two countries.

6. Commissioners on both sides shall meet at Antwerp in the space of one month, as well to determine the definitive and permanent amount of these tolls, as to agree upon a general regulation for the execution of the provisions of the present article, and to include therein a provision for the exercise of the right of fishing and of trading in fish, throughout the whole extent of the Scheldt, on a footing of perfect reciprocity and equality in favour of the subjects of the two countries.

7. In the mean time, and until the said regulations shall be prepared, the navigation of the Meuse and of its branches shall remain free to the commerce of the two countries, which shall adopt provisionally, in this respect, the tariffs of the convention signed at Mayence on the 31st of March, 1831, for the free navigation of the Rhine, as well as the other provisions of that convention, so far as they may be applicable to the said river.

8. If natural events or works of art should hereafter render impracticable the lines of navigation mentioned in the present article, the government of the Netherlands shall assign to Belgian navigation other lines equally safe, and equally good and commodious, instead of the said lines of navigation become impracticable.

X. The use of the canals which traverse both countries shall continue to be free and common to the inhabitants of both. It is understood that they shall enjoy the use of the same reciprocally, and on equal conditions; and that on either side moderate duties only shall be levied upon the navigation of the said canals.

XI. The commercial communications through the town of Maastricht, and through Sittardt, shall remain entirely free, and shall not be impeded under any pretext whatsoever.

The use of the roads which, passing through these towns, lead to the frontiers of Germany, shall be subject only to the payment of moderate turnpike-tolls, for the repair of the said roads, so that the transit commerce may not experience any obstacle thereby, and that, by means of the tolls above mentioned,

these roads may be kept in good repair, and fit to afford facilities to that commerce.

XII. In the event of a new road having been constructed, or a new canal cut in Belgium, terminating at the Meuse, opposite the Dutch canton of Sittardt, in that case Belgium shall be entitled to demand of Holland, who, on the other hand, shall not in such case refuse her consent, that the said road, or the said canal, shall be continued according to the same plan, and entirely at the cost and charge of Belgium, through the canton of Sittardt, to the frontiers of Germany. This road or canal, which shall be used only as a commercial communication, shall be constructed at the option of Holland, either by engineers and workmen whom Belgium shall obtain permission to employ for that purpose in the canton of Sittardt, or by engineers and workmen to be furnished by Holland, and who shall execute the works agreed upon at the expense of Belgium; the whole without any charge whatsoever to Holland, and without prejudice to her exclusive rights of sovereignty over the territory which may be traversed by the road or canal in question.

The two parties shall fix, by mutual agreement, the amount and the mode of collection of the duties and tolls which should be levied upon the said road or canal.

Holland has also treaties of reciprocity with the United States of America, signed (by Mr. Adams, at the Hague, in 1782) with France, and with several other countries. The ships of England, and of all countries with which Holland has concluded treaties of reciprocity, are placed in Dutch ports upon the same footing as to charges and duties on ships and cargoes, as Dutch vessels. The treaty between the states of the Germanic Union and Holland, by which the refined sugar of the latter was admitted into Germany at a lower duty than the refined sugars of other countries, is no longer in force.

TARIFF OF DUTIES, PORT REGULATIONS, &c., OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

THE Scale of Duties established by various laws, and arranged from the several official modifications, in the following Table, exhibits the General Tariff of Duties up to the 1st of September, 1842.

The General Tariff applies strictly to merchandize imported or exported by foreign vessels or by land. *One-tenth part* of the stated duties are deducted on the amount, when goods are imported by Dutch vessels, and by those with which Holland has treaties of reciprocity, except in cases expressly specified.

Exclusive of the general scale of duties, there is an additional impost, denominated the *Syndicat*, which is rated at 13 per cent of the amount of the general impost.

ARTICLES.	Weights, Number, or ad valorem.	DUTIES.			Duties in English Monies.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
		fl. c.	fl. c.	fl. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Agaric.....	100 lbs.	0 1	0 50	1 0	0 0 0½	0 0 10	0 1 8
Almonds, broken.....	do.	1 50	0 50	1 50	0 2 6	0 0 10	0 2 6
— not broken.....	do.	1 0	0 25	1 0	0 1 8	0 0 5	0 1 8
Aloes.....	do.	1 0	0 50	1 0	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 1 8
Alum.....	do.	1 0	0 15	1 0	0 1 8	0 0 3	0 1 8
Ambergris.....	value	1 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent
— yellow.....	100 lbs.	4 0	2 0	4 0	0 6 8	0 3 4	0 6 8
Aniseed, cracked.....	....	1 0	0 50	1 0	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 1 8
— green.—(See Sved.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Annotto.....	do.	2 0	4 0	1 80	0 3 4	0 6 8	0 3 0
Antimony.....	....	0 60	0 30	0 60	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
Apples.—(See Fruit.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
— from other parts.....	do.	5 60	0 20	0 80	0 9 4	0 0 4	0 1 4
Arms and ammunition:	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
cannons, iron.....	each	2 0	0 10	0 60	0 3 4	0 0 2	0 1 0
ditto brass.....	do.	9 0	1 0	1 50	0 15 0	0 1 8	0 2 6
bullets.....	100 lbs.	2 0	0 10	1 60	0 3 4	0 0 2	0 2 8
lead balls of calibre.....	do.	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 3 4	0 0 2	0 1 8
all other ammunition.....	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent
Arsenic.....	100 lbs.	0 75	0 40	0 75	0 1 3	0 0 8	0 1 0
Asbes, pearlash and potash.....	do.	0 80	0 40	0 50	0 1 4	0 0 8	0 0 10
— alkaline salt.....	do.	0 50	0 30	0 30	0 0 10	0 0 6	0 0 6
— washing and salting.....	value	½ per cent	prohibited	½ per cent	½ per cent	prohibited	½ per cent
— hearth.....	ton (sea)	0 10	2 50	2 50	0 0 2	0 4 2	0 4 2
— English.....	100 lbs.	3 0	1 50	1 50	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 2 6
Asses.....	each	2 0	1 0	2 0	0 3 4	0 1 8	0 3 4
Bacon, sides, hams, and	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
legs of.....	100 lbs.	6 0	0 30	1 50	0 10 0	0 0 6	0 2 6
Bark, yellow.....	do.	1 0	0 50	1 0	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 1 8
— other, not described.*	do.	2 0	1 0	2 0	0 3 4	0 1 8	0 3 4
Baskets.....	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent
Beer in barrels.....	barrel	6 0	0 10	1 50	0 10 0	0 0 2	0 2 6
Beer in bottles c°, at most	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
116 to the barrel.....	100 bottles	10 50	0 10	1 50	0 17 6	0 0 2	0 2 6
— in pitchers of Seltzer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
water.....	100 pitchers	15 0	0 15	2 25	1 5 0	0 0 3	0 3 9
Bees in the hive.....	the hive	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
Benjamin or benzoin.....	100 lbs.	3 0	1 50	3 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0
Berries, Geneva, for dyeing.....	....	0 50	0 20	0 40	0 0 10	0 0 4	0 0 8
Berries, yellow.....	....	1 50	0 75	1 50	0 2 6	0 1 3	0 2 6
— lauril.....	....	0 50	0 30	0 50	0 6 10	0 0 6	0 0 10
Blue, Prussian.....	100 lbs.	5 0	2 50	2 50	0 8 4	0 4 2	0 4 2
Blue, mountain, mineral,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
and blue called <i>tarrent-</i>	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>jes laauw</i>	do.	2 0	0 75	1 50	0 3 4	0 1 3	0 2 6

(continued)

* When exported by the land frontiers, 20 per cent *ad valorem* duty must be paid.

ARTICLES.	Weights, Number, or ad valorem.	DUTIES.			Duties in English Monies.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
		fl. c.	fl. c.	fl. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bones of oxen, cows, and other animals	value	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	prohibited	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent			
— from which the <i>gêlatine</i> is extracted	do.	do.	6 per cent	1 per cent			
Books, printed in the Netherlands, and upon <i>indigène</i> paper	do.	exempt	exempt	exempt			
Borax unrefined, tinca, and borax partly refined, or borax of the East Indies	100 lbs. do.	do. 6 0	3 0 exempt	1 0 2 0	exempt 0 10 0	0 5 0 free	0 1 8 0 3 1
— refined							
Brass, unwrought, melted into plates and planks	do.	4 0	1 0	1 29	0 6 8	0 1 8	0 2 0
— milled and planed	do.	0 20	4 50	1 50	0 0 1	0 7 6	0 2 6
— in melted plates for coin	value	prohibited	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent			
— worked, painted in bronze, gilded, suit properly gilded, suit varnished or imitating the gold, by the result of any operation whatever	do.	6 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent			
— red, unwrought, melted into plates of the thickness of 3 lines and above, also as rosettes, planks melted and filed, and black cuivre, unwrought in plates	100 lbs.	6 0	0 40	1 5	0 10 0	0 0 8	0 1 9
Bread of all sorts of grain. — (See <i>Flour</i> .)							
Brimstone, unrefined	do.	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
— refined	do.	1 20	0 10	0 60	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 1 0
— sublimated	do.	1 50	0 15	0 90	0 2 6	0 0 3	0 1 6
Brine, not including the excise duty of 5 florins the barrel	barrel 100 lbs.	0 10 2 0	0 10 1 50	0 10 1 50	0 0 2 0 3 4	0 0 2 0 2 6	0 0 2 0 2 6
Bristles							
Bronze. — (See <i>Copper</i> .)							
Brushes	value	6 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent			
Bullion. — (See <i>Gold</i> .)	value	4 per cent	4 per cent	4 per cent			
Butter, rancid	100 lbs.	3 0	1 0	1 50	0 5 0	0 1 8	0 2 6
— other							
Buttons, horn and bone, wood, silk, metal, tin, composition, &c.	do.	6 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent			
Camphor, crude	100 lbs.	2 0	3 0	2 0	0 3 4	0 5 0	0 3 4
— refined	do.	3 0	1 0	3 0	0 5 0	0 1 8	0 5 0
Candles, tallow and composition	do.	13 50	0 20	1 50	1 2 6	0 0 4	0 2 6
Cane, rush	value	3 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent			
Cardamoms	100 lbs.	5 0	2 50	2 0	0 8 4	0 4 2	0 3 4
Cards, geographical and marine	value	1 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent			
— playing	gross (12 doz)	6 0	0 5	3 0	0 10 0	0 0 1	0 5 0
Carcasses or frames for the work of millinery	value	6 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent			
Carmine	do.	1 per cent	do.	do.			
Carpets and Carpeting	do.	10 per cent	do.	do.			
Carriages	do.	6 per cent	do.	do.			
Capers, preserved in salt	barrel	1 0	0 50	0 50	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 0 10
— other	value	3 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent			
Cascarilla	100 lbs.	0 60	0 30	0 10	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 2
Cashoe	value	1 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent			
Casks, new, of all sorts	do.	prohibited	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent			
— old	do.	3 per cent	2 per cent	2 per cent			
— or barrels for herrings, empty	do.	prohibited	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent			
Cassia, fistula	100 lbs.	0 50	0 25	0 50	0 0 10	0 0 5	0 0 10
— lignea	do.	4 0	1 0	1 80	0 0 8	0 1 8	0 3 0
Catgut strings for musical instruments	value	4 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent			
Cattle: lambs	each	0 30	0 5	0 5	0 0 6	0 0 1	0 0 1
Cattle: pigs	do.	1 50	0 5	0 50	0 2 6	0 0 1	0 0 10
— heifers	do.	10 0	0 52	0 50	0 16 8	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 10
— sheep	do.	0 60	0 10	0 10	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 0 2
— oxen, bulls, and cows	do.	20 0	0 50	1 50	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 2 6
— calves of one year	do.	5 0	0 20	0 40	0 8 4	0 0 4	0 6 8
— other cattle	do.	2 50	0 10	0 20	0 4 2	0 0 4	0 0 4

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weights, Number, or ad valorem	DUTIES.			Duties in English Monies.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
		fl. c. 0 35 ½ per cent	fl. c. 0 10 6 per cent	fl. c. 0 10 1 per cent	£ s. d. 0 0 7	£ s. d. 0 0 2	£ s. d. 0 0 2
Chalk	sea ton of 10 muids						
Charcoal*	value						
Cheese, Dutch	100 lbs.	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
— of Limburg	do.	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10
— of comine	do.	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
— of Frieze (<i>kanter-kaas</i>)	do.	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
— foreign of all sorts	do.	5 0	0 50	1 50	0 8 4	0 0 10	0 2 6
Chemical productions not described	value	3 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent			
Chocolate	100 lbs.	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0 0	0 1 8	0 3 4
Cider in barrels	barrel	7 50	0 50	1 50	0 12 6	0 0 10	0 2 6
— bottles (not more than 116 to the barrel)	100 bottles	10 50	0 50	1 50	0 17 6	0 0 10	0 2 6
— pitchers of Selzer water	100 pitchers	15 0	0 75	2 25	1 5 0	0 1 3	0 3 9
Cinnamon of Ceylon	1 lb.	0 20	0 1	0 2½	0 0 4	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
— China	100 lbs.	4 0	1 0	1 80	0 6 8	0 1 8	0 3 0
Gloves, imported from all parts except Batavia	value	3 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent	3 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent
Coal and pit-coal	1000 lbs.	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 3 4	0 0 2	0 1 8
— by Dutch vessels	do.	free	0 10	1 0	free	0 0 2	0 1 8
Cocoa beans	100 lbs.	1 50	0 30	0 30	0 2 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
— pellicle of	do.	0 30	0 15	0 30	0 0 6	0 0 3	0 0 6
Cobalt	do.	exempt	0 30	0 15	exempt	0 0 6	0 0 3
Cochineal	1 lb.	0 10	0 3	0 3	0 0 2	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Coffee	100 lbs.	2 0	0 5	0 10	0 3 4	0 0 1	0 0 2
Colcuthar (<i>caput mor-</i> <i>tuum</i> — vitriol rubiæ — oxygen of iron)	do.	0 30	0 15	0 30	0 0 6	0 0 3	0 0 6
Coloquintida	do.	2 0	1 0	2 0	0 3 4	0 1 8	0 3 4
Copper in rods, bars, cal- drons, or basins, also cop- per plates for the dou- bling of vessels	do.	6 0	0 40	1 50	0 10 0	0 0 8	0 2 6
— nails	do.	4 0	0 40	2 0	0 6 8	0 0 8	0 3 4
— in melted plates for cans	value	prohibited	½ per cent	prohibited			
Copperas, white	100 lbs.	0 60	0 30	0 30	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
— blue	do.	1 60	0 50	0 50	0 2 8	0 0 10	0 0 10
— green	do.	0 30	0 10	0 20	0 0 6	0 0 2	0 0 1
Cordage, cables & strands, and all other sorts of cables	100 lbs.	10 0	0 20	1 50	0 16 8	0 0 4	0 2 6
— old and useless, impos- sible to serve for naviga- tion, the same as those cut into pieces or reduced to flax	do.	5 0	prohibited	0 5	0 8 4	prohibited	0 0 1
Coral unpolished	value	1 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent			
— polished, called <i>bleed</i> <i>korallen</i> . — (<i>See Precious</i> <i>Stones</i> .)	do.	5 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
— other	value	1 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Cork	do.	10 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Corn, oats	the last	7 0	0 10	1 0	0 11 8	0 0 2	0 1 8
— malt	do.	6 0	0 50	4 0	0 10 0	0 0 10	0 6 8
— spelt, cleaned	do.	7 0	0 10	0 10	0 11 8	0 0 2	0 0 2
— not cleaned	do.	15 0	0 15	0 15	1 5 0	0 0 3	0 0 3
— beans and vetches	do.	7 50	0 20	2 40	0 12 6	0 0 4	0 4 0
— wheat	1000 lbs.	11 25	0 10	1 30	0 18 0	0 0 2	0 2 2
— barley	last	12 0	0 10	2 50	1 0 0	0 0 2	0 4 2
— peas	do.	10 0	0 20	2 40	0 16 8	0 0 4	0 4 0
— buckwheat	do.	9 0	0 20	2 0	0 15 0	0 0 4	0 3 4
— rye	1000 lbs.	7 50	0 7	0 80	0 12 6	0 0 1½	0 1 4
Cotton manufactures of all kinds, white printed or died	value	4 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent	4 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent
Cotton wool	100 lbs.	0 80	0 5	0 10	0 1 4	0 0 1	0 0 2
Cream of tartar	do.	1 0	0 50	1 0	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 1 8
Crystal of rock, rough	value	1 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
— cut	do.	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Cumina	100 lbs.	0 50	0 30	1 0	0 0 10	0 0 6	0 1 8
Currants	do.	1 0	0 50	0 60	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 1 0

(continued)

* The king may prohibit the use of charcoal.

† The transit of pit-coal entering and leaving the kingdom is subject to a duty of 20 cents per 1000 lbs.

‡ These are the fixed rates which have been repealed. See table of New Corn Duties hereafter.

ARTICLES.	Weights, Number, or ad valorem.	DUTIES.			Duties in English Monies.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
		fl. c.	fl. c.	fl. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cutlery	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Dates, a kind of fruit.....	100 lbs.	0 25	0 15	0 25	0 0 5	0 0 3	0 0 5
Drugs for dyeing green.....	do.	0 20	0 10	0 20	0 0 4	0 0 2	0 0 4
— not otherwise de- scribed.....	value	1 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Dyes ditto	do.	1 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Dyewoods.—(See Wood.)							
Earth for pottery, porcelain, pipes, and fuller's earth.	do.	½ per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent			
Earthenware of earth and sand— <i>creusets</i>	do.	1 per cent	2 per cent	1 per cent			
— plates of baked earth from 2½ inches long to 1½ in breadth.....	1000	1 50	0 20	1 0	0 2 6	0 0 4	0 1 8
— ditto common ware....	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Eggs.....	do.	2 per cent	do.	2 per cent			
Ether.....	100 lbs.	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
Feathers for beds	100 lbs.	2 0	1 0	2 0	0 3 4	0 1 8	0 3 4
— Dress.—(See millinery)							
— not otherwise described	do.	2 0	1 0	2 0	0 3 4	0 1 8	0 3 4
Figs	do.	1 0	0 30	0 50	3 1 8	0 0 6	0 0 10
Fish, fresh-water, <i>écéré-</i> <i>visses</i>	value	6 per cent	exempt	1 per cent			
— ditto, all other fish in- cluding salmon and an- chovies, fresh, salted, smoked, or dried	do.	do.	do.	do.			
— salt - water, herrings- fresh or salted, from national fisheries	do.	exempt	do.	do.			
— ditto, foreign do.....	do.	prohibited	do.	do.			
— salted or smoked	last of 10,000	do.	0 50	0 50	....	0 0 10	0 0 10
— ditto, <i>saurct</i>	do. 12 000	7 50	1 50	3 0	0 12 0	0 2 6	0 5 0
— ditto, stockfish	100 lbs.	0 15	0 5	0 15	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 3
— other fish not otherwise denominated							
Of the national fisheries	....	exempt	exempt	....	free	free	
Of foreign do.....	....	prohibited	prohibited	....	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
Ditto, dried or smoked ..	....	prohibited	exempt	prohibited	prohibited	exempt	prohibited
Flax undressed*.....	100 lbs.	0 25	0 30	0 50	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 10
— dressed	do.	5 0	0 25	1 0	0 8 4	0 0 5	0 1 8
Flour of all sorts, bread and biscuit, gingerbread, ver- micelli, &c.....	do.	20 0	exempt	0 0	1 13 4	exempt	0 15 0
Flower roots.....	value	½ per cent	½ per cent	½ per cent			
Fringe, twist, galloon, tags, laces, &c.....	do.	6 per cent	do.	1 per cent			
Fruit, green or dry, of all sorts, exclusive of those named.....	do.	3 per cent	do.	do.			
— preserved in brandy or sugar.....	do.	do.	do.	do.			
— ditto in salt	barrel	1 0	0 50	0 50	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 0 10
Furniture	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Furs, not prepared.....	do.	1 per cent	1 per cent	do.			
— prepared.....	do.	6 per cent	½ per cent	do.			
Gallinets	100 lbs.	2 0	1 0	1 50	0 3 4	0 1 8	0 2 6
Gauze, marlin and crape of all sorts, and of all colours.	1 lb.	4 0	0 35	0 70	0 6 8	0 0 7	0 1 2
Ginger, dry.....	do.	0 00	0 40	0 60	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 1 0
— preserved	do.	6 0	2 0	2 0	0 10 0	0 3 4	0 3 4
Glass bottles	100 bottles	3 0	0 5	0 25	0 5 0	0 0 1	0 0 5
— and glasses imported by the Rhine	value	4 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Glass, from other parts, all sorts.....	100 lbs.	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
— broken.....	barrel	0 5	prohibited	prohibited	0 0 1	prohibited	prohibited
Gloves.—(See Leather, Silk, &c.)							
Glue.....	100 lbs.	4 0	0 20	1 50	0 6 8	0 0 4	0 2 6
Gold in bars, ingots, or in mass .....	....	....	exempt	....	....	exempt	
— leaves, beaten.....	value	5 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
— coin .....	....	....	exempt	....		
— dust .....	....	....	do.	....		
— worked, not broken	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
— ditto, broken.....	....	....	exempt	....		

(continued)

* Under strict inspection, and, if necessary, under guarantee.

TARIFF OF THE NETHERLANDS.

865

ARTICLES.	Weights, Number, or ad valorem.	DUTIES.			Duties in English Monies.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
		fl. c. 1 per cent	fl. c. ½ per cent	fl. c. 1 per cent	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Grains of paradise	value	exempt	0 50	0 50	exempt	0 0 10	0 0 10
Groceries, whales', from national fisheries	barrel	1 0	0 50	0 50	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 0 10
— ditto, foreign do.	do.	0 80	0 30	0 60	0 1 4	0 0 6	0 1 0
— ditto, other parts.	100 lbs.	10 0	exempt	1 50	0 16 8	exempt	0 2 6
Grits, of all sorts of grains	do.	1 20	0 60	1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 8
Gum arabic	do.	3 0	1 50	2 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 3 4
— ammoniacum	do.	3 0	1 50	2 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 3 4
— asafoetida	do.	3 0	1 50	2 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 3 4
— copal	do.	3 0	1 50	2 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 3 4
— euphorbium	do.	3 0	1 50	2 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 3 4
— galbanum	do.	3 0	1 50	2 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 3 4
— gutte	do.	3 0	1 50	2 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 3 4
— guaiac	do.	2 0	1 0	1 50	0 3 4	0 1 8	0 2 6
— lac dye	do.	1 0	0 50	1 0	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 1 8
— Florentine, like dye, not enumerated							
— of Venice, in balls	do.	2 0	0 15	1 20	0 3 4	0 0 3	0 2 0
— myrrh	do.	2 0	1 0	2 0	0 3 4	0 1 8	0 3 4
— olibanum	do.	1 0	0 50	1 0	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 1 8
— sandarac	do.	1 0	0 50	1 0	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 1 8
Gunpowder*	do.	16 0	1 0	2 0	1 6 8	0 1 8	0 3 4
Haberdashery and small-ware, including all articles not designed under the heads of paper, wood, iron, steel, copper, and other metals; ivory, tortoiseshell, amber, pearls and false stones, and all compositions of the same kind	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
— ox, cow and goat.	do.	1 per cent	6 per cent	do.			
— rabbit and hare	100 lbs.	8 0	48 0	2 0	0 13 4	4 0 0	0 3 4
— of other animals	do.	4 0	16 0	2 0	0 6 8	1 6 8	0 3 4
— manufactures of the	do.	34 0	exempt	5 50	2 16 8	exempt	0 9 6
Hair worked by the perwig makers	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
— other hair	do.	1 per cent	6 per cent	do.			
Hams.—(See Meat.)							
— smoked	100 lbs.	12 0	0 30	1 50	1 0 0	0 0 6	0 2 6
Hats, of hair, felt, fleece, straw, or of varnished leather, &c.	value	10 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Hay	1000 lbs.	0 25	0 20	0 20	0 0 5	0 0 4	0 0 4
Hemp, undressed	100 lbs.	0 65	0 65	0 50	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 0 10
— combed	do.	3 0	0 50	1 0	0 5 0	0 0 10	0 1 8
Herbs, green and dry .....	....	....	exempt	....	....	....	exempt
Hides.—(See Skins.)							
— Honey	do.	1 0	0 20	1 0	0 1 8	0 0 4	0 1 8
— Horns, stags	do.	0 20	0 10	0 20	0 0 4	0 0 2	0 0 4
Horns, or ends of oxen, cows, sheep, and goats.	value	1 per cent	3 per cent	1 per cent			
— of stags, roebucks, reindeer, and other like animals	do.	do.	1 per cent	do.			
Horses	each	6 0	3 0	2 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 3 4
— colts	do.	2 0	1 0	1 0	0 3 4	0 1 8	0 1 8
Hosiery: mittens of Iceland, Scotland, Kloppeburg, and Denmark	value	3 per cent	½ per cent	3 per cent			
— bonnets, mittens, gloves, socks, petticoats, under-waistcoats, and other raiments, of cotton, woollen, or thread knitted, whether by the hand or by machines	do.	10 per cent	prohibited	1 per cent			
Hops	100 lbs.	0 60	0 30	0 30	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
Indigo	1 lb.	0 4	0 2	0 2½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Instruments, mathematical, physical, chirurgical, and optical	value	3 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
— musical	do.	5 per cent	do.	do.			
Ipecacuanha	100 lbs.	10 0	5 0	5 0	0 16 8	0 8 4	0 8 4
Isinglass	do.	10 0	5 0	2 0	0 16 8	0 8 4	0 3 4

(continued)

* All kinds are prohibited by land and by the Rhine, Scheld, and Meuse, in vessels called Reustschepen, and can only be exported by special permission.

ARTICLES.	Weights, Numbers, or ad valorem.	DUTIES.			Duties in English Monies.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
		fl. c.	fl. c.	fl. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Iron, mineral	value	½ per cent	½ per cent	½ per cent	½ per cent	½ per cent	½ per cent
— melted in pigs of all forms, the same as it comes from the upper stops					0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 4
— in bars and old iron ..					0 7 1	0 0 1	0 0 4
— wrought, made into chimneys, plates, stoves, weights, vessels, anvils, and anchors*	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
— melted, beaten, and flattened	do.	2 per cent	do.	do.			
— hoops and bands							
— caldrons for salt-pits, &c., iron plates							
— nails and wire							
Ivory, rough.—(See <i>Tooths</i> .)	100 lbs.	4 0	2 0	2 0	0 6 8	0 3 4	0 3 4
Jewellery and clocks	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Juice of lemons and citrons	barrel	7 50	0 50	1 50	0 12 6	0 0 10	0 2 6
— in bottles of 116 or more to the barrel	100 bottles	10 50	0 50	1 50	0 17 6	0 0 10	0 2 6
— in flasks of Seltzer water	100 flasks	15 0	2 75	2 25	1 5 0	0 1 3	0 3 9
Lace, thread, cotton, gold or silver, and silk	value	6 per cent	exempt	1 per cent			
Lapis lazuli	100 lbs.	0 50	0 20	0 50	0 0 10	0 0 4	0 0 10
Lead, in ore de ceruse	100 lbs.	4 0	0 10	1 20	0 6 8	0 0 2	0 2 0
— pig and old	do.	0 25	0 10	0 25	0 0 5	0 0 2	0 0 5
— mining	do.	1 0	0 10	0 80	0 1 8	0 0 2	0 1 4
— worked, of all sorts	do.	2 55	0 10	1 20	0 3 11	0 0 2	0 2 0
Leather.—(See <i>Hides</i> .)							
— Lim	½ cask of 100 lbs.	0 35	0 10	0 10	0 0 7	0 0 2	0 0 2
— of Gambut	do.	4 0	.....	0 40	0 6 8	.....	0 0 8
— bed-ticking	do.	1 50	.....	0 37	0 2 6	.....	0 0 7½
— table cloths and napkins in piece, not bleached ..	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
— do. bleached and damasked	do.	2 per cent	exempt	do.			
— do.	do.	3 per cent	.....	do.			
— waxed	the role	0 50	.....	0 25	0 0 10	.....	0 0 5
— not described, bleached and unbleached	v. luc	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
— do.	do.	1 per cent	exempt	½ per cent			
— do.	do.	3 per cent	.....	1 per cent			
— other linen articles	do.	6 per cent	½ per cent	do.			
— Linseed and rapeseed cakes ..	100 lbs.	0 50	1 0	0 50	0 0 10	0 1 8	0 0 10
Liquorice root	do.	0 20	0 10	0 20	0 0 4	0 0 2	0 0 4
— Juice of	do.	1 0	0 50	1 0	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 1 8
— Resinous not tannin	do.	0 40	0 10	0 40	0 0 8	0 0 2	0 0 8
— Licharge of gold or silver ..	do.	0 40	0 20	0 40	0 0 8	0 0 4	0 0 8
Mace, imported from Batavia ..	value	exempt	½ per cent	.....	exempt	½ per cent	
— other parts	do.	3 per cent	do.	1 per cent			
Machines and machinery for the use of manufacturing	do.	6 per cent	do.	do.			
Madder or Alizarin	100 lbs.	1 50	0 40	1 0	0 2 6	0 0 8	0 1 8
— green or dry							
— ground roots exclusive of those in the madder kilns ..	value	½ per cent	prohibited	1 per cent			
— dry or ground in the madder kilns, and enclosed in the package bearing the mark of the kilns	100 lbs.	.....	3 0	.....	.....	0 5 0	
— powder	do.	6 0	1 0	2 0	0 10 0	0 1 8	0 3 4
— common	do.	3 0	0 50	1 0	0 5 0	0 0 10	0 1 8
— mule	do.	10 50	0 25	0 50	0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 10
Malt.—(See <i>Corn</i> .)							
Manganese	do.	0 50	0 10	0 50	0 0 10	0 0 2	0 0 10
Manna	do.	1 0	0 50	1 0	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 1 8
Manure, not including hearth ashes	do.	exempt	prohibited	.....	.....	exempt	prohibited

(continued)

* Iron in large plates, especially for the steam-engine boilers, and of a size larger than made in the country, may be imported at the minimum rate of duty.

† The king may, if necessary, permit the free importation of lime.

‡ Mace in cases of not less than 62 lbs. net weight, and by special certificate of growth, from Batavia.

§ The king has the right to permit the free importation of machines.

ARTICLES.	Weights, Number, or ad valorem.	DUTIES.			Duties in English Monies.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
		fl. c.	fl. c.	fl. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Marble.— (<i>See Stone.</i>)							
Mastic	100 lbs.	2 50	1 20	1 75	0 4 2	0 2 0	0 2 11
Mats of Russia	value	3 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent			
— other parts	do.	1 per cent	do.	do.			
Mead or metheglin	barrel	5 0	0 5	0 50	0 8 4	0 0 1	0 0 10
— in bottles of 116 or more to the barrel	100 bottles	8 0	0 50	0 70	0 13 4	0 0 10	0 1 2
Meat, salted, of all sorts in casks	100 lbs.	8 0	0 30	1 50	0 13 4	0 0 6	0 2 6
— smoked, buttocks of beef	do.	16 0	0 30	1 50	1 6 8	0 0 6	0 2 6
— do. ribs of beef	do.	20 0	0 30	1 50	1 13 4	0 0 6	0 2 6
— other meat not in- cluding hams	do.	15 0	0 30	1 50	1 5 0	0 0 6	0 2 6
Molasses, unrefined, im- ported from countries out of Europe and by national vessels	value	prohibited	....	1 per cent			
— imported from other countries	do.	....	prohibited	do.			
— refined							
Mercury	100 lbs.	1 50	3 0	1 50	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 2 6
Millet	100 lbs.	0 30	0 10	0 30	0 0 6	0 0 2	0 0 6
Milnery (<i>modes</i>)	value	10 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Mother-of-pearl shells, rough	value	1 per cent	do.	do.			
— worked	do.	5 per cent	do.	do.			
Mules	each	4 0	2 0	4 0	0 6 8	0 3 4	0 6 8
Music, engraved .....	....	exempt	exempt	exempt			
Musk	lb.	5 0	2 50	2 50	0 8 4	0 1 2	0 4 2
Myrrh.— (<i>See Gum.</i>)							
Needles	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Nets and other utensils for fishing	do.	1 per cent	2 per cent	do.			
— old and used	100 lbs.	0 5	prohibited	0 5	0 0 1	prohibited	0 0 1
Nutmegs imported straight from Batavia	value	exempt	½ per cent	....		
— other parts	do.	3 per cent	do.	1 per cent			
Nuts.*— (<i>See Fruits.</i>)							
Ochre	100 lbs.	10 0	0 5	0 10	0 16 8	0 0 1	0 0 2
Oil of olives	barrel	1 0	0 50	0 80	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 1 4
— of violets, poppies, and others	do.	0 80	0 40	0 80	0 1 4	0 0 8	0 1 4
— of spices	value	3 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Oil: seed-oil	barrel	5 80	0 5	0 80	0 9 8	0 0 1	0 1 4
— fish-oil, of national fisheries, including the straits of Davis	do.	exempt	0 25	....	free	0 0 5	
— foreign fisheries	do.	1 0	0 25	1 0	0 1 8	0 0 5	0 1 8
— of turpentine	100 lbs.	1 0	0 20	1 0	0 1 8	0 0 4	0 1 8
— oil not enumerated	do.	1 20	....	....	0 2 0		
— oilcake	do.	0 50	1 0	0 50	0 0 10	0 1 8	0 0 10
Opium	1 lb.	0 15	0 10	0 10	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 2
Ore of lead, or silver	100 lbs.	0 60	0 10	0 60	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 1 0
Oysters, foreign	value	1 per cent	exempt	½ per cent			
Paper of all sorts, white, brown, and blue for the sugar-refineries, also for registers	do.	15 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Paper bearing the name or mark of the stationer of the Netherlands			prohibited				
— waste or old paper	100 lbs.	0 5	do.	prohibited	0 0 1		
— printed or stained	value	10 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
— lined for music	do.	....	do.	do.			
Parchment	do.	6 per cent	do.	do.			
— old or waste	do.	½ per cent	prohibited	0 5	....	....	0 0 1
Pasteboards.— (<i>See Paper.</i>) — for the fabrication of playing-cards	value	3 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Peat	double barrel	0 5	0 5	0 10	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 2
Pencils, blacklead, wood, &c.	value	5 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Pepper	100 lbs.	1 50	0 5	0 10	0 2 6	0 0 1	0 0 2
Perfumery	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Pewter, unwrought	100 lbs.	1 50	0 50	1 20	0 2 6	0 0 10	0 2 0
— wrought	do.	10 0	0 35	1 80	0 16 8	0 0 7	0 3 0

(continued)

* Under the same regulation as mace.

ARTICLES.	Weights, Numbers, or ad valorem.	DUTIES.			Duties in English Monies.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
		fl. c.	fl. c.	fl. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pictures	value	1 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Pimento of Jamaica	100 lbs.	1 0	0 50	0 60	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 1 0
— of Spain	do.	0 60	0 30	0 40	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 8
Pins	do.	30 0	0 5	3 0	2 10 0	0 0 1	0 5 0
Pitch and tar mixed, dry	do.	0 40	0 10	0 40	0 0 8	0 0 2	0 0 8
Plants, tree	value	2 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Porcelain, white or painted	100 lbs.	10 0	0 50	1 0	0 16 0	0 0 10	0 1 8
Pork, salted, in barrels	do.	8 0	0 30	1 50	0 13 4	0 0 6	0 2 6
Potatoes	barrel	0 5	exempt	0 5	0 0 1	exempt	0 0 1
Powder, hair-powder	100 lbs.	10 0	0 10	1 0	0 16 8	0 0 2	0 1 8
Preserves, lemon and orange peel	value	5 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
— other fruit	100 lbs.	0 40	0 20	0 40	0 0 8	0 0 4	0 0 8
— melons	do.	3 0	1 50	2 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 3 4
Prunes	do.	0 30	0 15	0 25	0 0 6	0 0 3	0 0 5
Quills, prepared	the 100	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
— not prepared	do.	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
Rags and paper, old re- fuse paper	100 lbs.	0 5	prohibited	0 5	0 0 1	prohibited	0 0 1
— old linen and garments of linen cloth, which is sold by weight, when it weighs one pound and above	do.	0 5	do	0 5	0 0 1	do.	0 0 1
— old and used cordages, being useless, cut in pieces, or reduced to flax	do.	0 5	do.	0 5	0 0 1	do.	0 0 1
— old and useless nets	do.	0 5	do.	0 5	0 0 1	do.	0 0 1
Raspberries of Corinth	do.	1 0	0 50	0 60	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 1 0
— verjuice of	do.	0 25	0 10	0 25	0 0 5	0 0 2	0 0 5
— other	do.	0 10	0 20	0 30	0 0 8	0 0 4	0 0 8
Reeds	value	3 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent			
— Indian reeds	100 lbs.	0 40	0 25	0 25	0 0 8	0 0 5	0 0 5
Rhubarb	do.	5 0	2 50	5 0	0 8 4	0 1 2	0 8 4
Ribbons of all sorts	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
Rice	100 lbs.	0 30	0 20	0 30	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 6
Saffron	1 lb.	0 25	0 10	0 5	0 0 5	0 0 2	0 0 1
Sago	100 lbs.	0 50	0 30	0 50	0 0 10	0 0 6	0 0 10
Salt,* raw, by the naval boundaries, or by national vessels	do.	exempt	0 5	2 0	exempt	0 0 1	0 3 4
— by foreign vessels	do.	2 0	0 5	....	0 3 4	0 0 1	
— by the territorial bound- aries	do.	2 0	prohibited	prohibited	0 3 4	prohibited	prohibited
— refined	do.	16 0	exempt	....	1 6 8	exempt	
— wort (<i>saunder</i>)	do.	0 40	0 10	0 40	0 0 8	0 0 2	0 0 8
Saltpetre, raw	do.	1 0	0 50	1 0	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 1 8
— refined	do.	1 50	0 20	1 50	0 2 6	0 0 4	0 2 6
Salap. or Salap	do.	2 0	0 50	2 0	0 3 4	0 0 10	0 3 4
Sanguis draconis	do.	4 0	1 0	2 0	0 6 8	0 1 8	0 3 4
Saraparilla	do.	2 0	0 50	2 0	0 3 4	0 0 10	0 3 4
Sassafras—(<i>See Boud.</i>)							
Seed, canary seed	the rasiere	0 20	0 10	0 20	0 0 4	0 0 2	0 0 4
— aniseed	100 lbs.	1 0	0 30	1 0	0 1 8	0 0 6	0 1 8
— hemp-seed	the last	1 50	0 0	4 0	0 2 6	0 0 0	0 6 8
— calza	do.	2 0	5 0	4 0	0 3 4	0 8 4	0 6 8
— flax-seed, for sowing from the 1st August to the 1st April	do.	4 80	2 40	4 80	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0
— ditto, for all other times	do.	2 0	5 0	4 0	0 3 4	0 8 4	0 6 8
— garden seed, not par- ticularly enumerated or described	100 lbs.	2 50	0 30	1 0	0 4 2	0 0 6	0 1 8
— mustard-seed	the rasiere	0 15	0 10	0 15	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 3
— turnip-seed	the last	2 0	5 0	4 0	0 3 4	0 8 4	0 6 8
— onion-seed	100 lbs.	2 50	0 30	1 0	0 4 2	0 0 5	0 1 8
— rabbit-seed	the last	1 0	6 0	6 0	0 1 8	0 10 0	0 10 0
— trefoil-seed	do.	1 0	6 0	3 0	0 1 8	0 10 0	0 5 0
— vetch-seed	do.	1 0	6 0	6 0	0 1 8	0 10 0	0 10 0
Senna	100 lbs.	exempt	0 5	0 5	exempt	0 0 1	0 0 1
Shells	value	1 per cent	½ per cent	½ per cent			
Silk, raw silk	100 lbs.	2 0	10 0	3 0	0 3 4	0 16 8	0 5 0
— thrown silk	do.	20 0	10 0	4 0	1 13 4	0 16 8	0 6 8
— sewing silk	do.	40 0	10 0	4 0	3 6 8	0 16 8	0 6 8

(continued)

* Salt may be exported by sea on paying the excise duty of six florins per 100 lbs., and by special permission.

ARTICLES.	Weights, Number, or ad valorem.	DUTIES.			Duties in English Monies.		
		Imports.	Exp. rts.	Transit.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
		fl. c.	fl. c.	fl. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Silk, manufactures of silk	value	6 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	6 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
— from the East Indies	1 lb.	4 0	0 35	0 70	0 6 8	0 0 7	0 1 2
— from other parts	value	6 per cent	exempt	1 per cent	6 per cent	exempt	1 per cent
— silk lace or net called	value	6 per cent	exempt	1 per cent	6 per cent	exempt	1 per cent
tulle	value	6 per cent	exempt	1 per cent	6 per cent	exempt	1 per cent
Sirope, not otherwise enu-	value	prohibited	0 10	prohibited	prohibited	0 0 2	prohibited
merated	value	prohibited	6 per cent	prohibited	prohibited	0 0 2	prohibited
Skins, indigenous	value	prohibited	6 per cent	prohibited	prohibited	0 0 2	prohibited
— undressed, lamb	do.	1 per cent	do.	1 per cent	1 per cent	do.	1 per cent
— sheep	do.	1 per cent	do.	1 per cent	1 per cent	do.	1 per cent
— ditto, goat	do.	1 per cent	do.	1 per cent	1 per cent	do.	1 per cent
— ditto, buffalo	do.	1 per cent	do.	1 per cent	1 per cent	do.	1 per cent
— ditto, beaver	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	6 per cent	do.	do.	do.	do.
— ditto, deer, goat, and	do.	1 per cent	do.	do.	1 per cent	do.	do.
dog	do.	1 per cent	do.	do.	1 per cent	do.	do.
— ditto, dogfish	do.	1 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent
— ditto, elk	do.	1 per cent	do.	do.	1 per cent	do.	do.
— ditto, rabbit and hare	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	6 per cent	do.	do.	do.	do.
— ditto, other skins	100 lbs.	15 0	0 30	1 50	1 5 0	0 0 6	0 2 6
— ditto, green or salted	value	1 per cent	6 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent	do.	do.
— ditto, dried	100 lbs.	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 8
— prepared, of all sorts,	do.	15 0	0 30	1 50	1 5 0	0 0 6	0 2 6
with or without fur,	do.	15 0	0 30	1 50	1 5 0	0 0 6	0 2 6
beaver	do.	15 0	0 30	1 50	1 5 0	0 0 6	0 2 6
— dogfish, rabbit, hare,	do.	15 0	0 30	1 50	1 5 0	0 0 6	0 2 6
and sheep	do.	15 0	0 30	1 50	1 5 0	0 0 6	0 2 6
— rosin	value	1 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent	do.	do.
— others	100 lbs.	15 50	0 30	1 50	1 5 10	0 0 6	0 2 6
— worked, of all sorts	value	6 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent	6 per cent	do.	do.
— cuttings of	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	prohibited	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	do.	do.
Slates	the 1,000	1 0	0 15	0 75	0 1 8	0 0 3	0 1 3
Smalts	100 lbs.	0 60	exempt	0 30	0 1 0	exempt	0 0 6
Snuff	do.	12 0	0 20	4 0	1 0 0	0 0 4	0 6 8
Soap, white or marble, and	do.	6 0	0 50	1 0	0 10 0	0 0 10	0 1 8
savonnettes	do.	6 0	0 25	1 0	0 10 0	0 0 5	0 1 8
— black or green	do.	10 0	0 50	1 0	0 10 8	0 0 10	0 1 8
— perfumed	do.	7 0	3 50	3 50	0 11 8	0 5 10	0 5 10
Spanish flies	100 lbs.	2 0	0 20	2 0	0 3 4	0 0 4	0 3 4
Spirits, in barrels	barrel	5 0	0 20	5 0	0 8 4	0 0 4	0 8 4
— in bottles of, at most,	do.	1 0	0 20	0 20	0 1 8	0 0 4	0 0 4
116 to the barrel	100 bottles	4 0	0 20	0 20	0 6 8	0 0 4	0 0 4
— other, including rum,	do.	1 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent	do.	do.
rack, and liquors	barrel	1 0	0 20	0 20	0 1 8	0 0 4	0 0 4
— in bottles of, at most,	do.	1 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent	do.	do.
116 to the barrel	100 bottles	4 0	0 20	0 20	0 6 8	0 0 4	0 0 4
— bole arm man	value	1 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent	do.	do.
Sponge	do.	1 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent	do.	do.
Stamps	do.	1 per cent	exempt	1 per cent	1 per cent	do.	do.
Starch	100 lbs.	10 0	0 15	1 0	0 16 8	0 0 3	0 1 8
Steel, in plates or bars	do.	0 40	0 20	0 40	0 8 0	0 0 4	0 0 8
— worked	value	6 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent	6 per cent	do.	do.
Stone, whetstones	do.	3 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent	3 per cent	do.	do.
— hard, not baked, as	do.	6 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent	6 per cent	do.	do.
gravesones, threshold	do.	6 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent	6 per cent	do.	do.
stone, marble in blocks,	do.	6 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent	6 per cent	do.	do.
paving stone, &c.	do.	6 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent	6 per cent	do.	do.
Stone, emery stone	100 lbs.	0 15	0 10	0 15	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 3
— flint and other potter's	do.	0 15	0 10	0 15	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 3
stones	value	3 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent	3 per cent	do.	do.
— marble, polished or	do.	3 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent	3 per cent	do.	do.
graved	do.	6 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent	6 per cent	do.	do.
— ditto, in statues	do.	6 per cent	exempt	1 per cent	6 per cent	do.	do.
— millstones	do.	1 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent	do.	do.
— limestones	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	prohibited	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	do.	do.
— of tul or terras not	do.	0 5	0 20	0 5	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 1
ground	100 lbs.	0 5	0 20	0 5	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 1
— ditto ground, bryces,	do.	0 5	0 20	0 5	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 1
or beaten, called fine ter-	do.	0 5	0 20	0 5	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 1
ras stones, tuf stones or	do.	0 5	0 20	0 5	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 1
cement	do.	0 5	0 20	0 5	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 1
Straw	value	1 per cent	prohibited	1 per cent	1 per cent	do.	do.
Succory	100 lbs.	0 5	0 5	5 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
— prepared or ground	do.	1 20	0 10	0 60	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 1 0
Sugar (*) raw, <i>ete et terre</i> ,	do.	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0 2	0 1 8	0 1 8
by national vessels	do.	0 80	1 0	1 50	0 1 4	0 1 8	0 2 6
— foreign ditto	do.	0 80	1 0	1 50	0 1 4	0 1 8	0 2 6
— refined and mixed with	do.	30 0	1 0	2 0	3 0 0	0 1 8	0 3 4
raw sugar	do.	prohibited	0 10	prohibited	prohibited	0 0 2	prohibited
* of	do.	prohibited	0 10	prohibited	prohibited	0 0 2	prohibited

(continued)

* Sugar pays in addition an excise duty of 9 florins per 100 lbs.

ARTICLES.	Weights, Number, or ad valorem.	DUTIES.						Duties in English Monies.					
		Imports.		Exports.		Transit.		Imports.		Export.		Transit.	
		fl.	c.	fl.	c.	fl.	c.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tallow.....	100 lbs.	0	80	0	30	0	60	0	1	4	0	0	0
Tar.—(See Pitch.)													
Tea, imported directly, in complete cargoes from China, or the Dutch set- tlements in the East Indies, by the natives of the Netherlands, and by national vessels, Bohea and Congee, large.....	do.	7	0	0	35	prohibited		0	11	8	0	0	7
— other.....	do.	12	0	0	35	....		1	0	0	0	0	7
— from other Bohea and parts, by Congo, and foreign vessels.....	do.	18	0	0	35	....		1	10	0	0	0	7
— other.....	do.	21	0	0	35	....		2	0	0	0	0	7
Teeth, elephant's.....	do.	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	8	1	0	3	4
— unicorn's of the na- tional fishery.....	value	exempt		2 per cent		1 per cent		free					
— foreign do.....	do.	6 per cent		do.		do.							
Thread, of raw hemp and flax, for lace.....	do.	exempt		5 per cent		....		exempt					
— other.....	do.	4 per cent		3 per cent		1 per cent							
— white and twisted.....	do.	5 per cent		5 per cent		do.							
— rope yarn.....	100 lbs.	5	0	0	50	1	20	0	8	4	0	0	10
— sewing.....	do.	6 per cent		4 per cent		1 per cent							
— for herring nets.....	do.	4 per cent		prohibited		....						
— weaving.....	do.	1 per cent		1 per cent		1 per cent							
— for veils.....	100 lbs.	2	0	0	50	1	50	0	3	4	0	0	10
— other thread not de- nominated.....	value	6 per cent		4 per cent		1 per cent							
— cotton, not twisted or dyed.....	100 lbs.	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	8	0	1	8
— do, twisted or dyed.....	do.	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	11	8	0	1	8
— woollen, raw, not dyed.....	do.	6	0	1	0	1	75	0	10	0	0	1	8
— spun in Holland, dyed, and not dyed*.....	....	....		exempt		....						
— simple, dyed, twisted, &c.....	100 lbs.	8	0	0	50	2	0	0	13	4	0	0	10
— goat's hair, raw, of Angora.....	do.	2	0	4	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	6	8
— do, dyed.....	do.	12	0	2	0	2	50	1	0	0	0	3	4
— Tiles and pines.....	1000 lbs.	2	0	0	25	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	5
Tin, manufactures of, var- nished, painted, and not painted.....	100 lbs.	10	5	0	10	0	60	0	16	9	0	0	2
— other.....	do.	0	30	0	20	1	60	0	0	6	0	0	4
Tobacco, in leaves, indi- genous.....	do.	....		0	10	....		....		0	0	2	
— of Ukraine and other countries in Europe.....	do.	0	65	0	20	0	20	0	1	1	0	0	4
— of Brazil.....	do.	0	50	0	10	0	50	0	0	10	0	0	10
— of Varrinas.....	do.	6	0	1	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	1	8
— of the United States, Maryland.....	do.	0	80	0	10	0	80	0	1	4	0	0	2
— other places.....	do.	0	70	0	10	0	65	0	1	2	0	0	2
Tobacco, Porto-Rico, Saint- Domingo, Havannah.....	do.	1	0	0	40	1	30	0	1	8	0	0	8
— Oronoo.....	do.	2	50	2	0	2	0	0	4	2	0	3	4
— East Indies.....	do.	0	30	0	10	0	20	0	0	6	0	0	2
— in roll of Brazil.....	do.	....		0	10	....		....		0	0	2	
— of Varrinas.....	do.	....		0	10	....		....		0	0	2	
— other places.....	do.	11	0	3	60	5	0	0	18	4	0	6	0
— in côtes, beaten down.....	do.	1	50	0	10	0	50	0	2	6	0	0	2
— others.....	do.	0	80	0	20	0	40	0	1	4	0	0	4
— manufactured, cigars, imported from ports out of Europe.....	do.	12	0	0	20	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
— ports in Europe.....	do.	21	0	0	20	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
— cut and in carrets.....	do.	12	0	0	20	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
— pipes.....	20 gross	prohibited		0	5	0	5	prohibited		0	0	1	
Tonques, bullocks.—(See Meat.)													
Tornal, or turnsole.....	100 lbs.	3	0	0	25	1	80	0	5	0	0	0	5
Tortoiseshell, rough.....	value	1 per cent		4 per cent		1 per cent							
— prepared.....	do.	6 per cent		do.		do.							
Tow +.....	100 lbs.	0	10	2	0	0	10	0	0	2	0	3	4
Turpentine of Venice.....	do.	0	80	0	40	0	80	0	1	4	0	0	8
— other.....	do.	0	30	0	15	0	30	0	0	6	0	0	3

(continued.)

* Unbleached thread by special permission.

† The King has the power to prevent the export of tow by the land frontiers.

ARTICLES.	Weights, Number, or ad valorem.	DUTIES.			Duties in English Monies.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
		fl. c.	fl. c.	fl. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Types	value	12 0	0 20	2 0	1 0 0	0 0 4	0 3 4
Vanilla	1 lb.	1 0	0 20	0 10	0 1 8	0 0 4	0 0 2
Verdigris of Frise and Brunswick	100 lbs.	3 0	1 0	1 50	0 5 0	0 1 8	0 2 6
Verjuice	barrel	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10
Vermicelli.—(See Flour.)							
Vermilion	100 lbs.	6 0	2 0	1 80	0 10 0	0 3 4	0 3 0
Vinegar, of wine, beer, &c. — in bottles of 116 and — above to the barrel	barrel	7 50	0 5	1 50	0 12 6	0 0 1	0 2 6
— in bottles of 116 and — in cruches of Seltzer water	100 bottles	10 50	0 5	1 50	0 17 6	0 0 1	0 2 6
— of wood	100 cruches	15 0	0 8	2 25	1 5 0	0 0 12	0 3 9
— in bottles of 116 or more to the barrel	barrel	50 0	0 50	1 50	4 3 4	0 0 10	0 2 6
Umbrellas and parasols	100 bottles	0 53	0 50	1 50	0 0 10½	0 0 10	0 2 6
Watches, gold	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
— silver	each	1 0	0 50	0 75	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 1 3
— pinchbeck	do.	0 50	0 25	0 50	0 0 10	0 0 5	0 0 10
Wax, candles or spermaceti unbleached	do.	0 30	0 20	0 30	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 6
— bleached	100 lbs.	40 0	0 30	2 40	3 6 8	0 0 6	0 1 0
— shoemakers'	do.	1 0	0 80	0 20	0 1 8	0 1 4	0 0 4
— sealing	200 lbs.	1 80	1 20	1 50	0 10 0	0 1 8	0 3 4
Wearing apparel	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 6
Whale fins	do.	10 per cent	exempt	1 per cent			
Wine in barrels*	100 lbs.	1 0	0 30	0 50	0 1 8	0 0 6	0 0 10
— in bottles of 116 or more to the barrel	barrel	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0 2	0 1 8	0 1 8
Wine, besides the duty of excise	100 bottles	5 0	0 50	1 50	0 8 4	0 0 10	0 2 6
Wire, metallic steel	barrel	9 0			0 15 0		
— copper	100 lbs.	0 50	0 20	0 50	0 0 10	0 0 4	0 0 10
— iron .....	....	4 0	0 40	2 0	0 6 8	0 0 8	0 3 4
— gold and silver .....	....	3 25	0 10	0 60	0 5 5	0 0 2	0 1 0
Wood (grain)	value	5 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
— (paste)	100 lbs.	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10
Wood, common of Norway, Russia, and the Baltic, in complete lading, for construction †	do.	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5
— do. for burning ‡	ton	0 25	....	....	0 0 5		
— birch (trunks)	value	6 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent			
— for sugarcandy-cases	do.	½ per cent	6 per cent	1 per cent			
— for staves and hoops of 22 to 2½ palms 7 in ches long §	do.	1 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent			
Wood, willow	do.	6 per cent	prohibited	6 per cent			
— other	do.	prohibited	½ per cent	prohibited			
— rickers, prepared or partly prepared in hoops, long poles, perches, &c. ¶	do.	6 per cent	prohibited	prohibited			
— masts and spars	do.	1 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent			
— thin oak planks, in- cluding bad pieces	do.	6 per cent	prohibited	prohibited			
— long casks	the 100	7 50	10 0	10 0	0 12 6	0 16 8	0 16 8
— other	do.	4 0	4 50	4 50	0 6 8	0 7 6	0 7 6
— for herring-barrels	do.	....	1 25	1 25	....	0 2 1	0 2 1
— others	value	....	prohibited	1 per cent		prohibited	
— wicker, switches & rods — manufactured. — (See Baskets.)	do.	3 per cent	1 per cent	do.			
— oars	do.	6 per cent	2 per cent	do.			
— willow for hoops	do.	3 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent			
— other, sawed or other- wise cut, planks, beams, boards, and rafters	do.	prohibited	prohibited	do.			
— ditto not sawed	do.	6 per cent	½ per cent	do.			
— ditto besides common, cabinet wood, mahogany	do.	2½ per cent	1 per cent	do.			
	do.	2 per cent	2 per cent	do.			

(continued)

* Wine and vinegar of French origin can only be imported by sea.

† In respect to the customs duty, when a vessel is half-laden with timber, the quantity rates as a complete cargo.

‡ A reservation is made, in regard to wood for fuel, for the King to augment the export duties, and if necessary to prohibit its exportation.

§ Staves and hoops are only allowed to be exported by special certificate and inspection.

¶ It being reserved for the King to permit the free exportation of rickers, hoops, &c., by the land frontier, the same is allowed by the Customs of Hestain, Rume, Blehairis, and Epain.

ARTICLES.	Weights, Number, or ad valorem.	DUTIES.			Duties in English Monies.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
		fl. c. 2 per cent do.	fl. c. 2 per cent do.	fl. c. 1 per cent do.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wood, box.....	value	2 per cent	2 per cent	1 per cent			
— cedar.....	do.	do.	do.	do.			
— walnut-tree for gum wood.....	do.	exempt	do.	do.			
— other.....	do.	2 per cent	do.	do.			
— all other wood.....	do.	do.	do.	do.			
— dye wood, ground.....	100 lbs.	prohibited	exempt	0 50	prohibited	exempt	0 0 10
— do. not ground, inferior Brazil wood.....	do.	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
— calistour.....	do.	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
— hard, nob in the skins. — Fernambouc.....	do.	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
— fustic.....	do.	2 0	1 0	1 80	0 3 4	0 1 8	0 3 0
— lignum vitæ.....	do.	0 20	0 20	1 20	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
— yellow.....	do.	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
— Saint Martin.....	do.	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
— sautal.....	quintal	0 40	0 20	0 40	0 0 8	0 0 4	0 0 8
— sapon.....	100 lbs.	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
— stockfish.....	do.	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
— other.....	do.	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
— ground.....	do.	1 0	1 50	0 30	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 0 6
— employed in medicine. Cassaia.....	do.	prohibited	exempt	prohibited	prohibited	exempt	prohibited
— sassafras.....	do.	0 40	0 20	0 40	0 0 8	0 0 4	0 0 8
— manufactured.....	do.	0 20	0 10	0 20	0 0 4	0 0 2	0 0 4
Wool of all sorts.....	value	6 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent			
— do. of all sorts.....	do.	exempt	1 per cent	1 per cent			
— 2 florins the yd.....	100 lbs.	40 0	exempt	5 0	3 6 8	exempt	0 8 4
— from 4 to 8 flo- rins the yard.....	do.	70 0	do.	5 0	5 16 8	do.	0 8 4
— from 8 to 12 do. — from 12 to 16 do.	do.	100 0	do.	5 0	2 6 8	do.	0 8 4
— more than 16 do.	do.	120 0	do.	5 0	10 0 0	do.	0 8 4
Woolens rated at — 2 florins the yd.....	do.	150 0	do.	5 0	15 10 0	do.	0 8 4
— from 2 to 4 flo- rins the yard.....	do.	40 0	do.	5 0	3 6 8	do.	0 8 4
— from 4 to 6 do. — from 6 to 8 do.	do.	70 0	do.	5 0	5 16 8	do.	0 8 4
— more than 8 do.	do.	100 0	do.	5 0	8 6 8	do.	0 8 4
— other woollens.....	do.	120 0	do.	5 0	10 0 0	do.	0 8 4
— do.	do.	150 0	do.	5 0	12 10 0	do.	0 8 4
— do.	do.	4 0	do.	5 50	0 6 8	do.	0 0 2
Yeast.....	value	3 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent			
Zinc, tutanag.....	100 lbs.	2 0	0 25	1 0	0 3 4	0 0 5	0 1 8
— lanine.....	do.	2 50	0 10	1 50	0 4 2	0 0 2	0 2 6
Goods, wares, and mer- chandize not enumerated	value	2 per cent	1 per cent	1 per cent			

TARES.—Goods subjected to weight, are allowed on payment of duty, for tare as follows :

- In packages of skin, leather, mats, hampers, and similar packages, 8 lbs. per 100 lbs. gross weight.
- In casks 15 lbs. per 100 lbs. gross weight.

Should importers not consider the above tares sufficient, they may at their own expense have the goods weighed, and pay the duty by net weight.

For liquids, except those subjected to the excise, the following rates are allowed for leakage :

Whale-oil without distinction	12 per cent.
Whale-blubber	6 „
Articles imported from England, Embden, Bremen, Hamburg, and other neighbouring places (<i>Kleine-oost</i>)	6 „
Articles from France by river navigation, and from other countries by the Rhine and Wahl	12 „
From all more distant countries	14 „

Importers, who object to the above allowances, may have them measured and verified at their own expense, paying duty for the net quantity.

Except by special permission, all domestics goods are considered, on reimportation, as foreign merchandize.

The articles subjected to the excise duties are all distilled spirits, sugar, wines, brine, salt.

TARES allowed on the sale of merchandize are regulated according to the rules of the port.

MUNITIONS OF WAR are only allowed to pass in transit by special licence.

BONES may only be exported after the *gelatine* is extracted from them.

MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

PURSUANT to a decree dated 28th of September, 1816, accounts are kept in florins of 100 cents 12 florins = to rather more than one pound sterling.

The new specie of Holland consists of the new *gold William* or piece of 10 florins = nearly 16s. 10d. The new silver florin 1s. 8½d., and pieces of ½ a florin, 2 florins, &c. The old silver ducat and pieces of 30, 20, 10, 6, 2, and 1 stivers, &c., are current in common trading transactions at fixed prices, but are generally clipped and much depreciated in intrinsic value, and sold by weight at 26 florins the mark of pure specie.

WEIGHTS.

The pound troy weight of Holland was heavier than the English pound troy; the former weighing 0.492004 kilogrammes: the latter 0.373095.

The pound avoirdupois of Holland = 2 marks = 32 loths = 128 drams = 0.493926 kilogrammes.

The 8 lbs. = 1 stone ; 100 lbs. = 1 centner ; 300 lbs. = 1 schiffpund.

The 100 lbs. avoirdupois or commercial = 108.93 lbs. English avoirdupois weight.

The French decimal weights were introduced at the legal standard, under the names,
1 kilogramme = 1 pond, subdivided into *ons*, *lood*, *wigte*, and *korrel*.

DRY MEASURE.

The wheat last of Amsterdam = 27 mudden = 36 sacks = 108 schepels = 432 vierdevats or 3456 coops.

The schepel = 27.814 litres = 6.314 gallons, Winchester measure.

The last = 30 3912 hectolitres = 85.248 Winchester bushels.

The capacity of the last is nearly the same over all Holland ; but its subdivisions vary in about 70 places in Holland. In Rotterdam it is divided into 29 sacks ; in Utrecht into 25 ; at Flessingue into 39 sacks.

At Rotterdam, the weights of Amsterdam and the Rotterdam pound, 100 of which = 103.48 English avoirdupois ; and the last divided into 20 sacks = 87 agtendeels : 1 agtendeel = 0.978 Winchester bushels ; 87 agtendeels = 86 Winchester bushels.

One Rotterdam wheat last = 10.642 quarters English.

Salt is sold at Rotterdam by the *hondert* of 404 maats : 1 maat = $103\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

Coal is sold by the *hoed*, 9 of which is equal to the Newcastle chaldron, and there are some other trifling differences in the weights and usages of Rotterdam. These are local and unimportant.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The aam of Amsterdam by which wine and spirits are usually sold = 41 gallons English wine-measure. 1 aam = 4 ankers = 8 stekens = 64 stoops = 128 mengels = 256 pints = 1024 mutsjes.

One cuve = 6 aams = 384 stoops ; 1 legger = 240 stoops ; 1 oxhofd = 96 stoops ; 1 veti = 3 stoops.

The cask of beer = 34 gallons English ale-measure.

The cask or tun is divided into 8 steken : 1 steken = 16 mengels = 32 pints.

The aam of Rotterdam = 39.99 English gallons, and divided into ankers and 60 stoops.

One stoop = 2 kannes = 4 pints = 16 maschjes or 5.332 English pints.

Olive and whale oils are sold by the tun of 340 stoops : 1 stoop weighs 5 lbs. of Rotterdam.

One ton therefore = 1700 lbs. = 1763 lbs. avoirdupois = 699 kilogrammes.

LINEAL MEASURES.

One ell of Amsterdam = 27.0797 English inches = 0.68781 French metres.

One ell of the Hague = 27.333 " = 0.69424 "

One ell of Brabant = 27.585 " = 0.70066 "

One ell of Rotterdam = 27.2 " = 0.690 "

The Rhenish foot and the above are still in common use : but the ell = 1 French metre, and subdivided into palms, decims, and streep : and multiplied into roede and myle.

MEASURES FOR FREIGHTAGE, &c.

By the last, 8 oxhofds of wine ; 5 pieces of gin ; 14 barrels of herrings ; 12 barrels of pitch ; 13 barrels of tar ; 4 casks of olive-oil ; 7 of whale-oil ; 20 cases of oranges ; 4000 lbs. of rice ; 3000 lbs. of almonds ; 2000 lbs. of wool, &c.

The last of wheat for freight is charged 10 per cent higher than that of barley ; and the latter 20 per cent higher than oats.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS, AND PORT DUES.

TONNAGE.

BEFORE the payment of tonnage duties, if the ship has not been previously measured in Holland, the vessel must be measured to ascertain her tonnage.

“The authorized customs *gauger* delivers to the captain a certificate containing, besides the designation of the flag, and such other matters as are necessary to show the identity, the length, depth, capacity, and class to which the vessel belongs. The certificate is available for two years.

“Within seventy-two hours after the delivery of the certificate, the captain may have a new survey made by two other gaugers, and at the expense of the party who may be in error.

“No document is delivered to outward-bound vessels, subject to tonnage duties, until they are paid.

“Any captain unprovided with this certificate, and the other necessary documents, or making a false representation of his vessel, is liable to a fine of one florin per ton.

“All vessels entering or leaving the kingdom, by sea or through the waters termed *Wadden*, situated between the islands and the coast of Friesland, and of the province of Groningen, are subject to tonnage duty, according to their burden. The ton is estimated at one thousand Netherland pounds.

The customs of the Netherlands distinguishes for the collection of duties, THREE CLASSES of flags.

By the general law of the 26th of August, still in force, 1822:

“Art. 293.—The *first class* comprises all vessels and ships belonging to subjects of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and sailing under the national colours; these vessels are subjected to a duty of 45 cents per ton on their first departure from a Dutch port, and 45 cents per ton on their first entering, during each year, dating from the 1st of January to the 31st December inclusive. When this duty is acquitted, they are exempt on entering or departing, for all the other voyages they may make during the same year.

“Art. 294.—The *second class* comprises all vessels or ships navigating under foreign flags, and which belong to inhabitants of a kingdom, state, or port, where Dutch ships are not subjected to higher duties or any other dues than the vessels of the country. (See Treaties with Holland).

“The tonnage duty is collected from these vessels, either on their first entry or their first departure, paying the same dues as the ships of the country belonging to the first class.

“Art. 295.—In the *third class* are included all foreign vessels or ships not ranked in the category of the second class.

“ These vessels are subjected to a duty of 1 fl. 5 cents per ton, to be collected each time they enter a Dutch port. Nevertheless, inasmuch as circumstances may render it necessary, it is reserved (*for us*) to raise the tonnage duty on these vessels, under the same, or any other like duty, in the kingdom, state, or port to which such vessels belong, from the vessels of the Netherlands.

“ Arrangements or communications may be made with the administration, for vessels comprised in that class, employed solely in transporting passengers or the mails.”

The law of 1821 establishes an additional duty on tonnage; also, on all the indirect impositions, of 13 per cent of the principal, for the benefit of the syndicate of the sinking fund.

Thus, while a Spanish vessel* of 200 tons would pay, on each voyage that it makes to a port in the Netherlands, 237 fl. 30 cents, tonnage duty, a vessel of the same dimensions, if ranking in one of the two first classes, would pay only 205 fl. on its first entry, and for all other voyages which it may make to the Netherlands during the year, and even from one port to another in the kingdom, as there is no prohibitory law against foreign vessels being employed in the coasting trade. Art. 297, of the Customs Law, states, “ The coasting trade will not subject the vessels of the Netherlands to the tonnage duty.”

Vessels loaded or not loaded, forced into port, or voluntarily anchoring after first departure, are exempt from the tonnage duty.

PILOTAGE.

The pilotage is regulated in each port by a local tariff, for winter and summer, calculated according to the draught of water. Foreign vessels pay a surcharge which varies according to the ports; those of England, France, Norway, the United States of America, and some others, are specially exempted.

A vessel which, after the first departure from the port, re-enters by force of wind or other cause, in 24 hours, only pays half the pilotage.

The ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam having more than one entrance, the pilotage for each varies; viz., by the canal of North Holland and the Zuyder-Zee, for Amsterdam; and by the passage of Helvoetsluys, and that of Brielle for Rotterdam.

* Spanish and Neapolitan flags still remain marked in the third class. Nearly all others are by treaties admitted upon much the same footing as Dutch vessels.

A vessel of the third class of 200 tons burden entering loaded into Amsterdam, and departing in ballast, pays pilotage, &c., as follows !

On entering by the Canal.

	fl.	c.
Pilotage from the sea	21	0
Sluices	50	40
Horses for towing	72	0
Pilotage of the canal	12	0

On entering by the Zuyder-Zee.

	fl.	c.
Pilotage from the sea	21	
Do. from the Zuyder-Zee	25	0
Lighters over the Pampus	35	0
Buoys and pile dues	100	0

On departing by the Canal.

Pilotage through the canal	12	0
Sluices	10	40
Horses for towing	36	0
Pilotage to the sea	15	0

On departing by the Zuyder-Zee.

Pilotage of the Zuyder-Zee	25	0
Sea	17	55

Total . . . 228 80 = £19 1 4

Total . . . 224 32 = £18 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

The pilotage of the Brielle, and that of Helvoetsluys, are as follow :

	fl.	c.
Entering by the Brielle	61	15
Departure ditto	20	75

	fl.	c.
By Helvoetsluys	79	30
„	21	10

Total . . . 81 90 = £6 16 6 |

Total . . . 100 40 = £8 7 4

CANAL OF NORTH HOLLAND.

This canal which is navigable for East India ships from the Helder to Amsterdam, has sixteen bridges and four sluices: the tolls of which are tarified as follows :

A vessel drawing thirty-five decimetres must pay per ton for each voyage :

	On Entering.	On Departing.
	cents. d.	cents. d.
The East Indies, and above the Cape	16 or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 or 2 sterling.
West Indies and Meridian America	12 2 $\frac{2}{5}$	7 1 $\frac{2}{5}$ „
Mediterranean and Gibraltar	8 1 $\frac{3}{5}$	5 1 „
Gibraltar to the Manche	6 1 $\frac{1}{5}$	4 0 $\frac{4}{5}$ „
North, Manche, and Baltic	4 0 $\frac{1}{5}$	2 0 $\frac{2}{5}$ „

There is paid extra for each sluice, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., per decimetre, unless three-fourths of the cargo is wood for building, in which case the surcharge is only $\frac{1}{4}$ cent. The dues are one-half more on the passage by night.

A vessel of the same draught must pay besides 2 cents (0 $\frac{2}{5}$ d.) per ton, as toll, for the towing-road, and as toll for each bridge :

	cents. d.		cents. d.
Vessels of one mast, by day	8 or 1 $\frac{1}{5}$	by night	12 or 2 $\frac{2}{5}$ sterling
„ two masts „	15 3	„	20 4 „
„ three do. „	20 4	„	24 5 „

The vessels of the Netherlands are not subjected to these last duties.

LIGHTHOUSE DUES.

The lighthouse dues for Amsterdam, are as follow for vessels arriving :

	cents.	d.	
From the East Indies	per ton 53	or 10 $\frac{1}{5}$	sterling.
Egypt and Africa	„ 40	8	,
Mediterranean	„ 33	6 $\frac{3}{5}$,
West Indies and the United States	„ 20	4	,
Gibraltar, Spain, and Portugal	„ 13	2 $\frac{3}{5}$,
France and England	„ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{10}$,
North and Baltic Sea	„ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{7}{10}$,

But these last pay also, loaded or not loaded, the lighthouse dues for Borcum, of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and 13 per cent for the Syndicate.

Vessels charged with salt, pay in all 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents, and those in ballast the third part only of the abovementioned taxes.

These dues were established for the passage of the Zuyder-Zee, and are reduced to half for that of the canal.

POST-GELD.

This is a particular old duty, paid at Amsterdam, the origin of which is unknown, and regulated according to the destination of the vessel.

	c.	d.	
England, Russia, and France	per ton 3	or 0 $\frac{3}{5}$	sterling.
Denmark, Sweden, and Norway	„ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{10}$	„
All other countries	„ 3 $\frac{2}{3}$		

Vessels which have arrived from Surinam pay a fixed sum of 7 florins, 50 cents, and vessels entering by the Zuyder-Zee, pay a duty called *Onde-Schul.* of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per ton.

PUTTING INTO PORT FOR SHELTER, &c.

Vessels entering port in distress, or to repair damages, are exempt from the tonnage duty ; and privileged vessels, assimilated to those of the Netherlands, are, in such case, exempt from all dues, other than those of pilotage, buoys, and declarations. Vessels putting into port to repair damages are free to unload and reload merchandize, but not to sell the damaged goods without special authority. The customs dues are then regulated according to actual value, as verified by the sale price.

Such vessel re-entering port before twenty-four hours are expired, are only obliged to pay half-pilotage duty.

DISCHARGING DUES.

These are demands for the benefit of the collectors, of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the amount of collection, from 10 fl. to 100 fl. and upwards.

QUARANTINE.

Vessels arriving from the Mediterranean, when the government judges such

precaution necessary, are alone subjected to quarantine and bills of health. The quarantine due at the Amsterdam station is 3 florins per visit, 1 fl. for each man of the crew, and 8 fl. 50 cents for certificates and inspection. Wieringen near the Helder, these charges are somewhat higher in the southern ports.

COASTING TRADE.

The coasting trade is permitted to vessels of all-nations, or at least not prohibited; but strictly it applies to the coasting trade by sea, and not by the rivers or canals.

BUOY DUTY.

At Amsterdam a particular due, called the buoy duty is exacted from vessels arriving by the Zuyder-Zee, from the West Indies, loaded or partly loaded with merchandize. The rates are as follow:

	cents.	d.	sterling.
Coffee, per bale	5	or 1	
— per hogshead	7½	1½	„
Cotton, per bale	5	1	„
Sugar, per bale	40	8	„
— per cask or case	16	3½	„
Tobacco per boucaut	15	3	„

Vessels not subjected to the above due pay another, called the *pile*, or stake duty which is nearly equal: viz.—

Coffee, per barrel	12½	cents.
— per bale	2½	„
Cotton, ditto	5	„
Sugar, per 100 kilogrammes	40	„
Tobacco on the value	15	„

Vessels arriving from the West Indies in ballast (which scarcely ever occurs) only pay in all for buoys and piles, 1 fl. 20 cents, or 2s. sterling.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR LEVYING CUSTOMS DUTIES. BY DECREE OF
OCTOBER, 1828, STILL IN FORCE.

“ART. I. In regard to all goods enumerated in the tariff, but on which it is not specified, whether the duty is levied by weight, number or measure, the duty is to be paid according to the value.

“II. Non-enumerated articles shall pay an *ad valorem* duty of two per cent on importation, one per cent on exportation, and one per cent on transit.

“III. The respective declarations and payments, on all articles rated in the tariff, according to a specified number, weight, or measure, shall be made on larger or smaller quantities, proportionally to the rates therein indicated, in the same manner as if that proportion were affixed to each article, observing, in this respect, the provisions of the resolution of August 3, 1824, No. 34, relative to the estimate of fractions of weights and measures.

“The duties shall be collected in the same proportion on goods which are charged *ad valorem*, on a basis of 100 florins.

" IV. The tare on goods rated by weight, and for which there is no established tare in the tariff, shall be regulated as follows :

" For all wooden casks, without distinction, 15 pounds per 100 lbs. gross weight.

" For all packages, in leather, mats, baskets, canisters, linen, and the like, eight lbs. per 100 lbs. gross weight.

" V. Declarants, who may be dissatisfied with the tare, as regulated by the tariff, and the foregoing article, are at liberty to pay according to the net weight of the goods, as the same may be ascertained, at their own expense, by the customs officers.

" VI. Liquid merchandize, which, not being liable to excise, are rated by measure, and are not included in Article 122 of the general law, for the collection of import, export, transit, and excise duties, shall be entitled to the following allowances for leakage :

" On those from England, Embden, Bremen, Hamburg, and other neighbouring places, known by the name of Rhine-coast, and those from France by the rivers, six per cent. On those coming from France, by sea, or from other countries by the Rhine and Wall, 12 per cent.

" On those from other more distant countries, 14 per cent. Lastly, 12 per cent for whale-oil, and six per cent for whale-blubber, without regard to their origin.

" VII. In case the declarants should consider the deduction allowed for leakage insufficient, he shall have the privilege of paying the duty on the actual quantity, which is to be ascertained as provided by Article V., in regard to weight.

" VIII. Goods of domestic origin, on their reimportation, after having been exported, shall be assimilated to articles of the same kind, of foreign production, unless their free reimportation shall have been authorized by the king, conformably to paragraph twelve, Article V., of the general law for the collection of duties, &c.

" IX. We reserve to ourselves, for particular cases, and when the interests of commerce and manufactures may require it, to subject to higher duties, or to prohibit the importation of products of industry coming from countries where the productions of the industry of the Netherlands may be exclusively taxed or prohibited.

" X. To the terms of the last section of Article XI. of the law of July 12, 1821, there shall be restored a tenth of the duties for goods imported or exported in national vessels, unless the importation or exportation under a flag specially nationalized be already favoured in the general law or tariff.

" This provision relates exclusively to imports and exports, by sea, and to national vessels furnished with sea letters, and their transportation must be made without delay, under penalty of forfeiting the privilege. But, in the event of goods being declared for transit, which could not forthwith proceed to the place of destination on account of a short delay or impediment at the place of discharge for want of a vessel, or on account of ice and other like extraordinary circumstances ; also, when indispensable repairs of packages are required, they may be placed in the public stores. The chief officer may prolong the stay of the goods in the warehouse if necessary, but not exceeding six months.

" The importer has the option of renouncing the right of transit within the time fixed for passage ; and if, in that case, the import duty is less than the transit duty, already paid, the surplus is refunded ; or if it be greater, he must pay the deficiency.

" The import, export, and transit duties must be paid on all goods and merchandize as often as they are imported, exported, or declared for transit, unless expressly exempted.

" No merchandize can be imported by sea, except through the outports or first offices of entry, now established, or which may hereafter be designated, at the mouths of the rivers, passes, or other points of communication with the sea, nor be discharged, unless provided with a permit granted for the purpose at the established place of discharge.

" Captains and mates are required, within twenty-four hours after their arrival at the first office of entry, to make an application for entry, to exhibit the ship's papers, and the documents relating to the cargo, before they are allowed to proceed to their destination.

" The declaration must contain a statement of the merchandize on board, specifying the different articles, with the number and marks of the barrels, packages, &c., as also the destination of the vessel.

"A duplicate of the declaration is transmitted to the port of delivery, and a copy given to the captain, which serves as a permit for the continuance of his voyage.

"If there be several places of discharge, the same must be set forth in the declaration. This document is signed by the master, mate, and the officer before whom it is made.

"All duties are paid in cash.

"Goods may be transhipped from one vessel to another, for exportation, on payment of the transit duty.

"The *ad valorem* duties are estimated by the invoice, and the declaration of the owner or consignee, or by the public price current.

"Upon application, a reduction of duties is allowed on goods damaged on the voyage, and which have been unknowingly entered as perfect, provided the application is made prior to the goods having been withdrawn, or possession taken of them.

"This reduction is made on goods paying duty according to weight or measure, conformably with the price which the damaged articles fetch at a public sale. Or, it may be made, if desired, on the estimate of sworn brokers, or other experienced persons. In the case of *ad valorem* duties, a new declaration may be made, correcting the former, made on the presumption of the merchandize not being damaged.

"Every captain, or other person, who shall fail to make, at the proper office, the declaration of his cargo, and shall thus attempt to import, export, or pass in transit, fraudulently, the articles which compose his cargo, shall be imprisoned for not less than one month, nor longer than one year. The vessel and cargo are also forfeited.

"If the number of the packages, found on board, do not correspond with those stated in the declaration, the captain is liable to a fine of one hundred florins for every deficient package, whilst the packages which exceed the number declared are confiscated.

"A penalty of fifty florins is imposed on any package which shall be found to contain goods different from those designated in the declaration.

"The required documents must accompany every kind of importation, until its arrival at the final place of discharge, or at the entrepôt, and until the official verification has been made. And, in like manner, they should accompany goods, exported or for transit, in order that they may, on their passage, be exhibited to any officer requiring them.

"Captains neglecting to exhibit to the officers of the last bureau, the documents relative to the goods transported, incur a penalty of twenty-five florins for each document held back.

"Vessels are liable for the penalties or fines incurred by the captains."

ENTREPÔTS.

"Goods may be placed in entrepôt or warehoused for two years, to date from the time of unloading, or the time may be prolonged by a special order of the king. It may even be extended by the administration, but on condition of yielding the privilege of transit. The object of the entrepôt is to confer on the proprietor or consignee, the advantage of determining the destination of the merchandize, and of allowing him to dispose of it in the kingdom, or to avail himself of the benefit of the transit.

"The entrepôts are public, established, and private. *The first* belongs to the state, *the second* is the property of individuals, designated by the merchants, and approved by the principal customhouse-officer of the place. In both instances one key is kept by the administration, and one by the merchants. *The third* is the warehouse of the merchant, and entirely under his own care. He gives bond and security for the amount of the duties, and the administration may seal or mark the packages thus intrusted to him.

"All merchandize intended for entrepôt must be so declared, before delivery of the permit for discharge.

"Goods paying an *ad valorem* duty are rated according to the value on delivery from the entrepôt, and not according to the value at the time of entry.

"Goods destined for any other place than the ports of discharge may be transported thither for entrepôt, on giving bond for the faithful discharge of the trust.

"No changes of packages, casks, or marks, can be made in the entrepôt, unless on proof that the preservation of the merchandize renders the same indispensable.

"The administration is in no respect responsible for damage to goods in entrepôt, unless it be shown to have resulted from the negligence of the public officers.

"No allowance is made in the payment of the duties on warehoused goods, for loss or diminution in quantity, unless it proceed from fire, inundation, or other extraordinary events; the portion remaining is liable for the whole duty.

"Goods in entrepôt may be transferred from one individual to another, and may be transported from a public to an established warehouse, and *vice versa*.

"No charge is made for the care of goods in warehouse, or for the opening and closing the same. Care is taken to relieve those who are interested from any onerous expense.

"Immediately after the expiration of the term allowed for goods to remain in warehouse, they must be removed, and the duties paid."

PREEMPTION.—"Merchandize charged with *ad valorem* duties, may be taken by the customhouse-officers, if, in their opinion, the goods have been undervalued in the declaration of the importer, on adding ten per cent to the value so declared.

"Merchandize, however, the value of which is fixed by the government, is not subject to preemption, if the declaration conforms to the price current published by authority. There is published every three months by certain brokers of Amsterdam, specially appointed by the king for that purpose, a price current for such goods, the value of which is usually liable to but little variation, and which is susceptible of being fixed. This price current is formed on the medium price of such articles on the fifteenth day of the preceding month, in the cities of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, having reference to the usual or ordinary sales.

"The preemptor must make his election to take the goods immediately after his summary visit, and for the whole quantity.

"As soon as the officers have declared themselves preemptors, the goods are taken to the custom-house, where they are verified, and an inventory made of them.

"If the receiver at the custom-house is interested in the preemption, the verification and inventory are made under the care of one not interested.

"If at the time of verification and inventory it be discovered that one kind of merchandize has been entered or declared for, as of a different sort, it is forfeited.

"The preemptors are held to pay to the owner of the goods their declared value, adding ten per centum the *et cetera*, before he takes possession of them, disposes of them, or even takes samples. If he does not make the payment until during the first twenty-four hours after the adjudication, eleven per centum are added to the declared value, and if not made until during the second twenty-four hours, twelve per centum. If not made during the seventy-two hours following the adjudication, the right of preemption is forfeited, if the owner desire it, and the preemptor is to pay three per centum of the declared value, to indemnify the owner for loss resulting from the delay.

"Any duties which may have been paid by the importer, are repaid by the preemptor at the time of paying for the merchandize."

TRANSIT.—"All goods, whatever may be their origin or destination, may pass by water or land, through the Netherlands, on payment of the transit duty, except, however, such articles as are prohibited.

"The benefits of transit cannot be extended to merchandize which is not declared for direct transit or entrepôt, at the first office of customs, or at all events at the place of discharge, and before unloading.

"No transit is permitted unless the goods can be verified, to ascertain the quantity and quality, as compared with the entry."

CHAPTER III.

SEAPORTS OF HOLLAND.

HOLLAND abounds with seaports ; and even along that district of sand, and sandhills, without inlets, which extends from the mouth of the Meuse to the Helder, there are many places, as *Schvenigen*, *Nordwyk Zondcoort*, *Egmont-an-Zee*, from whence strongly-built flat-bottomed fishing-vessels put to sea, into which they are launched with their tackle and stores, by means of rollers, over the sand and through the surf. On their return, laden or otherwise, they dash in under full sail through the surf, and over the smooth sand, and are then hauled up by force over rollers from the sea to the dry beach.

The towns of the interior, as *Arnhem*, *Groningen*, *Zwolle*, *Deventer*, *Lewwarden*, *Utrecht*, *Thiel*, *Bois-le-Duc*, *Dordrecht*, *Leyden*, *Alkmaar*, and others, have all the advantages of ports extended to them by the rivers and by canals: both the latter rendering all Holland one great port divided, as it were, into great and small islands.

AMSTERDAM, is the only port of the Zuyder-Zee that has any foreign trade of consequence. The ancient importance of *Hoorn*, in which the great fleet of Admiral de Ruyter was built, has vanished ; and its present trade consists chiefly in its exports of butter and cheese, provisions, and fish. Its manufactures, its ship-building, and even its herring-fishery are now of little value compared to their former magnitude, especially as regards its fishing and its naval construction. *Enkhuysen*, the ancient centre of the great *Deep Sea* herring-fishery, and from whence 400 large vessels sailed annually, has become insignificant, and its harbour is choked up with sand. *Mendemblik*, from whence the largest ships were fitted out for Guinea, and which carried on an extensive commerce with other parts of the world, has now scarcely any foreign trade. *Harlingen*, and the many small ports of the Zuyder-Zee, and Friesland,—especially *Groningen*, to which large ships can ascend by a canal from the Ems,—have all a coasting-trade, and export butter, cheese, turf, and other articles.

The *Helder*, with its deep harbour, arsenal, and the works constructed by order of Napoleon, and the great ship-canal from it to Amsterdam is a commodious, deep, efficiently-maintained naval station and arsenal.

The canal from the Helder to opposite Amsterdam, is fifty miles long, thirty feet broad at the bottom, one hundred and twenty-five feet broad at the surface and twenty feet nine inches deep. Its banks, sides, and bottom, are firmly constructed, two sixty-gun ships can pass each other in any part of its length. It has locks only at each end. Ships are towed in about eighteen hours from

the *Helder* to Amsterdam; and all the shoals and dangers of the *Zuyder-Zee*, which formerly rendered the passage from the ocean so tedious and intricate are now avoided. Steamboats now ply from Amsterdam along the south-eastern shores of the *Zuyder-Zee* to Campen on the *Yssel*, from whence new steamboats, lately established by a company ply by the *Yssel* and *Rhine*, to *Deventer*, *Arnhem*, *Dusseldorf*, and *Cologne*.

The *Helder*, to which the entrance from the ocean for the largest ships is deep, commodious, and safe, and the great canal, now render Amsterdam one of the most accessible of ports. In January, 1840, the sluices of the great warehouse ing or entrepôt dock of Amsterdam were opened. The largest ships can enter it laden: formerly all large vessels were obliged to unload their cargoes into lighters in the *Zuyder-Zee*, beyond the bar of the *Pampas*. The charges by the canal from the *Helder* to Amsterdam, we have stated under the head of pilotage.

ZAANDAM, which is situated on the *Y*, above Amsterdam, has ceased to be a great ship-building port. The neighbouring windmills for sawing timber and crushing oil-seeds, are the chief sources of employment for its thrifty inhabitants. The imports, exports, and navigation of Amsterdam, and the operations of the *Maatschappij* or Batavian Company, will be found detailed hereafter under the heads of the trade and navigation of Holland and of the Dutch Netherlands.

Amsterdam, although it has long ceased to be the centre of the exchanges, funds, and bill transactions of the world, still retains a considerable share of those operations. It has some manufactures of wool, cotton, linen, and silk; and although they afford employment to many of the inhabitants, they are otherwise comparatively unimportant. Its diamond-cutting and jewellery still retain fair repute. The sugar-refineries, soaperies, distilleries, tanneries, oil-works, tobacco-manufactories, and ship-building establishments have been, up to the present time, the most valuable branches of industry. Ship-building, however, has decreased, both in this port and in others: the number constructed for the *Java* trade having greatly exceeded the demand for freights between that colony and Holland. The various handicrafts and ordinary fabrics, common in all large towns, are also carried on in Amsterdam. It has also some glass-works and ironworks. This city, however, must be, as it always has been, considered as a commercial and not as a manufacturing town.

Its royal dockyard, in which several ships of war have been constructed, appeared to us as very nearly resembling that of Deptford.

The octroi or consumption taxes and other burdens are high,—living is consequently expensive, and the wages of artisans and workmen, are higher than in Belgium, France, or Germany.

Commission for sales and purchases is usually two per cent: brokerage on bills one-third to one-half per cent. Premiums for insurance are moderate

This business has, from an early period, been extensively transacted at Amsterdam.

Credits have always been, and continue to be, at short dates in Holland.

Discounts of one to two per cent only are allowed for prompt payments.

Tares on sales are fixed upon a scale which has been established by usage : the deductions for *tare* are generally more liberal than in most other countries.

The old bank of Amsterdam, which was established in 1609, ceased its operations on the approach of the French armies in 1796. A new bank was established in 1814, which has ever since been in creditable operation.

Insurances and the business of joint-stock companies are carried on ; the offices and home direction of the Batavian trading company are established in this city. A railroad to extend to Rotterdam is in operation as far as Leyden.

HAARLEM, which is situated on the lake or sea of the same name, has manufactures of silk, linen, lace, ribbons, velvets, carpets, rugs, oil, soap, and three or four cotton-factories, which have been established since the separation of Holland from Belgium. The late king was a partner in one of these cotton-factories. None of them are in a flourishing state. The trade in flowers and flower-bulbs has long been one of the leading interests of Haarlem. The Haarlem lake or sea, which was formed in the thirteenth century by an inundation, is now attempted to be drained with success, and 50,000 acres of good land is consequently expected to be recovered.

ALKMAAR, by which the great canal of North Holland passes, exports butter in large quantities, and from 35,000 to 42,000 tons of cheese annually. GRONINGEN, the capital of Friesland, has paper-factories, and some fabrics of cotton stockings, woollens, and coarse silk. It exports cattle, butter, &c., and has a ship-building trade.

HELVOETSLUYS forms, with its spacious harbour and anchorage, opposite Goree, the principal naval station of the Dutch on the south, being to the navigation of Rotterdam and the navigable mouths of the Rhine and Meuse, what the Helder is to Amsterdam and the Zuyder-Zee.

FLUSHING is a deep naval port, commanding by its arsenal the Scheld. The inlets between the islands of Walcheren, Zealand, &c., and the mainland, with Dordrecht, and other places on the mouths and lower branches of the Rhine, Meuse, and Scheld, afford numerous places for anchorage and shelter.

The two great ports, however, which carry on foreign trade are *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam*. *Amsterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Hamburg*, and *Havre*, are now, in fact, the great inlets and outlets of western continental Europe. It is true that the pernicious tariff and commercial laws of France are unfavourable to the prosperity of Havre ; and that under the oppression of the French commercial

system, Nantes and Bordeaux, otherwise so conveniently situated, must continue to languish.

ANTWERP, which has a far superior port, and greater convenience, will also continue to be of minor importance to Rotterdam. The exclusive principles of trade for some time entertained, and during the last year in many respects enforced in Belgium, and the comparative small extent of the countries which Antwerp supplies, are all favourable to Rotterdam. When security of position, from difficulty of approach (except by consent of its inhabitants), was a paramount advantage for a commercial mart, Amsterdam, like Venice, situated at the bottom of a gulf, possessed a natural superiority of position. The changes which have taken place, and the inventions and steam-power, which have extended new facilities to trade and navigation, transferred in many respects a superiority of position to Rotterdam: which, with Hamburg, form the great inlets and outlets of Germany.

PORT CHARGES AT ROTTERDAM.

BILL of Charges at Rotterdam on a British Vessel, rated in her Register at 396 Tons, but which, by the Netherlands admeasurement, amounted to 314 Tons, and paid Tonnage Duty, &c., accordingly.

	fl.
Pilotage from sea to Helvoetsluys	134.60
Visiting-physician and quarantine dues	38.15
Lights and buoys on the coast	16.90
Pilotage from Helvoetsluys to Rotterdam	63.70
Harbour-dues	23.50
Measuring vessel and certificate	13.25
Tonnage duty for one year	370.90
Clearances in and out	26.51
Manifests and landwaiters	12.50
Life-boat Society	3.64
Bill of health	7.00
Canal dues, horses, &c.	105.64
	<hr/>
	815.50

Other charges, and the manner of conducting business is much the same as at Amsterdam; and in some degree, from the frequent intercourse of Rotterdam with it, approaches in the mode of its transactions to that of London.

GENERAL Charges for Lights, Beacons, and Buoys, on the Exterior Coasts of Holland.

By a decree of the 28th of March, 1836, it is ordered that all vessels, whether

Dutch or Foreign, into whatever port of the Netherlands they may enter, shall pay the following duties per ton : viz.—

	For Lights. cents.	For Beacons. cents.
Vessels arriving from any port east of the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Horn, inwards	4	12
Ditto, outwards	2	3
Vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, Africa, or America, entering	3	5
Ditto, outwards	1	2½
Vessels from the Mediterranean, including Gibraltar and Canton, entering	2½	3½
Ditto, outwards	1	1½
Vessels arriving from Spain, France, United Kingdom, and the Channel, entering	2	3
Ditto, departing	0½	1
Vessels arriving from Greenland and all countries north of Holland, entering	1½	2
Ditto, outwards	0½	1
Coasting vessels, inwards	0½	1
Ditto, outwards	1	1½

The space occupied by the machinery, &c., to be deducted on measuring the tonnage of steam-vessels. Vessels in ballast to pay half the above dues.

Ships of war, Dutch or foreign, are exempt from the above dues: Dutch fishing-vessels and pilot-boats are also exempted.

Interior light, buoy, and beacon duties are regulated by the same ordinance. These charges are minutely detailed for all the rivers, &c., and they are very moderate.

DUTCH NAVIGATION ON THE RHINE.

THE trade of Holland, by the Rhine, not only from and to Rotterdam, but to and from Amsterdam, is of great value and extent. The navigation of the Rhine below the Prussian frontier is virtually in possession of Holland; but neither the treaty of Vienna, nor the convention of Mayence yield any presumptive right to Holland over that navigation; and the British government not only always disclaimed such assumption on the part of Holland, but has claimed the right to navigate even as far as Frankfort from and into the sea. The following articles, still in force, of the treaty of 1832 with Frankfort insists upon this right:

“ART. VI. The same duties shall be paid on the importation of any articles, goods, wares, and merchandize, into the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, from the free city of Frankfort and the territories thereof, whether such importations shall be in British or in Frankfort vessels; or whether such articles, goods, wares, and merchandize, shall be transhipped at any foreign port from a Frankfort into a British vessel, or be laden on board any such British vessel at any quay, wharf, or warehouse, at which the same may have been discharged from any such Frankfort vessel; and, reciprocally, the same duties shall be paid on the importation of any articles, goods, wares, and merchandize, into the territories of the free city of Frankfort, or into the said city from his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in Frankfort or in British vessels; or

whether such articles shall be transhipped at any foreign port from a British into a Frankfort vessel, or be laden on board any such Frankfort vessel at any quay, wharf, or warehouse, at which the same may have been discharged from any such British vessel.

"VII. The same duties shall be paid, and the same drawbacks and bounties allowed and granted, on the exportation of any articles, goods, wares, and merchandize, from the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, by sea or by inland navigation, to the free city of Frankfort and the territories thereof, whether such exportation shall be in Frankfort or in British vessels; and, reciprocally, the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any articles, goods, wares, and merchandize, from the territories of the free city of Frankfort, or from the said city by inland navigation, to his Britannic Majesty's dominions in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British or in Frankfort vessels.

"VIII. No higher or other duties or charges on account of tonnage, light, or harbour dues, pilotage, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in Europe or Frankfort vessels, than those payable in the same ports by British vessels; nor at Frankfort on British vessels, than shall be payable at Frankfort on Frankfort vessels.

"IX. In consideration of the limited extent of the territory belonging to the Republic of Frankfort, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that any vessel, being Frankfort or British built, and being navigated by a master and a crew, three-fourths of which, at least, are citizens or subjects of the free city of Frankfort, or of any or either of the states comprised in the Germanic Confederation, as described and enumerated in the 53d and 56th Articles of the General Treaty of Congress, signed at Vienna, on the 9th of June, 1815,* such vessel, so built, navigated, and wholly owned by Frankfort citizens or subjects, shall, for all the purposes of this Treaty, be taken to be and considered as a vessel belonging to Frankfort.

"X. It is further mutually agreed, that no higher or other duties shall be levied in the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties, upon any personal property of the subjects and citizens of each, respectively, on the removal of the same from the said territories (either upon inheritance of such property or otherwise), than are or shall be payable in each state upon the like property, when removed by a subject or citizen of such state respectively.

"XI. The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to enter upon additional stipulations for the purpose of facilitating and extending, even beyond what is comprehended in the Treaty of this date, the commercial relations of their respective subjects and dominions, citizens and territories, upon the principal either of reciprocal or equivalent advantages as the case may be; and in the event of any Article or Articles being concluded between the said High Contracting Parties, for giving effect to such stipulations, it is hereby agreed that the Article or Articles which may hereafter be so concluded, shall be considered as forming part of the present Treaty."

* *Extract of the Vienna Congress Treaty of 1815, Art. LIII.*

Art. LIII. The Sovereign Princes and Free Towns of Germany, under which denomination, for the present purpose, are comprehended their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Prussia, Denmark, and the Netherlands; that is to say the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia for all their possessions which anciently belonged to the German Empire, the King of Denmark for the Duchy of Holstein, and the King of the Netherlands for the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, establish among themselves a perpetual Confederation, which shall be called the Germanic Confederation.

LVI. The affairs of the Confederation shall be confided to a Federative Diet, in which all the members shall vote by their Plenipotentiaries, either individually or collectively, in the following manner, without prejudice to their rank:

Austria 1 vote; Prussia 1; Bavaria 1; Saxony 1; Hanover 1; Würtemberg 1; Baden 1; Electoral Hesse 1; Grand Duchy of Hesse 1; Denmark, for Holstein, 1; the Netherlands, for Luxemburg, 1; Grand Ducal and Ducal Houses of Saxony 1; Brunswick and Nassau 1; Mecklenburg Schwerin and Strelitz 1; Holstein, Oldenburg, Anhalt, and Schwartzburg 1; Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Reuss, Schaumburg Lippe, Lippe and Waldeck 1; the Free Towns of Lübeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg 1.—Total 17 Votes.

INTERIOR NAVIGATION OF THE NETHERLANDS.

By a decree of August 8, 1833, the King of Holland approved the following new tariff of the duties of navigation, sluices, and bridge tolls, for the grand canal of North Holland, as proposed by a permanent commission of the syndicate of the sinking fund for liquidating the canal loan.

ART. I. The sluice dues for vessels arriving from foreign countries are rated on the tonnage, and according to the distance of the port to the place of departure.

II. At each of the sluices, named William's, Purmerende, Zype, and Nieuw Diep, the duties during the day (see Art. IX.) are collected as follow :

	Vessels of 100 tons and under.	Vessels from 100 to 150 tons.	Vessels above 150 tons.
ON ENTERING.			
	cents.	cents.	cent.
Vessels arriving from the East Indies and countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and from American ports beyond Cape Horn, or in the South Seas per ton	11	11½	½
Vessels arriving from the West Indies and from all ports upon the east coast of North and South America, the islands included, and all the ports from the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Gibraltar do.	9	9½	½
Vessels arriving from the ports and islands of the Mediterranean and the Levant, on both coasts down to Gibraltar do.	7	7½	½
Vessels arriving from Gibraltar to the straits of Dover; the Irish channel, and from all parts situated on the west and north of Cape Trafalgar do.	5	5½	½
Vessels arriving from the straits of Dover and all other ports, besides those above mentioned, situated on the North and Baltic seas. do.	3	3½	½
ON DEPARTING.			
Without regard to destination do.	3	3½	½

The foregoing duties are reduced one-half when vessels on entering are three-parts loaded with wood for building, or with salt, and when only in ballast; and on departing, when vessels are in full ballast.

In such cases of reduction the specification of cargo, &c., must be strictly verified.

The canal duties are acquitted for the four sluices, to the port commissary, on entering at the Nieuw Diep sluice; and on departing, to the commissary of William's sluice.

The certificate of payment, given to the shipmaster, must be presented by him to the commissary of the port, established at the last sluice.

Any vessel arriving at the entry of the canal, without having been formerly measured in the kingdom of the Netherlands, will have to be measured on paying the canal dues.

III. Vessels not entering the canal, but forwarding on the canal the whole or part of their cargoes by lighters, pay the dues for each lighter according to the legally-stated rates of tonnage. The tonnage and place whence such vessel cleared from, must be stated on the lighters' bill of lading, with the acquittal of the canal bridges and towing dues.

IV. Vessels reputed as lighters are so employed by special permission of the officers of the customs and excise, to transport the cargoes of vessels arriving from the sea to the place of destination, or which, by a special permission, carry cargoes on board of vessels entered for sea.

V. Vessels not reputed lighters may carry merchandize destined to be forwarded after passing the customs, or which have on board merchandize destined to be exported by land. These vessels are classed in the category of vessels arriving as far as from the straits of Dover, &c., and only pay on passing the four sluices, the duties which apply to that category.

VI. Vessels loaded for foreign countries which come to break bulk, or to unload a part of their cargoes, or to make up a deficiency, pay only the sluice duties according to the circumstances of their loading.

VII. The dues for the coasters of the Y, are rated as follow :

Vessels not having merchandize on board and destined only for one port upon the canal, one cent per ton.

Vessels having merchandize on board, the duty is calculated according to the port where they are loaded.

DEPARTURE.

Vessels having discharged their cargo in a port on the same canal, and having obtained a certificate of payment, one cent per ton.

Vessels having merchandize on board, the duty is calculated according to the destination.

The vessels arriving by the Y, having only paid the duties of the sluices to a certain port upon the canal and proceeding to the sea, must pay a surcharge of the duties for the sluices traversed, and the integral duty for the remainder.

VIII. Special dues are fixed for the transport of goods through the interior besides those by the lighters already mentioned in Art. III. to V. as for rafts of wood, &c.

IX. During the night, that is to say, from half an hour after sunset, till half an hour before sunrise, the canal duties are double the amount indicated in the tariff, as well on entering as on departing.

X. For passing the flying bridges of the canal, the duties are as follow :

Vessels of one mast		For each Bridge.	
		By Day.	By Night.
		8 cents	12 cents
„	two masts	15 „	20 „
„	three masts	20 „	25 „

XI. For keeping in repair the towing-paths from William's sluice to that of Nieuw Diep, a due, per each vesse^l, and at each sluice, of one cent per ton is paid.

CHAPTER IV.

STATISTICS OF HOLLAND.

THE population of Holland is estimated to increase at a slower rate than that of most other civilized countries, the following statements are abstracted from official returns.

STATEMENT showing the Area and Population of the several Provinces of Holland in 1830.

PROVINCES.	Square Miles.	Popula- tion 1st of Jan. 1830.	RELIGIONS, 1830.			CAPITALS.	Popula- tion of dit to, 1831.	Physical Aspect and Resources.
			Protet- ants.	Catholics.	Jews.			
North Holland	928	419,424	274,211	144,705	24,117	Amsterdam	202,364	Sandy downs and shores, rivers, lakes, green fields, turfs, heaths, and groves, and no rocks.
South ditto . .	1,166	486,520	353,852	117,364	7,596	The Hague . .	56,015	
Zealand . . .	588	137,314	100,747	36,060	454	Middleburg . .	14,700	
Utrecht . . .	542	131,836	77,490	53,340	1,484	Utrecht . . .	43,707	
Guelderland . .	2,013	315,055	188,519	118,003	2,748	Arnhem . . .	14,509	
Overysse . . .	1,293	181,361	117,131	59,362	2,231	Zwolle . . .	15,640	
Drenthe . . .	788	65,397	60,173	2,451	1,172	Assen . . .	2,184	
Groningen . . .	778	162,085	143,198	11,616	2,660	Groningen . .	30,260	
Friesland . . .	1,151	212,244	184,787	18,543	1,555	Leeuwarden .	20,938	•••
North Brabant	1,653	349,700	41,840	305,445	1,476	Bois-le-Duc . .	20,489	
Total . . .	10,905	2,460,924	1,541,748	836,920	45,493			

	Sq. Miles.	Inhabitants.
The superficies of Luxemburg (1831)	2,303	311,608
„ of Limburg	1,081	338,395
Which added to the above superficic and population gives Holland	14,289	3,110,927
And to which, possessions in America	40,000	90,000
„ „ in Africa	10,000	15,000
„ „ in Asia	270,000	6,569,200
Total . . .	334,289	9,785,127

POPULATION of the principal Towns, 1831.

Rotterdam	72,294
Leyden	34,564
Haarlem	21,667
Dort	19,972
Maastricht	18,707
Nimeguen	17,734
Delft	15,023
Deventer	13,639
Breda	13,114

POPULATION of Foreign Colonies, 1831.

POSSESSIONS.	Whites.	Free coloured.	Slaves.	TOTAL.
In America	5,800	7,000	77,200	90,000
In Africa	300	...	14,700	15,000
In Asia	52,700	6,500,200	16,300	6,569,200
Total	58,800	6,507,200	108,200	6,674,200

RACES of Inhabitants, 1831.

Dutch or Bavarians	1,900,000
Walloons	280,000
Germans	252,000
Frison	150,000
Jews	50,000

STATEMENT of the Population of each Province of Holland on the 1st of January, 1838.

North Brabant	366,160
Guelderland	336,401
North Holland	423,873
South Holland	509,661
Zealand	145,542
Utrecht	140,574
Friesland	227,415
Overysse	191,062
Groningen	172,437
Drenthe	70,271
Total	2,583,271

The population of the kingdom, adding that of the ports of 'Luxemburg and Limburg now under the dominion of Holland, cannot be estimated in 1842 at more than 3,100,000 inhabitants.

When we consider that originally the surface of Holland consisted chiefly of sands, morasses, marshes, flats overflowed with waters, and heaths, the proportion now under profitable arable cultivation and rich pasturage, is the most remarkable proof of how much can be accomplished by the persevering labour of man.

STATEMENT of the Area and Population of the several Provinces of Holland according to the Admeasurement made in the Year 1833.

P R O V I N C E S .	A R E A I N D U T C H B U N D E R S . *					A r e a i n G e o g r a p h i c a l S q u a r e M i l e s , 15 t o a D e g r e e .	P O P U L A T I O N .	
	C u l t i v a t e d L a n d .	O t h e r L a n d , i n c l u d i n g R o a d s , o p e n P l a c e s , W a l k s , R a m p a r t s , & c .	W a t e r , i n c l u d i n g R i v e r s , B r o o k s , L a k e s , C a n a l s , P o n d s , M o r a s s e s , & c .	H e a t h s . S e a - s h o r e , B a n k s o f R i v e r s , D o w n s , R e e d a n d R u s h l a n d s , P e a t - b o g s , & c .	T O T A L .		T o 100 D u t c h B u n d e r s .	T o a G e o g r a p h i c a l S q u a r e M i l e .
North Brabant . . .	296,811	12,737	22,262	179,384	511,673	93,2524	71.6	3926.5
Guelderland . . .	323,912	9,692	9,305	165,723	508,632	92.6982	66.1	3629.0
North Holland . . .	182,666	3,620	17,209	41,500	247,995	45.1971	170.9	9378.3
South Holland . . .	257,792	2,039	19,643	24,143	303,617	55.3342	167.9	9210.6
Zealand . . .	161,232	2,393	3,623	3,534	173,782	31.6718	83.7	4595.3
Utrecht . . .	113,204	706	2,461	22,191	138,562	25.2523	101.5	5566.6
Friesland . . .	264,708	2,812	23,067	36,746	327,333	59.6564	69.5	3812.8
Overijssel . . .	201,369	3,155	3,402	123,003	333,929	60.8525	57.2	3139.4
Groningen . . .	182,262	2,159	2,748	45,977	233,176	42.4963	74.0	4057.7
Drenthe . . .	136,379	1,391	415	128,056	266,271	48.5279	26.3	1415.5
Total . . .	2,126,365	40,724	104,165	773,716	3,044,970	553.9451	84.8	4655.0

* A bunder equals 2.4736 (about 2½) English acres.

By the above statement it will appear that 2,167,089 bunders have been thoroughly reclaimed of the lands, waters, and sea-shores down to land water-mark of the whole surface 3,044,970 bunders, leaving 877,881 bunders of sea-shore, banks of rivers, reed and rush lands, peat-bogs, heaths, and morasses unreclaimed in 1833. During the last eight years great labour has been applied in releasing the land from the water, and from other waste purposes. The draining of the Haarlem lake will, however, form the paramount hydraulic work of the *Water-staat*.

AGRICULTURE.

England and Holland are the only countries in Europe which do not possess statistical accounts of their agriculture; and all that we can present in respect to Holland consists of information collected from general statements published by the provincial states, and from estimates made, or information collected by private individuals. The government of Holland does actually nothing in regard to statistics, and even the returns of trade and navigation are remarkably defective. The high duties on articles of consumption, and the interest which individuals have to conceal the amount consumed, are stated to be one cause of the defective returns. The amount of inland production and consumption is said to be utterly unknown to the government.

From the information which we have been enabled to obtain, we have drawn up the following brief view of the agriculture of the ten provinces which now form the kingdom of the Netherlands.

1. FRIESLAND. Agriculture, pasturage, the produce of the dairy, and

peat-cutting, constitute the leading sources of this province. At Leeuwarden, the capital, and at Harlingen, its principal seaport, there are some manufactures of gin, paper, canvass, and linen; and the inhabitants of the sea-coast, employ themselves at the several seaports in the herring-fishery, and in the export trade of butter, cheese, &c. A great part of Friesland is occupied by small lakes connected generally by canals. Marshes, and peat-bogs extend also over a great part of the surface. The latter, when reclaimed, form polders, and peat is dug and cut in great quantities for fuel, both for use in the province, and for exportation to other parts of the kingdom. A great part of the country is below the level of the sea, and the provincial administration of the *Water-staat* is in constant watchfulness over the dykes, sluices, and canals. Of the land under arable cultivation and pasture, it is estimated that rather less than *one-seventh* only is appropriated to the raising of grain, flax, hemp, potatoes, and other vegetables. Wheat, barley, buckwheat, rye, peas, beans, flax and hemp, are the principal productions. Apples and plums are cultivated, especially the latter. The farms are leased for six or seven years; and are in extent from seventy to three hundred and twenty acres. The rents are as high as, and—taking the quality of the soil into account, and the expense to the tenant of maintaining dykes, &c.—higher than in England. The rents vary from eighteen florins (30s.), to 48 florins (80s.) the *bunder* of about two-and-a-half English acres. The landlord pays the land-tax, as is the case generally in the kingdom: the tenant the other taxes and burdens. In some cases the landlord pays part of the *Dyke tax* assessment. The ploughs and other agricultural instruments in this province, as well as in the neighbouring provinces of Groningen, Drenthe, and Overijssel, are still of an inferior description. The cattle and horses of Friesland are among, if not the best in the kingdom. The former are fattened for the markets of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and they are also exported. Like most of the Dutch horses, the feet, or rather *hooves* of the horses of this province, are soft and tender. The sheep of Friesland are of only a middling breed. The dairies in point of perfect cleanliness, and in every other respect, are admirably managed. This remark applies to all the dairies in the kingdom. Each province has its characteristic churn, models of which, as well as of the peculiar implements of husbandry in each province, are exhibited in the Museum of Agriculture, at *Utrecht*. The butter is generally good, and exported in large quantities to Amsterdam and to other parts. The cheese called *kanterkaas*, is of high repute in Holland. It is pure but not rich. The breeding of bees is also attended to as a source of profit. Vermicelli and macaroni are prepared at Oudwoude. Starch, from the fecule of potatoes, in various places. A distillery worked by steam for making spirits from fecule of potatoes has lately been established; and there are ordinary distilleries in several places. Cement, chicory, and ordinary ironmongery are, with other ordinary wares manufactured in various parts. Navigation by steam has been in operation

for a year between Lemmer and Amsterdam; and small iron steamboats are plying between the former and Sneek. They are to be continued to Leeuwarden. The roads are now kept in tolerable repair. The province has numerous literary and benevolent institutions. Primary instruction is extended to all children. There are nine special charity-schools; and, in 264 other schools, poor children are taught *gratis*. There are six savings-banks, fifty-three hospitals, capable of receiving 2000 persons; seven workshops for employing poor artisans; and numerous other institutions capable of affording relief to above 30,000 persons. In the colony of the "*Society of Benevolence*," there are employed and maintained 114 orphans, or children abandoned by parents; 369 who were beggars, and 43 who returned to the colony for employment. Frugality, neatness, and thrift prevail in this province.

GRONINGEN.—This province has less of its surface under water than Friesland. In most other respects the same characteristics prevail. Pasturage and agriculture form the chief sources of employment and existence. The crops are much the same as in Friesland. In the town of Groningen, and in a few other places, there are some unimportant manufactures of wool, cotton, hoisery, silk, &c. The ordinary and necessary handicrafts are also followed. In the provincial capital there is rather an active export trade in butter, cheese, rape-seed, rape-oil, &c., the canal to the Ems is deep enough for large ships.

DRENTHE.—This province is the least productive and by far the most thinly populated in the kingdom. Heaths, peat-bogs, and sterile soils prevail. Peat-cutting and exporting the same, and pasturage and agriculture are the chief sources of the inhabitants. The pauper colonies established in the kingdom about twenty-one years ago, though profitless in regard to production, have returned a considerable portion of the heath-land. *Assen*, the capital of Drenthe, is only a small village; and there can scarcely be said to be any town in the province.

OVERYSSEL, though somewhat more populous, has much the same character as Drenthe in regard to its sterility, heaths and peat-bogs. As far as the soil admits buckwheat and some other grain and vegetables are produced; and the rearing of bees is attended to. Pasturage is as extensively as possible the object of the population. Zwolle, the capital, has rather an active trade in grain, seeds, cattle, wool, skins, &c., and has, besides the ordinary handicrafts, tanneries, sugar and salt refineries, and some fabrics of wool, cotton and linen.

There has been a cotton-factory (the yarn used in which has been two-thirds English), established under royal protection near Zwolle. It supplied the Batavian Company with about 16,000*l.* sterling value of ordinary cotton fabrics for Java. The concern has, however, been an unprofitable one, and said to be now nearly broken up. Steamboats navigate the Yssel from the Rhine at Arnheim to Campen near the Zuyder-Zee, from which others ply to

Amsterdam. Cutting and exporting peat forms a leading occupation for the inhabitants. In the foregoing four provinces the food of the people consists chiefly of potatoes, and rye-bread, with a little meat and fish, butter-milk and whey. Fruit and culinary vegetables are raised in all, especially near the towns.

GUELDERLAND in the only country in the kingdom which may, in parts, be called hilly. A great portion, however, consists of heaths, and steril waste lands. Some of the latter has been planted for some years with Scotch firs and Weymouth pines; and also with oak shrubbery, for the purpose chiefly of using the same as underwood for fuel, &c. In other parts, whether in the marshy alluvions, and low country extending from the Meuse to Gorcum and Arnheim, and along the western frontier and Zuyder-Zee, or in the undulated country, north of Arnheim, pasturage and arable cultivation are industriously and carefully attended to. Wheat, rye, potatoes, and other vegetables, and especially buckwheat and tobacco, are the principal crops.

Guelderland abounds in orchards. The cultivation of many parts near Arnheim, is in the most flourishing state; and this province appeared to us on passing recently over it to be in a prosperous condition. In no place was poverty apparent, and though penury certainly may be discovered, yet the provincial institutions afford occupation or the means of existence to all who are really in want of food, shelter, clothing, or employment. The agricultural society, and other institutions of Arnheim are all useful in their various purposes. The *Water-staat* of Arnheim, is a branch of that administration, upon whose care and vigilance the safety of Holland depends during the overflowings of the Rhine.

UTRECHT.—This province is, except where it is in some parts covered with water, or in which peat-bogs, and some heath-land occur, all under pasture or arable cultivation. There is more wheat grown on the arable lands, than in any other part of the kingdom. Tobacco and buckwheat are also extensively cultivated. Orchards, and flower and kitchen gardens abound; and generally speaking, the produce of the soil, and of the dairy has long been in a flourishing state. Fallowing, and a systematic rotation of crops is generally pursued. The agricultural association of Utrecht, which possesses a museum of farming implements and dairy utensils, arranged in numerous rooms, has imparted considerable encouragement to the improvement of husbandry. In the neighbourhood of Appeldoorn, and of Loo, a residence of the king, a great portion of the heath and waste lands have been reclaimed. The roads in Utrecht, as well as in Guelderland, and in North and South Holland are remarkably smooth, and paved neatly with small bricks or clinkers, and, with the canals form the routes of communication. Commodities of all kinds are, however, conveyed by the canals, or by the several streams of the Rhine. A great portion of the milk which the pasturage of this province yields, is carried by the canal-boats, in clean

white casks to be retailed at Amsterdam, Utrecht, and other towns. This remark applies to the dairies situated near the large towns, in North and South Holland. Lands in Utrecht are seldom cultivated by the proprietors, they are let on leases of from six to seven years to the farmers.

NORTH HOLLAND.—This province, of which Amsterdam is the capital, is all low, and protected from the sea, and from inundations by the sandy downs of the western coast, and by the dykes, which require constant watchfulness and repairs. The mills, which draw off the water from the polders, or enclosures, are constantly at work whenever there is sufficient wind to turn them. The Haarlem lake, now about to be drained, the Y, and various small lakes, occupy a large portion of the surface of the province. A fertile district called Beemsterland, consists of polders, which were reclaimed by draining a lake of about fifteen miles in circumference. The greater part of North Holland, except where the peat-bogs are worked, is appropriated to pasturage. Flower and kitchen gardens, and common fruit-trees are carefully attended to. Barley, some oats, peas, beans of different kinds, mustard and other seeds are all grown, the lands are never fallowed. The produce of the dairy constitutes, however, the chief value obtained from the lands. Dairy-farms have usually from forty to sixty cows, and each is estimated to yield seventy-two to eighty-four pounds of butter, and more than double that quantity of cheese; the latter is made from skimmed milk, the former of the cream; and a dairy supplied with the milk of fifty cows is estimated to produce 4000 lbs. of butter, and 9000 lbs. of cheese. The cows are milked by men, and the dairy-farmer with his family and servants live and eat together, and often in the same building as the cattle. These buildings are however kept cleaner than most farmhouses in any other country.

The same remarks apply to the dairy farms in other parts of the kingdom. The sleekness of the horses and cattle of North Holland is attributed to the water they drink, which is brackish, or almost as salt as sea-water.

SOUTH HOLLAND.—This province is altogether a low country with sandy downs lining the sea-coast, and with dykes protecting it from the influx of the sea, and from the inundations of the rivers which flow through it. Of the population on the first of January, 1842, consisting of 537,219 inhabitants, 276,961, being more than one-half, lived in Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, Dort, Delft, Schiedam, and other towns,—exhibiting, in this view of the population alone, the trading importance over the agricultural value of this province.

Pasturage more than arable cultivation prevails. About one-third of the surface not occupied by water, bogs, or waste, is under arable, garden, or fruit cultivation. The grain sown in the polders is frequently destroyed by water. The administration of the *Water-staat*, is in every part vigilant, and their *defensive* or *protective* works in this province, especially where the waters of the Rhine are let off into the sea at Katwyk, merit all approbation. The canals, bridges

and roads are kept in excellent condition. Turf is cut for fuel in some places. Seeds of various kinds, culinary vegetables, and fruit are generally cultivated. With the exception of seeds and madder, and the produce of the dairy, the province requires far more for its consumption than its soil produces. Lands are let on leases, and rents are optionally, on the part of the tenant, paid in kind; the proprietor pays the land-tax. The metayer system is also followed but not generally. The head servants live and eat with their employers. Bergerland, and the country around Dort, is the chief madder-growing district. The culture is expensive; a good crop, impoverishing the soil, however, ought to produce from 3500 to 4000 lbs. per acre. The dairy-farms are by far the most important. By a report of the provincial states, it appears that

“The rains and overflowing of the waters, in 1841, caused considerable losses to the agriculturalist and grazier; that from 1837 to 1841 there was paid out of the funds of the agricultural association (as insurance money) no less than 1,007,588 florins (83,965*l.*) for the loss of 42,593 heads of various kinds of live stock; that in 1841 there were weighed at the public weighing-house at Delft 442,630 kilogrammes of butter, at an average price of 97 to 98 cwt. (1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 7½*d.* per 2 lbs. English), and 18,267 kils. of cheese at the average price of 15 florins (25*s.* sterling per 220½ lbs. English). At Leyden 373,222 kilogrammes of butter, and 38,672 kils. of cheese, and at Oudewater 1,415,069 kils. of butter; that the quantity and quality of the agricultural crops were inferior, and that the tobacco-plantations commenced at Ouddorp, had greatly suffered.”

The horses and cows of South Holland are often admired for their quality and the symmetry of their forms. The horses have, however, the general fault of tender hoofs and feet.

ZEALAND.—This province comprises the island of Walcheren, Schouwen, Bergerland, some other islands situated between the Scheld and North Holland, and the district of Cadsand extending along the south shores of the Scheld. The latter district is fertile and cultivated in much the same manner as in the adjoining parts of Flanders: the lands are let on lease, and fallowing and a rotation of crops are generally well understood and pursued by the farmers, who are a thrifty, frugal people. Walcheren is also, in most parts, fertile, and the province of Zealand, although many parts of the island are sterile and unproductive, yields food sufficient for its inhabitants, and exports butter, madder, and seeds.

NORTH BRABANT, which now forms a province of the kingdom, comprises the greater part of the country formerly known as the *Generality-lands*. Wide, sandy, and dreary heaths prevail in several parts of North Brabant. Several extensive districts originally of alluvial fertility abound; and in other parts, as around Breda, poor soils have been rendered fertile by the industry of ages. Good wheat and other grain, potatoes and various vegetables and seeds are generally grown in this province, but not in superabundance. The manufacturing industry of the towns for home use, and the common handicrafts afford employment to a great many who consume the produce of the soil; and cattle, sheep-pasturage, and the preparation of fuel give occupation to another class of

consumers. Taking all the provinces of the kingdom of Holland, the produce of the soil is insufficient for the general consumption, and the importation of corn has at all times exceeded the exportation. If the labouring population, instead of eating bread and animal food more sparingly than perhaps any other in Europe, were to consume as great a quantity of bread as the French do, the corn produced in all the provinces of the kingdom would not probably be equal to half the consumption.

Mr. Meek, in his report, lately (1842) presented to both houses of parliament, states :

“ The principal articles of agricultural produce which Rotterdam exports to Great Britain are butter, cheese, hams, tongues, fresh fruits, linseed and rapeseed cakes, hides, bark for tanning, flax, bones, madder, and spirits. Rapeseed cake, which is used for manure only, has been so high in price for the last four years, that but little has been exported to England. When it exceeds 4*l.* per ton, English farmers cannot purchase it with advantage. In conversation with one of the leading merchants, he observed that Holland had protective duties as well as England, and if the latter reduced the duties on provisions, corn, and other agricultural produce, the former would no doubt soon do the same ; that he did not think that any reduction in the duties on provisions would give such an impulse to the agricultural interests of Holland as to occasion any important change in its produce ; nor did he consider the natural resources and capabilities of the country to be susceptible of any material extension ; added to which, the habits of the Dutch farmer would render him averse to any change in the cultivation of his land. There might, however, be some increase of produce, as 30,000 acres had lately been recovered in one place, and 60,000 acres more were in the course of being drained and reclaimed in another. Wheat, he added, the produce of Zealand, was considered to be of excellent quality, and that the same remark was equally applicable to Dutch oats ; but that the produce of neither the one nor the other was supposed to be capable of any extension. Rotterdam, he remarked, was a depot for Rhenish, rather than for Baltic or Prussian corn, but that it was not considered probable that any great additional quantity would be produced by any modification of the English commercial system, and that all merchants on the continent desired a change, and would prefer a fixed duty to a sliding scale, because they could base their operations on safer data, if the duty were fixed. Holland had a sliding scale as well as England, but it was not popular. This latter opinion as to a fixed duty was not confirmed in subsequent conversations on the subject with merchants at other places.”

Mr. Meek gives the following as the prices of articles at Rotterdam, exclusive of the excise or consumption duty which is paid indiscriminately in Holland, without distinction as to the origin or the article : viz.—Oxen, 12*l.* to 15*l.* ; cows, 7*l.* to 12*l.* ; calves, 5*d.* per lb. ; stallions, 25*l.* to 50*l.* ; geldings, 15*l.* to 40*l.* ; mares, 15*l.* to 40*l.* ; colts, 5*l.* to 10*l.* ; sheep, 4½*d.* per lb. ; swine, 3*l.* to 6*l.* ; bacon and hams, 45*s.* to 55*s.* per cwt. ; beef and pork, 5*d.* to 5½*d.* ; beef, fresh, 4½*d.* ; mutton, 4*d.* ; veal, 5½*d.* ; butter, 9*d.* to 1*s.* ; cheese, 3½*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. ; herrings, pickled, 7*d.* to 8*d.* per 100 ; tongues, 40*s.* to 55*s.* per cwt. ; linseed and rapeseed cakes, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* per ton ; hemp, 50*l.* to 60*l.* per ton ; flax, fine, 35*l.* to 85*l.* per ton ; bones, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton ; peas, 33*s.* to 38*s.* per quarter ; beans, 38*s.* to 41*s.* per quarter ; madder, 10*s.* to 70*s.* per cwt. ; Geneva spirits, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* per gallon.

DUTCH CORN-LAW.

TABLE of Import, Export, and Transit Duties, levied agreeably to the Provisions of the Dutch Corn-law which came into operation the 2d of January 1836.

Average Prices of the undermentioned Descriptions of Grain, as fixed by Law per Muid.*					Price per Quarter in English Money			Duty per Muid in Dutch Money.		Duty per Quarter in Eng. Money.		Export Duty per Muid.	Transit Duty per Muid.
	fl.	s.	d.	The Muid.	s.	d.	s.	fl.	c.	s.	d.	c.	c.
<i>Wheat</i> —not exceeding 5 vl. 8 4	5	8	4	do.	25	0	to 27	2	50	15	0	exmp	10 or 2d.
„ above 5 1/2 .. 9 2	5 1/2	9	2	do.	25	0	to 27	2	50	12	6	do.	
„ „ 6 .. 10 0	6	10	0	do.	27	6	30	0	2	10	0	do.	
„ „ 7 .. 11 8	7	11	8	do.	30	0	35	0	1	50	7	6	
„ „ 8 .. 13 4	8	13	4	do.	35	0	40	0	1	0	5	0	
„ „ 9 .. 15 0	9	15	0	do.	40	0	45	0	0	50	2	6	50 or 10d.
<i>Rye</i> —not exceeding 3 1/2 .. 5 10	3 1/2	5	10	do.	15	0	20	0	25	1	3	50 or 10d.	
„ above 3 1/2 .. 5 10	3 1/2	5	10	do.	17	6	20	0	1	50	7	6	
„ „ 4 .. 6 8	4	6	8	do.	20	0	22	6	1	0	5	0	
„ „ 4 1/2 .. 7 6	4 1/2	7	6	do.	22	6	25	0	0	75	3	9	
„ „ 5 .. 8 4	5	8	4	do.	25	0	27	6	0	50	2	5	30 or 6d.
„ „ 5 1/2 .. 9 2	5 1/2	9	2	do.	27	6	30	0	0	30	1	6	
„ „ 6 .. 10 0	6	10	0	do.	30	0	30	0	0	15	0	9	
<i>Barley & Malt.</i> } not exceeding 2 1/2 .. 4 2	2 1/2	4	2	do.	12	6	15	0	1	50	7	6	
„ above 2 1/2 .. 4 2	2 1/2	4	2	do.	12	6	15	0	1	25	6	3	
„ „ 3 .. 5 0	3	5	0	do.	15	0	17	6	1	0	5	0	25 or 5d.
„ „ 3 1/2 .. 5 10	3 1/2	5	10	do.	17	6	20	0	0	75	3	9	
„ „ 4 .. 6 8	4	6	8	do.	20	0	22	6	0	50	2	6	
„ „ 4 1/2 .. 7 6	4 1/2	7	6	do.	22	6	25	0	0	25	1	3	
„ „ 5 .. 8 4	5	8	4	do.	25	0	27	6	0	10	0	6	
<i>Oats</i> —not exceeding 2 .. 3 4	2	3	4	do.	10	0	12	6	1	25	6	3	15 or 3d.
„ above 2 .. 3 4	2	3	4	do.	10	0	12	6	1	0	5	0	
„ „ 2 1/2 .. 4 2	2 1/2	4	2	do.	12	6	15	0	0	75	3	9	
„ „ 3 .. 5 0	3	5	0	do.	15	0	17	6	0	50	2	6	
„ „ 3 1/2 .. 5 10	3 1/2	5	10	do.	17	6	20	0	0	30	1	6	
„ „ 4 .. 6 8	4	6	8	do.	20	0	22	6	0	15	0	9	5 or 1d.
„ „ 4 1/2 .. 7 6	4 1/2	7	6	do.	22	6	25	0	0	5	0	3	

* The English Imperial Quarter is equal to 3 Muids, or Mudden.

PAUPER COLONIES.

FREDERICK'S OORD.—This Oord, or district, lying near Steenwyk, situated on the confines of the Drenthe, Overysse, and Friesland, was, twenty years ago, chiefly a barren heath; and the origin of its cultivation and settlement may be considered as owing to circumstances which seem to coincide, by arrangement, for good purposes.

In 1817 the king's attention was engaged in a plan for reclaiming an immense heath which occupies a great portion of country, lying between Mordyke and Breda, on the north and west; and of Maestricht, on the south and east of the Province of Antwerp.

Sometime before, General Van den Bosch returned from Batavia to Holland. He had been remarkably successful in the profitable cultivation of waste lands in Java, merely by imitating the example of a Chinese mandarin, who with several emigrant countrymen, settled near the lands possessed by the general. Soon after his return to Europe he published a pamphlet on the utility and practicability of establishing national pauper home-colonies on the waste land within

the kingdom. The king immediately entertained the subject—a society was at once formed at the Hague, with Prince Frederick as president; the members of which, twenty thousand in number, immediately contributed seventy thousand florins, about (5850*l.* sterling), a small sum individually, only three-and-a-half florins, yet sufficient to purchase one thousand three hundred acres of tolerably good land, two thousand six hundred acres of heath district, and to pay the expenses of preliminary operations. The land cost 56,000 florins—14,000 remained. The first operations were rendering the river Aa, which runs through the district, navigable to the Zuyder-Zee; erecting fifty-two cottages for as many families, or for six or eight individuals each; and a public magazine, a spinning-factory, and a school.

On October 10, 1818, fifty-two pauper families were sent from various communes, and settled in the colony: to which was given the name of Frederick's Oord.

The expense of establishing, with necessary outfits, three families, or twenty-four individuals, was found to amount to 5100 florins, or about 142*l.* sterling. Loans were then raised, each limited to this amount, as the expense of locating three families—these were advanced by the government, by the king in his private capacity, by communes, and by benevolent societies or individuals. For each loan the contributors were allowed to send three families, to consist of twelve paupers, six orphans, or foundlings, a married couple, or a woman to take charge of the children.

The whole establishment was placed under the superintendence of General Van den Bosch; a sub-director was appointed to preside over each hundred families; a quartermaster over twenty families; and a section-master, thoroughly and practically an agriculturalist, over twelve families.*

Perhaps no arrangement to prevent confusion, and to promote industry could be better than this plan; each section being as it were placed in a state to emulate each other.

Their employments were regularly subdivided—some were occupied in making bricks, erecting dwellings, burning lime, &c. The women in spinning and weaving. But the chief occupation was reclaiming and cultivating the land; the spade and hoe have been generally used. All labour has been, and is still, performed by the piece, or quantity, not by time. A regular account of all the work done is kept, and although the colony, in point of profit, has not realized the sanguine expectations of the society, nor as a commercial speculation is it likely to succeed; yet, eight thousand paupers, including two thousand four hundred orphans and foundlings have been well provided for; the labour of the

* There is some resemblance between this plan and that of the military agricultural settlements in Russia. Besides the members of the society who have an interest in the property at Frederick's Oord, there are numerous private contributors without any personal interest whatever.

working paupers have paid for their maintenance ; and the lands are considered worth nearly as much annual rent per acre as the original cost. From the statement given me at Amsterdam, the order, sobriety, and industry of Frederick's Oord, is remarkable ; they have places of worship, and schools for Lutherans, Catholics, and Jews.

The adjoining colony for orphans at Wateren, and the colony at Veenhuisen, have answered equally as well. Profit, however, need not be expected. Employment to the poor, although it may only partially pay for their maintenance, is in every respect preferable to supporting them in any other way. In time, lands which are now profitless may also be rendered of future value ; and every acre brought under cultivation is adding so much to this small kingdom.

The colony at Wortel, in the province of Antwerp, was founded in 1822, under the direction of Captain Van den Bosch, brother to the General, and in respect to the plan of operation, similar to that of Frederick's Oord. The company at Wortel contracted to maintain one thousand paupers for 35 florins each, per annum ; other paupers were afterwards taken : another pauper settlement was undertaken by one person near Bruges, who also agreed with government to maintain one thousand paupers for 35 florins each, per annum ; but whether from the separation of Belgium from Holland, or whether the pauper colonists, chiefly idle vagrants sent from Brussels, being of an inferior class, certain, however, it is, that the pauper settlements in Belgium are far behind the colony of Frederick's Oord, in prosperity.

Various articles of cotton and linen are woven in the pauper establishments of the Netherlands. They are chiefly striped or checkered, blue, red, and white handkerchiefs, and coarse woven goods, of the descriptions called domestics. The quantity altogether manufactured is of little importance, except as far as employing the poor are in question. Whether the poor-rates of England could be diminished by employing paupers on the waste and now useless lands which abound, is a question which can only be solved by making the experiment upon a comparatively extensive scale. The management of minor establishments being always attended with disproportionate expense.

PRODUCE OF LANDS.

THE average produce *per acre* for ten years taking the province of Groningen as a medium for the best and worst crops appears as follows :—Wheat, 23 bushels ; rye, 24 bushels ; barley, 40 bushels ; oats, nearly 40 bushels ; buckwheat, 25 bushels ; peas, 19 bushels ; beans, $20\frac{1}{2}$ bushels ; rape-seed, $17\frac{1}{2}$ bushels ; linseed and other small seeds, 17 bushels. Potatoes, 207 bushels. Tobacco, about 4000 tons is stated to be annually produced, mixed with Havannah and Hamburg.

MANUFACTURES OF HOLLAND.

THE earliest manufactures of any country are those of first necessity required by the inhabitants under the local circumstances of the place. Boats, ropes, nets, fishing-lines, and tackle; sails, barrels, or casks; and ordinary clothing, are the articles which would naturally have been the first manufactures of the Dutch.

Holland, including Friesland and Guelderland, is stated to have been a woollen cloth manufacturing country before the time of Charlemagne; who is said to have made presents to foreign princes and others, of "Frison habits of different colours, and of white, purple, and gray Frison mantles." This would presume a certain degree of perfection in dyeing and weaving, for the age, in those articles. The early export trade of wools from England to the continent was chiefly to supply the Dutch and Flemish cloth-weavers. Before the thirteenth century the Hollanders are described as carrying various manufactures to England, and bringing back, in exchange, wool for the use of their *tisserans* (weavers). At the end of the thirteenth century, the town of Zaandam became so famous for its construction and outfitting of ships, as to supply France with vessels.

Leyden was early distinguished for its woollen manufactures, to which that city is said to have owed its prosperity. In order to maintain the reputation of the Leyden cloths, they were, in 1482, subjected to inspection by the government authorities. Calais was then made an *entrepôt* for English wools, which were chiefly sent afterwards to Holland; and Philippe, Duke of Burgundy, exempted them from any duty on passing his frontier-town of Gravelines. In 1466 the importation of any of the cloths of Holland, Zealand, and Friesland, were prohibited by Edward IV. of England, and the Parliament. The general opinion is therefore erroneous that there were no manufactures in Holland until its independence, and until after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The latter event, and the persecutions in Flanders by the Spaniards, occasioned multitudes of the best manufacturers to fly for safety to Holland, as well as to England; and we find also that the city of Amsterdam, in 1614, gave premiums, and the privileges of citizenship to foreign manufacturers who established themselves in that city. Extension of commerce at the same time brought new raw materials into Holland to be manufactured. Fabrics of spermaceti and whale-oil, seal-oil, whitelcad, litharge, minium, vermilion, sal saturnum, various dyestuffs, camphor, borax, diamond-cutting, sugar and salt refining, dyeing and bleaching, and delf or earthenware, and many other preparations and fabrics arose and flourished.

Among the woven manufactures, velvets, fine cloths, cambrics, surges, dimities, ribbons, galloons, threads, linens, canvass, paper, were all in a fair state of prosperity. Ironwork for ship-building, and the anchors and other appurtenances of ships and boats, and all kinds of tools then used, were also fabricated in the country. Another branch of industry from which the paper manufacturers, printers, and publishers of Holland found great gain, was the printing and publishing of books in foreign languages, and the classics.

Holland was, however, not destined to continue a great manufacturing country. The dearness of labour, high taxes, and circumstances peculiar to the country, were unfavourable to many, especially to woven fabrics. Nor would they ever have flourished generally to any important extent above the demand for home consumption, were it not for the persecutions and commotions which disturbed the industry, and arrested the useful inventions of France, Spain, and Flanders. As manufactures, aided by improved machinery, arose in England and France, they declined in Holland. It was evident that the latter was adapted by position, and by the commercial spirit of her citizens, for a trading, and not a manufacturing country.

Various measures were proposed to restore the declined manufactures, which had formerly received protection, but they all failed, and M. Luzac, in his work on the *Wealth of Holland*, speaking of the taxes, says, "Others may perhaps examine if these taxes have been judiciously imposed, and if they have been levied with proper economy. It is sufficient here to observe, that the manufactures of wool, silk, gold, silver, and a multitude of others have succumbed, after having struggled for a long time against the progress of the taxation. Holland has only saved from the shipwreck of her manufactures, those which have not been exposed to the competition of other nations."

At one time Holland made paper, and printed books for nearly all Europe. The Greek and Latin classics, theological and philosophical works, and most works of erudition, and nearly all the memoirs and romances of France and other countries were issued from the press of Amsterdam, until the paper-manufacturers of France undersold those of Holland, and until the foundries of France and England produced also the printing-types at far less cost than those of other countries. The great breweries of Holland, for the maintenance and management of which several edicts were published, disappeared also,—and the *wares*, to which Delft gave a name, were succeeded by distilleries.

Since the peace of 1814, the government, and especially the ex-king, have been, until lately, anxious to raise up manufactories, especially of cottons. The experience of twenty-five years has fully proven that these goods, which require to be produced by the most improved machinery, and by moderately-paid labour, cannot be made in Holland to compete in the markets of the world with those of

England, Switzerland, and Germany,—and that nothing could have maintained those of Haarlem, and Overijssel, but the contracts under which the *Handel-Maatschappij* or Batavian trading company have agreed to take these goods. As far as the customs tariff of Holland bears upon the importation of foreign manufactures, domestic fabrics now receive little or no protection. The attempt to protect manufactures by high duties, has, it may be said, been abandoned since the separation of Holland from Belgium. The present import duties (see the Tariff) on yarns, threads, and woven goods is from $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on linen yarn to the highest, ten per cent, on lace. Cotton, woven goods of all kinds, undyed, printed, or otherwise, only pay 4 per cent.

The cotton-factories have used chiefly British cotton twist; that near Zwolle, in Overijssel, which sold about 16,000*l.* value of woven cottons to the *Maatschappij*, consumed about 10,000*l.* value of British twist.

The woollens of any importance, are common cloths and hosiery. Linen manufactures are chiefly made for home use, and the bleaching of linen, especially at Haarlem, is extensively carried on. Diamond-cutting, and most kinds of lapidaries' work are still in a profitable condition at Amsterdam. Glass manufactures and pipe-making form another branch of industry; and paper-mills are numerous, and may yield a fair profit.

The distilleries of Schiedam, and those of Delft and other places, must be classed among the long-standing manufactures of the country, which still maintain an important place in the industry of Holland. There are above 100 large distilleries in the former, and some thousands of swine are fattened on the *grains* or refuse of those establishments. The sugar-refineries, still protected by high duties and drawbacks, have for several years been in extensive operation at Amsterdam and Rotterdam. They are now considered to be rather declining in consequence of the competition raised by the large sugar-refineries established at Cologne and other places within the Prussian dominions.

The following account of the engineering establishments and foundries of the country was lately drawn up for us by an intelligent gentleman at Rotterdam :

“The largest engineering establishment and foundry in this country is situated at Feyenoord, near Rotterdam; there is also one at the Hague owned by Messrs. Enthoven and Co.; one at Leyden chiefly for working up old iron, which I am told does not answer, the cost exceeding that of foreign iron, although the quality is good; one at Utrecht, and one at Deventer. The latter uses iron produced from a kind of iron-sand found in that neighbourhood, such being the only instance in which the metal is found in its natural state in this country, but the production is not considerable. In this city (Rotterdam) there are five such establishments of importance; viz., those of Messrs. van Vlissingen and van Steel,—Dinan and Co.,—Christian Verveer,—Langford and Co.,—A. Denon and Co.; of which the first and second are the most extensive. The former of these two is the oldest, and was set going by a joint stock company, and, as far as I am aware, continues regularly to

pay interest, besides a yearly refunding of capital. It has at different times shown considerable skill, and is well managed.

"The successive establishment of the others has, however, caused a competition which has materially reduced their profits. These establishments manufacture steam-engines of all kinds, sugar-mills, and all sorts of machinery, boilers, pumps, bridges, iron steamboats, water-tanks, and every other article of wrought or cast iron and copper, both large and small.

"Many of the nicer component parts of such engines are, however, imported from abroad, the boilers and other wrought parts being made here, and the engines have answered fully as well as those entirely of foreign manufacture, of which there are many in use. It appears that the above, and several other articles, such as for instance, rails for railroads and their screws can be imported better and cheaper from abroad, although cast-iron articles are chargeable with a duty of 6 per cent, those of wrought iron of 2 per cent, whereas the duty on pig and bar iron is only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. British bar and pig iron is chiefly, if not entirely used in these establishments, and they consume chiefly, if not entirely, British coal, of which they secured a large quantity previous to the operation of the new tariff in Great Britain. It therefore still remains to be seen whether Belgian coal can now compete with it.

"It is impossible to get a sufficient insight into the internal economy of these concerns, so as to ascertain how they answer; but as far as can be judged, I should say that their profits cannot be great. At this moment the establishment of railroads, the drainage of the Haarlem lake, &c., give them a momentary employment; but I should say there is not sufficient regular demand for large machinery and for extensive works of wrought or cast iron to render so many establishments of the same nature productive. Sugar-mills are now and then worked for the colonies, but the greatest portion of those now in use are, I believe, of foreign manufacture, either English or Belgian. The cannon, anchors, and chain-cables now in use on board the merchant-vessels, are in great part English, and the house of Brown, Lennox, and Co., London, has an agency here for the sale of such articles.

"There are no steel-manufactories of any consequence in this country.

"The whitelead-manufactories use whichever sort of the raw material is the cheapest, and latterly the British has offered that advantage over the German, which is the kind that comes in competition with it. Smaller quantities of Spanish are also imported, and latterly also a parcel was received from the United States. The recent establishment of whitelead-manufactories in Germany and France has much curtailed the export of the home manufacture, and the latter has now chiefly to depend upon the consumption of the country and of the colonies, on which account it cannot be considered in a flourishing state.

"The large quantities of *Bancas tin* imported from Java are chiefly sent abroad, only a small quantity being used here for silvering common looking-glasses, glazing earthenware, and tinning coppersmiths' work."

"The malleable iron is received from Liverpool and Staffordshire, and it is generally used for cranks, connecting rods, shafts, &c.

"The sheet-iron for ship and steamboat building, and for boiler-making, also comes partly from Staffordshire and partly from the neighbourhood of Glasgow.

"The pig-iron for melting is also from Scotland, and is generally shipped at Grangemouth.

"The steel is partly from Germany and partly from the neighbourhood of Birmingham. It is understood that the iron necessary to complete the large government steamers, now building, will come from Scotland.

"Of these steamers there are—Two for the French Government of about 500 horse power each; two for the Russian Government of the same power; three for the Dutch Government of about 600 horse power each. One of the latter is almost finished, and the iron for the other two has been received.

"They are at present making castings at the Feyenoord Factory of a weight from fifteen to twenty tons."

STATEMENT exhibiting the Import, Export, and Transit of Holland in the Spun and Woven Manufactures during the Year 1841.

Description of Goods.		Import.	Export.	Transit.
Cotton yarns, not dyed	net kils.	9,200,000	20,000	5,480,000
„ dyed	do.	1,000,000	25,000	775,000

The imports of undyed yarns are almost all from England, and the export and transit of the same to Germany. The remaining 3,700,000 kilogrammes being for the consumption of this country, and used by the manufacturers in Overijssel, North Brabant, Haarlem, &c.

The imports of dyed yarn are from England to the extent of three-fourths, and the export and transit for Germany.

Description of Goods.		Import.	Export.	Transit.
		fl.	fl.	fl.
Manufactures of cotton, white and printed.	value	13,000,000	5,350,000	2,550,000
	sterling	£1,083,333		

N.B.—One-half of the imports are from England, the exports almost entirely to the East Indies, as well as half of the transit. The remaining exports and transit go to Germany chiefly by smuggling, as also to Belgium.

In 1840 the export and transit to the East Indies was about two millions more, and in 1842 it will be still less than now, the *Maatschappij* having diminished their orders considerably.

Description of Goods.		Import.	Export.	Transit.
WOOLLENS.				
<i>Yarns undyed</i>	kilogr.	200,000	2,000	260,000
„ <i>dyed</i>	„	350,000	3,000	260,000
The imports almost all from England, and the transit to Germany.				
Woollen manufactures and imports	„	1,100,000	25,000	475,000
Seven-eighths from England: export and transit to Germany.				
Cloths and kerseymeres are not included in the above, coming chiefly from Germany, Belgium, and France.				
LINENS.				
<i>Yarns, raw</i>	value	fl. 1,000,000	7,000	520,000

(continued)

Description of Goods.		Import.	Export.	Transit.
The imports of linen yarns are three-fourths from England. Transit all to Germany, and some to other parts.				
<i>Yarns for sewing</i>	value	fl. 300,000	fl. 6,000	fl. 75,000
Imports are two-thirds from England.				
Transit three-fourths to Germany.				
<i>Yarns for weaving</i>	„	275,000	10,000	100,000
Imports one-fourth from England.				
Transit all to Germany.				
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX, &c.				
<i>Raw and bleached</i>	„	2,000,000	25,000	100,000
Imports nearly all from Germany.				
Exports and transit to various countries.				
<i>Dyed and printed</i>	„	200,000	nihil	10,000
Imports three-fourths from Germany.				
Exports, to various countries.				
<i>Table and napkin cloths, white or damask</i>	„	150,000	2,000	3,000
Imports, almost all from Germany.				
<i>Bed-ticks</i>	„	130,000	nihil	5,000
Other manufactures of flax, hemp, &c., come from Germany, Russia, England, &c., and are chiefly used for home consumption.				
<i>N.B.</i> There are no manufactures of linen yarns or linen weaving factories excepting some few in Overijssel and North Brabant.				
<i>Raw Silk</i>	kilogr.	80,000	„	65,000
<i>Silk Stuffs</i>	„	150,000	20,000	140,000
Imports chiefly to France and Germany.				
Transit to North America.				

Silk stuffs paying the high duty of 4 fl. per kilogramme, on importation, causes them to be almost all smuggled in.

The same applies to sewing silk, floret, refuse worked silk, &c.

Other manufactures of wool, with silk and camels' hair, and all others mixed and not specially named, come and go from and to all countries: the extent used for home consumption being imperfectly known. It is, at all events, certain that the Netherlands not being a manufacturing country does not impose heavy restrictions on trade, as may be seen by the following tariff showing the present duties levied on the import of cotton yarn.

Untwined and undyed	100 kil.	4 fl.
„ dyed	„	7
Cotton manufactures of all sorts	value	4 per cent
Woollen yarns, raw, undyed	100 kil.	6 fl.
„ dyed	„	8
Woollen manufactures	100	34
Mixed with silk and camels' hair	„	90

Linen yarns, raw	value	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
„ for weaving	„	1
„ for sewing	„	5
Linen manufactures, raw or bleached .		1
„ dyed		3
„ Table and napkin		2
„ Damask		3
„ Lace		10
„ Bed-ticks		6
„ All other goods		6
Silk, raw	100 kil.	2 fl.
Silk stuffs	1	4

All these and other goods pay little or no export duty, and may be shipped in transit by sea free of duty, or from and to Germany by the Rhine in transit at 9 cents per 100 kil., *fixed duty*.

It will appear from the foregoing statements, that the cotton, woollen, and linen manufactures of Holland are not only inadequate to the home consumption, but that they cannot be produced at so cheap a rate as they can be imported from other countries. Cordage and rigging for ships and smaller craft, ship-smiths' work, and ship-building, distilling, millwrights' work, oil-crushing, and the sawing of timber, which form the most important branches of manufacturing industry, are those which appear most likely to thrive. As millwrights, the Dutch are not excelled by those of any other country.

It is chiefly to saving habits, and the constant industry of the people, that we must attribute the general appearance of prosperity.

In our progress through Holland, viewing their canals, dams, and sluices, at every step we move, the labour, the vigilance to which the Dutch have been and are subjected, merely for preserving the ground they stand—we might almost say, float—upon, is extraordinary;—the labour and the expense thus applied, is all withdrawn from productive purposes; nothing ever seems neglected, nothing out of order, no building, rivers, nor dykes, nor any other structure broken down: every thing, and every place is neat, and every thing appears completed.

The example of the Dutch living in the canal or river boats, illustrates their industry and thrift. A man marries—he and his wife possess or purchase a small boat that will carry one to three tons. They live, cook, move about, carry articles to and from markets; and their first, if not second child is born, or at least nursed in this puny vessel. The wife nurses the children, mends and often makes all the family clothes, cooks, and assists in navigating the craft, especially in steering; when you may, at the same time, observe the husband with a rope over his shoulder dragging the boat along a canal or river when the wind is adverse. In process of time they buy a larger vessel, probably of six or seven tons, and if the smaller one be not unfit for use, sell it to a young beginning couple. In the second vessel their family grow, until they are probably strong enough to

manage, together with perhaps an additional hand or two, one of those large vessels carrying from two to four hundred tons, called Rhine-boats: on board of all which, the population live in the way I have already alluded to. In all Dutch operations, although the nature of different pursuits will not admit exactly of the same gradation, the spirit is the same, whether as merchants, or as graziers; commanders of, or sailors in, East India ships, skippers of galliots, or of herring-busses.

The Dutch, in their diet, are certainly frugal, yet although it is maintained that all their good butter and cheese are exported, generally speaking, their food is substantial. On board their merchant-vessels the fare is certainly much less costly than in English ships. We soon discover, while visiting either the towns, or the country parts of Holland, that the inhabitants do not subject themselves to the unceasing menial labour which characterizes the Flemings, Germans, and even the English. They traffic on the land and on the sea; they make the force of the wind, and the power of machinery, or the strength of horses do their most laborious works. A windmill pumps the water out of the polders; a horse drags passengers and merchandize to and fro on the canals; a street porter is scarcely ever seen carrying a burden. He uses first a wheelbarrow, and when he becomes rich enough to buy a horse, he has it harnessed to a sledge, on which he drags the burden along the streets.

CHAPTER V.

SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIPPING.

THE shipping of the Netherlands had greatly declined from the time the French invaded Holland. In October, 1823, the king issued a decree offering premiums for constructing ships. During the three years ending the 31st of December, 1828, one hundred and seventy-eight sea-going vessels were launched, and there were fifty-six on the stocks: of the whole number constructed, nearly half were above three hundred tons.

Together with much useful information on other commercial subjects, we have been favoured by Sir James Turing, her Majesty's vice-consul at Rotterdam, with the following account: viz.—

“Owing to the very high freights allowed by the Netherlands Trading Company for the purpose of encouraging ship-building in Holland, a vast amount of capital has gradually been invested in shipping, chiefly of that class of vessels adapted to the trade with Java, which, in point of construction and equipment, must be admitted to be in every respect of a superior description.

“The encouragement so liberally afforded to ship-building has, however, notwithstanding the habitual caution of the people, led to overtrading in this particular branch; there being no adequate employment for the vessels now in existence, the number of which, belonging to all the ports of Holland, amounts at present to not less than 340; capable, collectively, of carrying about 240,000 English tons weight of goods, not including sixteen to

eighteen ships still building, and not yet launched. Now the tonnage annually required by the Trading Company does not exceed at present 100,000 to 120,000 tons, which leaves thus a redundancy of about 120,000 tons, representing a capital of at least 2,400,000*l.* subject to unprofitable inactivity, during a period of eight or nine months every year, when the ships are laid up in port awaiting their turn of charter.

"The private trade between Holland and Java affording little or no employment, the owners generally prefer to await the Company's charters, rather than send the ships out in quest of freight.

"The vessels in question being almost all new, and having been kept in the best possible state of repair, the annual decrease on account of age or losses does not exceed two per cent per annum.

"The Company's present freights from Java are as follow :

Sugar and spices equal to 7*l.* 9*s.* per ton in full.

Coffee and other articles equal to . 6*l.* 19*s.* "

And for outward freight they allow 1*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* per ton in full; the owners having the privilege, moreover, of taking other goods besides, on freight, or for ship's account.

"The cost of an Indiaman fitted out for the Company's service and ready for sea is estimated at the rate of 18*l.* 10*s.* to 21*l.* per ton. The number of seamen employed by the Java ships amounts to from 8000 to 9000 men.

"Besides the shipping engaged in the trade with Java, the Dutch commercial navy comprises a smaller class of vessels employed in trading with America, the West Indies, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic, which may be calculated at about 160,000 tons, employing from 6000 to 7000 seamen.

"The fisheries occupy a certain number of ships of various burden, for the particulars of which I beg reference to the Report on the Fisheries which accompanies the present.

"*Rotterdam Consulate, 20th Sept. 1842.*

JAS. H. TURING, Vice-consul."

The ships built at the dockyards of Amsterdam, especially for the Java trade, resemble in models, construction, and appearance, those ships built in the docks of the River Thames for the East India trade. The number of these large ships which have been built in Holland exceeds the demand for freight, and we have lately observed at Amsterdam and Rotterdam a great number of them laid up in the docks for want of employment. Among others, two beautiful large ships, built in Holland by Mr. Charles Wood, of Glasgow. The cost of a ship, rigged and fit for sea in Holland for the home trade, is estimated at about 12*l.* per ton, and for the Java trade, coppered and copper-fastened, at from 19*l.* to 21*l.* A ship of 500 tons can be provisioned at from 36*s.* to 41*s.* per man. Seamen's wages are about 34*s.* per month. The tonnage of the square-rigged ships ranges from 300 to 1200 tons.

In 1840 there were launched within the district of Rotterdam—

14	large	3	masted	ships	from	the	port	of	Rotterdam.
4	"	4							Dordrecht.
2	"	2							Middleburg.
2	"	2							Maasland.
1	"	1							Zierikzee.

23, and in the other ports of Holland 27 large ships.

SEA-SHIPING OF HOLLAND.

In 1826 the total number of sea-going vessels belonging to Holland and Belgium amounted to 1176 vessels, of 74,117 lasts. In 1828 the number in-

creased to 1302 vessels of 84,652 lasts, of which 414 vessels with 4579 seamen were engaged in the fisheries. Sea-going ships of Holland were,

In December 31, 1838	1439 ships	117,315 lasts of 4000 lbs.
Built in 1839	123 „	19,955 „

	1562	137,274
Lost, sold, or broken up	34	1,935

In December 31, 1839	1528 ships.	135,339 lasts.
----------------------	-------------	----------------

The following is the number of vessels trading to the East Indies from the different ports of Holland in 1841 :

Rotterdam, 115; Amsterdam, 156; Dordrecht, 23; Schiedam, 9; Middleburg, 10; The Hague, 2; Thiel, 1; Zierikzee, 2; Bois-le-due, 1; Maassluis, 2.—Total 321, or by estimate about 185,000 tons.

CHAPTER VI.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

THE statistics of trade and navigation of Holland have been very imperfectly published. In 1827 a volume was published by the royal printing-office, containing among returns of population, mines, and the criminal statistics of the Netherlands, a brief statement of the imports, exports, and transit trade of the kingdom. In 1829 a similar volume was printed, and since then we have been enabled, through our minister at the Hague, and from tables prepared with great care by her Majesty's Consul Sir Alexander Ferrier, and her Majesty's Vice-consul Sir James Turing, to obtain details of the trade of the kingdom, and especially for the port of Rotterdam. From these returns, and others which we procured personally at Amsterdam in 1834 and 1842, we have arranged the following statements of the trade and navigation of Holland, and of the Netherlands colonies in the Indian seas :

IMPORTS into the Netherlands, including Belgium, of the following Articles.

in 1828.	
Tin wares	value 109,776 fl.
Tin	370,052 lbs.
	value 1,840 fl.
Porcelain and earthenware	823,050 lbs.
Machines and machinery	value 178,072 fl.
Cotton wool	4,205,963 lbs.
Cotton thread, all kinds	265,525 „
Coffee	25,540,752 „—8,935,513 exported
Hosiery	304,324 „
Lead in blocks	2,775,308 „
Pepper	392,232 „
Rice	6,545,565 „
Spices	98,482 „
Sugar, raw	9,106,732 „
Do. imported by Netherland vessels	15,537,217 „
Do. refined	104,135 „—8,351,112 exported
Tobacco, all kinds	6,404,608 „
Tea	1,695,974 „— 56,946 „
Tin	227,161 „— 314,791 „

STATEMENT of the number of Ships with Cargoes which entered the Ports of the Netherlands, including Belgium, from 1824 to 1832 inclusive.

	Netherlands Flag.		British Flag.		All other Flags.		Under all Flags.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1824	2262	214,588	491	46,701	1908	195,204	4661	456,493
1825	2397	221,219	547	48,968	1819	184,687	4763	454,874
1826	2657	251,284	641	68,148	2151	239,905	5449	559,337
1827	2648	255,142	750	95,634	2415	283,236	5813	634,012
1828	2840	284,061	848	100,774	2765	338,604	6453	723,439
1829								
1830								
1831								
1832								

STATEMENT of the number of Ships which sailed from the Ports of the Netherlands, including Belgium, during the Years 1824 to 1832 inclusive.

	Netherlands Flag.		British Flag.		All other Flags.		Under all Flags.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1824	2330	255,522	834	70,569	1387	175,941	4551	502,032
1825	2108	241,333	1028	83,524	1292	164,618	4428	489,475
1826	1765	193,414	965	86,798	1267	161,809	3997	442,021
1827	1726	171,945	1335	136,874	1383	150,770	4444	459,589
1828	1807	186,104	1448	140,317	1373	154,381	4628	480,802
1829								
1830								
1831								
1832								

SHIPS entering the Port of Amsterdam during the Years 1830 and 1831, specifying the Countries whence they came.

C O U N T R I E S.	1830.	1831.
Ports of Norway and North Sea	788	603
Baltic and Archangel	801	565
Mediterranean, France, Spain, and Portugal	105	99
South America	10	10
North ditto	57	40
West Indies	95	77
Great Britain	114	209
East Indies and China	26	23
Total	1996	1624

Neither the tonnage nor the crews of these vessels are stated in the Returns for those years.

PORT OF AMSTERDAM.

ACCOUNT of some of the principal Articles, specifying their Quantities and Value imported into Amsterdam, by Sea, during the Years 1831 and 1832.

Denomination of Merchandize.	Description of Packages	1830.			1831.		
		Quantity.	Value in Dutch Money.	Value in Sterling.	Quantity.	Value in Dutch Money.	Value in Sterling.
Coffee, East India . .	bags	84,470	fl. • 1,667,437	138,953	121,500	fl. 2,704,590	225,382
— West India . .	casks	2,270	436,180	36,348	1,190	299,880	24,990
— ditto . .	bags	50,770	3,096,970	238,080	24,280	1,942,400	161,861
Sugar, West India . .	casks	21,560	3,380,608	281,707	19,850	3,223,610	268,634
— Havannah . .	chests	8,820	579,474	48,289	17,690	1,082,628	90,219
— Brazil . .	do.	1,060	218,625	18,220	1,260	255,150	21,263
— Mauritius . .	bags	11,400	191,520	15,960	27,800	486,500	40,540
— East India . .	chests	1,800	122,130	10,177			
— ditto . .	cannisters	2,530	126,879	10,573	7,430	457,873	38,156
— ditto . .	bags	6,630	110,389	9,200			
Cotton wool, American	do.	3,740	466,752	38,896	1,490	178,800	14,900
— Egyptian . .	do.	40	4,680	390	300	31,980	2,665
— West India . .	do.	4,270	609,756	50,813	2,590	348,837	29,070
— East India . .	do.	490	44,120	3,677	660	63,610	5,300
Tobacco, Maryland . .	casks	5,520	1,033,620	86,135	5,220	963,743	80,312
— Virginia . .	do.	5,330	673,712	56,143	6,050	821,469	68,455
— Kentucky . .	do.	580	72,000	6,000	180	23,500	1,963
Hides . .	No.	48,600	577,125	48,260	42,000	493,500	41,125
Pepper . .	bags	1,150	35,220	2,935	2,860	118,244	9,854
Rice . .	casks	7,570	487,129	40,594	5,830	408,508	34,042
	bags	8,800	100,200	8,350	2,260	4,576	381
Linseed . .	lasts	10,870			3,170		
		or 114,135	225,090	18,757	or 33,285	656,190	54,683
		quarters			quarters		
Wheat . .	do.	10,940			13,300		
		or 114,870	3,183,540	265,295	or 139,650	4,402,300	366,858
		quarters			quarters		
Rye . .	do.	15,340			18,290		
		or 161,070	2,515,760	209,646	or 192,045	3,840,900	320,075
		quarters			quarters		
Barley . .	do.	2,770			290		
		or 29,085	396,110	33,009	or 3,045	42,340	3,528
		quarters			quarters		

The value of Imports for 1832 are stated at 4,794,000*l.* sterling.

„ Exports „ „ 3,081,000*l.* „

STATEMENT of the Shipping employed between the United Kingdom and Holland from 1831 to 1840 inclusive.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1831	1723	187,156	756	82,149	2479	269,305	1617	179,488	784	86,461	2401	265,949
1832	1673	195,473	771	90,192	2444	285,665	1571	176,471	733	88,059	2304	264,530
1833	1210	146,006	1259	136,163	2469	282,169	1179	131,307	1081	118,217	2260	250,224
1834	1011	137,546	646	67,230	1657	204,776	877	120,584	597	64,214	1474	184,798
1835	1021	150,387	556	56,622	1577	207,009	936	142,819	546	55,870	1482	198,689
1836	1026	143,285	555	49,953	1581	193,238	945	139,172	576	51,853	1521	191,025
1837	1164	159,397	559	52,908	1723	212,305	1055	150,576	540	56,506	1604	201,172
1838	1191	177,778	740	67,704	1931	245,482	1112	168,849	628	52,121	1740	220,970
1839	1413	215,349	853	74,300	2266	289,739	1320	204,650	737	80,757	2057	265,407
1840	1366	212,503	790	69,770	2156	282,273	1352	217,665	781	65,543	2133	283,207

FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandize exported from the United Kingdom to Holland.

ARTICLES.	1831.*	1832.*	1833.	1834.*	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Ashes, pot and pearl...cwt.	20,905	18,151	1,599	341	...	830	3,000	101	2,230	2,193
Cassia lignea...lbs.	171,102	147,018	103,373	218,053	124,080	29,123	25,572	52,558	17,222	83,402
Cinnamon..."	17,399	24,420	7,400	6,838	9,297	6,307	14,341	10,508	12,692	16,399
Cloves..."	4,350	2,148	...	...	2,177	...	...	57	601	...
Cochineal..."	8,514	7,333	2,127	8,030	22,504	17,262	19,753	15,112	38,840	43,731
Cocoa..."	602,779	272,355	517,313	297,334	80,062	27,681	39,377	9,702	83,400	141,811
Coffee, unwrought...cwt.	10,601,108	14,087,257	1,441,906	1,043,349	1,777,931	311,785	249,660	2,049,220	3,119,325	1,588,950
Copper, unwrought...cwt.	22	505	9	1,075	2,279	1,066	1,488	34	4,451	1,592
Corn, meal, and flour: viz.,										
Wheat...qrs.	16,135	75,017	5,187	6,206	1,818	...	...	...	...	...
Barley...qrs.	405	6,005	...	200	100	...	...	...	...	...
Oats..."	...	66,731	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peas and beans..."	...	1,680	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rye..."	33,660	11,110	856	000	419	...	...	54	3,101	...
Wheat-meal & flour cwt.	2,084	20,255	...	130	...	90	...	...	7	5
Cortex peruvianus, or										
jesuit's bark...lbs.	51,733	139,256	68,801	122,428	39,850	6,373	14,398	20,400	214,508	69,425
Cotton piece-goods India										
pieces	32,720	25,242	10,631	20,215	15,114	3,333	2,695	2,067	3,698	2,972
— manufactures entered at value...£	1,450	38	...	25	...	101	458	83	145	529
Dye-woods, viz. logwood...tns.	1,715	396	689	643	800	709	660	345	155	510
Furs, bear...No.	421	345	99	32	207	235	...	...	291	133
— marten..."	222	4,764	...	115	351	...	...	491	...	222
— musquash..."	2,454	9,541	10,000	1,100	50,425	61,800	19,000	36,000	...	10,803
— otter..."	150	...	...	...	205	277	...	...	...	627
Ginger...cwt.	120	3	3	624	1	9	625	952	453	485
Gum, arabic...lbs.	62	197	...	27	203	121	487	559	1,155	942
— lacye...lbs.	59,141	41,224	1,257	4,849	4,419	7,633	32,633	138,488	41,150	10,741
— shellac..."	125,800	105,933	21,820	56,081	72,606	82,503	91,915	104,093	239,188	415,880
Indigo...cwt.	1,269,116	1,077,339	401,496	561,546	532,798	548,380	479,291	769,270	605,111	610,150
Iron, in bars...ton.	38	33	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	1
Lead, pig...cwt.	28	372	70	16	24	25	283	456	844	362
Linens...sq. yds.	460	1,803	...	840	...	1,064	...	...	...	...
Ditto, at value...£	24	80	33	102	15	11	33	48	36	7
Mace...lbs.	3,361	13,611	...	79	64	958	...	714	678	...
Nutmegs..."	15,482	22,099	727	2,751	1,906	...	4,129	2,520	865	677
Opium..."	2,474	6,103	7,188	1,377	890	791	2,199	1,075	1,870	211
Pepper..."	1,804,453	637,181	100,943	339,759	3,35	462,906	708,425	387,501	991,988	210,223
Pimento..."	348,747	216,903	352,731	109,306	102,157	160,319	105,697	85,822	285,350	200,909
Quicksilver..."	11,421	11,739	3,749	5,411	22,851	71,033	9,238	4,827	9-9	7,655
Rhubarb..."	15,077	21,610	11,022	16,488	18,918	9,754	30,663	21,613	6,632	14,509
Rice...cwt.	45,170	59,135	27,002	26,957	44,774	9,001	31,520	17,359	52,311	89,489
Saltpetre and cubic										
nitre, unrefined..."	7,299	8,743	2,531	10,643	12,615	4,943	10,900	14,370	10,699	16,547
Silk, raw and waste...lbs.	19,069	45,437	6,913	13,345	17,678	17,982	54,078	41,249	43,709	24,003
— foreign, thrown..."	3,550	7,608	...	1,353	2,350	2,636	9,677	6,365	2,095	...
— manufactures of Europe, entered by weight..."	612	626	...	...	8	17	20	...	37	...
— manufactures of India: viz.,										
Bandannoes, romals, and handkerchiefs										
pieces	12,871	10,458	2,604	4,602	8,471	4,556	7,272	8,435	7,884	6,085
Crape shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs No.	2,176	1,963	63	26	303	40	178	4	21	72
Taffeties, damasks, and other silks, in pieces	76	907	14	60	1	18	63	124	55	54
Skins, deer...No.	48,259	15,493	20,148	61,634	51,280	68,080	50,919	17,115	17,606	60,461
— goat...cwt.	...	...	150	994	23,902	10,211	1,987	21,925	9,948	570
Spelter...cwt.	800	256	...	400	132	106	...	...	...	61
Spirits, rum...proof gals.	145,762	146,404	100,591	102,641	61,410	63,881	50,153	48,301	38,212	38,192
— brandy..."	10,900	14,022	4,571	4,673	4,430	2,646	...	9,808	3,060	2,713
— geneva..."	3,003	2,074	...	1,220	105	2,271	150	60	8,742	1,458
Sugar, unrefined...cwt.	190,097	120,440	64,483	52,706	60,080	21,921	58,961	92,921	12,095	21,308
Tea...lbs.	153	303	549	69	427,733	1,213,347	1,288,820	60,635	423,480	25,593
Tin...cwt.	3,034	8,744	4,280	1,834	1,172	872	4,042	5,490	1,988	1,891
Tobacco, unmanufactured...lbs.	5,285,404	2,498,455	753,227	1,403,710	642,831	1,450,572	1,092,175	802,655	1,168,089	1,446,866
— foreign manufactured, and snuff..."	3,680	2,135	4,762	9,636	10,047	3,303	3,133	15,049	6,732	19,840
Wine of all sorts...gals.	22,892	32,918	39,093	38,619	29,206	21,878	32,459	21,656	23,011	33,981
Wool, cotton...lbs.	11,443,021	8,800,717	4,253,665	7,075,235	8,798,400	9,003,135	13,293,548	8,285,908	9,381,974	7,362,977
— sheep's..."	187,085	435,509	66,897	22,830	71,454	63,197	128,938	41,390	10,202	88,533

* Including Belgium.

BRITISH and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Holland.

ARTICLES.	1831.*	1832.*	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery	12,165	12,036	10,511	13 379	13,844	12,073	12,496	13,901	14,861	11,506
Arms and ammunition	12,810	1,245	287	12,126	3,078	1,233	864	1,120	12,283	6,574
Bacon and hams	4	2	8	..	2	..	..	11	..	..
Beef and pork	65	109	63	..	15	..	..	9	..	..
Beer and ale	323	381	519	635	87	672	627	700	861	940
Books, printed	2,655	2,982	6,065	5,112	4,862	4,893	4,428	3,980	3,397	3,902
Brass and copper manufactures	28,501	48,190	14,614	49,672	58,927	37,513	123,538	86,369	114,473	114,104
Butter and cheese	294	183	249	131	80	83	111	120	129	88
Coals, culm, and cinders	41,639	42,325	39,745	30,598	35,032	41,744	39,935	51,122	64,133	62,737
Cordage .....	..	25	5	..	497	41	..	35	..	270
Cotton manufactures entered by the yard	383,127	596,957	491,718	519,031	595,592	554,862	663,848	580,322	605,613	510,746
— hosiery, lace, and small wares	211 123	250,086	46,770	49,718	50,508	48,101	50,205	53,719	70,243	61,476
— twist and yarn	794,536	890,423	971,119	1,122,337	1,194,931	1,191,229	1,386,388	1,861,329	1,729,090	1,612,151
Earthenware of all sorts	17,207	2,123	20,065	21,178	27,895	21,927	27,043	27,871	25,230	28,805
Fi-h, herrings	298	1,105	529	..	18	2	..	..	1,876	..
Glass, entered by weight	3,788	3,284	4,732	5,809	6,134	2,376	3,017	2,220	2,214	2,141
— ditto at value	102	3	220	319	1,110	611	..	114	..	..
Hardware and cutlery	20,028	32,801	32,674	34,516	36,193	36,225	37,389	30,008	38,086	38,916
Hats, beaver and felt	932	694	507	399	320	329	242	180	320	103
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	76,061	83 865	75 788	92,780	118,701	112,446	155,746	224,899	229,208	234,769
Lead and shot	536	1,879	3,698	9,624	10 934	15,841	9,554	3,745	6,069	37,553
Leather, wrought and unwrought	6,377	5,973	8,043	8,372	6,766	4,113	4,786	5,476	6,753	6,684
— saddlery and harness ..	916	1,621	826	846	573	853	587	752	1 093	608
Linen manufactures, entered by the yard	3 950	4,775	2,452	3,562	3,917	4,917	4 192	9,448	4,980	5 568
Thread, tapes, & small wares	1,538	3,369	3,971	1,436	1,233	1,158	1,878	2,002	2,631	4,490
Yarn .....	..	275	20	308	3 216	7,839	19,406	50,578	69,392	66,131
Machinery and mill-work	6,018	5,358	7,718	12,237	11,191	18,209	42,857	48,847	48,278	49,293
Painters' colours	2,736	4,360	3,830	3,478	5,235	5,417	7,220	9,990	10,793	8,400
Plate, plated ware, jewelry and watches	3,304	1,623	1,846	2,730	3,931	3,268	3,466	2 828	4,698	5,121
Salt	23 690	17,517	7,093	4,349	3,428	6,535	5,870	6 885	11,555	14,823
Silk manufactures	5,621	25,782	7,367	21,713	66,880	24,305	35,686	23,151	14,306	9 487
Soap and candles	1,416	589	1,874	611	1,308	179	576	1,022	1,340	1,615
Stationery, of all sorts	3 617	3,611	1,806	2,782	2,715	4,488	3 609	2,531	2,682	2,899
Sugar, refined	19,357	9,550	1,267	2 175	693	32	39	43	799	253
Tin, unwrought	1,633	1,923	2,384	1,046	640	2 113	1,866	2,075	2,550	2,700
Tin and pewter wares, and plates	21,063	21,970	15,099	17,376	14 205	8,901	19,160	11,538	9,601	9,597
Wool, sheep, and lambs	89,241	178,799	9,663	5,470	2,387	2,021	5 627	2,328	3,225	2,250
Woollen and worsted yarn ..	26,211	49,412	54,964	42,674	18 261	47,929	58,312	69,188	61,428	95,435
— manufactures, entered by the piece	161,101	400,571	230 366	217,254	207,962	211 513	233,967	265,232	287,624	228,995
— ditto, by the yard	24,579	77,210	39,471	27,710	28,558	23,405	21,503	21 064	19 488	25,703
— hosiery and small wares ..	11,525	22,126	12,286	13,971	9 110	7,887	10,406	13,207	10,727	9,746
All other articles	50,231	69,016	53,632	78,639	63,403	38 386	43,218	49,951	52,304	78,474
Total declared value...	2,082,536	2,789,398	2,181,893	2,470,267	2,648,402	2,509,622	3,040,929	3,549,429	3 503,792	3,416,190

DECLARED Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures during the Years 1833 to 1840, exported to Holland and Belgium.

1833	£ 3,068,322
1834	3 220,326
1835	3,466,889
1836	3,348,898
1837	3,811,946
1838	4 617,439
1839	4,415 623
1840	4,296,476

* Including Belgium.

STATEMENT of the principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from Holland.

ARTICLES.	1831.*	1832.*	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Ashes, pot and pearl .....cwt.	..	..	..	236	..	94	..	100	..	..
Bark, for tanning or dye- ing	008,305	440,484	102,609	215,822	164,272	185,167	213,403	186,786	194,153	171,735
Bristles	10,260	10,514	2,868	1,380	112	352	120	4,400	6,556	3,166
Butter	89,901	92,410	102,473	106,776	121,253	163,561	187,322	161,314	139,239	157,802
Cheese	133,398	132,112	131,355	145,004	139,694	210,024	235,972	225,694	209,547	224,957
Cinnamon .....	..	4 935	..	461	421	268	..	..	..	766
Cloves .....	..	1	163,100	2,375	3,408	2,852	14,005	124,966	11,312	105
Cochineal .....	..	..	..	..	764	1	..	385	..	..
Coffee	30,051	120	58,016	9,557	2,511	333	83	337,298	414,862	471,442
Corn, wheat	30 250	..	276	..	8	3,984	10,741	82,010	116,180	50,612
— barley	12,284	..	2	178	7	6,333	3,585	..	13,057	5,584
— oats	15,642	222	174	22,835	5,035	45,413	40,082	23,681	101,336	50,215
— rye	4,205	..	..	..	..	..	2,400	130	6,170	..
— peas and beans	7,514	30	5,101	6,734	1,007	8,114	21,076	4,776	19,109	12,684
— wheat meal and flour .....	..	247	181	..	..	179	919	..	1,474	175
Cortex peruvianus, or je- su's bark	2,245	..	..	160	44	..	..	..	1,105	..
Cotton piece goods of In- dia	1,000	986	..	1,673	..	41	90	..	..	..
Cotton manufactures, en- tered at value	36,769	6,023	4,061	10,636	9,334	15,905	16,009	14,129	31,466	35,517
Flax and tow, or codilla of hemp and flax	128,232	114,192	45,728	81,157	101,131	155,016	133,916	191,692	160,487	113,108
Furs, fitch	24,118	20,185	13,228	15,586	8,836	12,773	6,480	3,800	14,517	13,332
— marten	817	463	895	5,665	2,741	6,323	4,893	1,720	7,054	1,338
Hats, straw	540	1	..	..	4	60	3	2	118	4
Hemp, undressed	219	..	..	..	492	248	507	316	285	909
Hides, untanned	19,469	11,846	6,381	6,614	10,723	21,809	10,874	8,218	3,651	566
Indigo	4	15,019	335	14	242	1,098	21,059	5,551	298	..
Iron, in bars	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30
Leather gloves	143	605	124	1,531	579	552	207	319	1,033	12
Linens, plain and diaper, entered by the piece	2,192	823	..	1,834	316	2,117	1,566	14	912	..
— ditto by the square Yard	8	..	3,790	..	213	..	..	..	16	43
— ditto at value	288	499	285	300	156	630	184	65	138	322
Mace .....	..	..	8,935	..	8,932	28,547	2,971	3,613	4,155	5
Madder	18,727	36,151	20,876	33,000	39,805	53,762	33,830	42,866	35,869	47,575
Madder root .....	..	57	1,882	3,312	57	2,696	447	298	102	349
Nutmegs .....	..	996	78,186	169,124	223,922	192,389	90,718	110,187	121,116	25,146
Oil, olive	141	..	4,001	883	138	3,563	1,315	12	2,409	1,861
Opium	210	..	2,380	2,773	3,930	5	7	270	316	..
Pepper	13,631	..	1	112	5,596	53,960	108	4,165	1,372	2
Raisins .....	..	1	..	33	..	..	..	..	1,018	..
Rhubarb .....	..	21	4	..	..	640	226	..	..	..
Rice .....	..	..	..	..	1,067	216	..	..	2	..
Seeds, clover	8,193	10,851	7,130	35,215	29,543	22,573	34,138	14,876	18,088	21,106
— flax-seed and lin- seed	53,738	43,510	43,279	97,836	87,172	103,487	42,342	45,030	55,126	60,727
— rape	4,560	3,184	1,875	2,096	3,666	1,450	7,012	3,576	8,329	1,746
— tares	4,441	102	..	361	2,855	908	2,840	441	2,151	46,820
Silk, raw and waste	51,854	126,142	221,921	73,921	211,998	95,199	49,888	59,397	81,172	204,060
— thrown	13,517	28,443	10,848	9,670	29,692	29,248	4,073	5,157	6,765	28,648
Silk manufactures of Eu- rope, &c. entered by weight	8,748	6,342	5,504	6,108	4,787	9,695	13,833	19,108	17,708	17,678
Silk manufactures of In- dia: viz.— Grape, in pieces .....	..	..	..	..	..	100	44	58	45	..
Grape shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs	77	..	..	..	21	901	..	..	..	..
Taffeties, damasks, and other silks, in pieces .....	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, calf and kip, un- tanned	2,881	2,303	4,090	4,650	3,917	4,728	2,718	5,880	3,840	3,845
— goat, undressed	10,303	4,230	9,378	12,698	12,752	12,914	9,428	3,148	14,882	6,654
— lamb, ditto	11,650	..	..	5,000	1,000	5,100	..	700	1,377	7,930
Smalts	23,858	11,270	10,264	18,069	14,718	9,216	17,523	16,155	12,050	15,123
Spelter	3,009	7,940	..	551	178	359	45	269	..	..
Spirits, brandy ..proof gallons	820	369	2,87	2,838	..	348	401	2,560	1,301	645
— Geneva	210,038	228,219	306,542	214,751	215,811	288,018	262,782	483,054	575,554	676,404
Sugar, unrefined .....	..	68	..	48	272	65	21	..	3,179	21,891
Tea .....	..	..	..	87,061	1,369	14,492	17,161	72,802	185,213	132,396
Tin	1,472	2,278	2,015	2,806	614	102	2,519	..	618	275
Tobacco, unmanufactured — manufactured, and snuff	137,750	198,654	151,150	102,508	195,787	150,849	284,726	243,971	559,240	55,330
— snuff	1,742	1,182	4,516	2,072	1,628	3,955	12,211	585	12,092	694
Wool, cotton .....	..	430	..	..	31,606	57,212	21,819	73,434	67,004	10,848
— sheep's	659,846	209,144	343,936	186,452	301,855	1,167,550	251,057	138,340	299,898	46,247
Wine of all sorts	73,298	39,514	39,924	65,030	52,133	71,941	62,794	74,941	86,003	74,992

* Including Belgium.

TRADE OF AMSTERDAM.

AN Account of the Trade and Navigation of Amsterdam during the year 1840.

NAVIGATION.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels which entered and cleared at Amsterdam, during the Year 1840, distinguishing their Countries.*

C O U N T R I E S.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Sweden and Norway	1003	99,640	998	98,479
England	1062	101,810	947	90,360
Prussia	557	51,574	250	23,426
Hanover	445	30,925	285	19,703
Hanse Towns	275	18,615	390	29,503
Russia	301	31,912	142	15,387
United States	77	17,420	55	12,675
France	67	6,263	106	10,117
Cuba and Porto-Rico	33	6,590	24	4,795
Denmark	85	6,038	75	5,300
Baltic . . . . .	...	...	150	8,730
Austria	4	604	36	5,721
Brazil	13	2,475	17	3,195
Portugal	16	1,593	40	3,998
Africa { Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	...	...	9	4,050
{ Other parts	1	170	1	350
Spain	18	1,225	22	1,513
Tuscany	8	905	14	1,655
Turkey	4	770	7	1,270
Sardinian States	1	110	16	1,735
States of the Rio de la Plata	3	1,350	1	375
China	2	1,200		
Belgium	7	490	5	310
Other countries	6	685	180	17,776
Dutch colonies { Java and Sumatra	92	35,011	114	41,682
{ Surinam and Curaçao	75	16,900	75	17,535
Herring-fisheries (<i>deep sea</i>)	16	800	16	800
Whale-fisheries (<i>foreign</i>)	6	2,620	6	2,620
Total	4177	437,695	3981	423,060

* The tables of the trade and navigation of Amsterdam for 1840, are compiled from consular returns made at that port and transmitted to the Minister of Commerce, Paris, and published in the *Bulletin de Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce* for 1841. An official monthly publication containing valuable information relative to trade, navigation, manufactures, and agriculture. In regard to Rotterdam we have been furnished with ample and satisfactory statements by the British consulate at that port.

STATEMENT of the Value of Imports into, and Exports from Amsterdam, distinguishing the Countries traded with.

C O U N T R I E S.	Imports.		Exports.	
	fl.	£	fl.	£
Germany and the Rhine . . . . .	...	...	24,156,500	2,013,042
England	8,671,200	722,600	8,822,750	735,229
Hanse Towns	5,141,600	428,467	6,617,650	551,471
United States	9,371,500	780,958	1,115,500	92,958
Italy { Tuscany	522,400	43,533	8,313,000	692,750
{ Sardinian States	174,350	14,529		
{ Austria	146,000	12,167		
{ Two Sicilies	29,150	2,429		
{ Roman States . . . . .	...	...
West Indies { Cuba and Porto-Rico	8,017,750	668,146	488,400	40,700
{ Hayti	123,850	10,321		
{ Other places . . . . .	...	...
Prussia	4,387,350	365,613	4,241,800	353,483
France	2,607,600	217,300	4,795,100	399,592
Russia	2,545,500	212,125	1,743,500	145,292
South America { Brazil	3,141,850	261,821	61,700	5,142
{ Rio de la Plata	1,052,150	87,679		
{ Other places . . . . .	...	...
Norway	3,118,500	259,875	407,400	33,950
Sweden	406,150	33,846	315,700	26,308
Hanover	1,332,600	111,050	776,700	64,725
Denmark	688,200	57,350	985,300	82,108
Portugal	995,500	82,958	372,000	31,000
Spain and Canary Isles	539,500	44,958	441,000	36,750
China	565,500	47,125		
Belgium	424,350	35,363		
Turkey	235,500	19,625		
Other countries (foreign).	198,950	16,579		
Dutch India { Eastern	35,276,000	2,939,667	9,139,500	761,625
{ Western	5,626,500	468,875	1,907,500	158,958
Total	95,339,500	7,944,958	74,701,000	6,225,083

The Value of the principal articles of Import and Export was as follows :

(1.) Imports into Amsterdam—

	fl.	£
Sugar	24,170,200	2,014,183
Coffee	20,200,200	1,683,350
Thread and twist of {	Cotton	854,800
	Wool	738,500
	Hemp and linen	193,050
	Silk	13,000
	Other articles	8,712,750
Tobacco	4,857,900	404,825
Dyes and colours	4,631,600	385,967

		fl.	£
Metals, raw and manufactured	{ Nails, iron-wire, and iron-mongery Other metals	825,600	68,800
		3,153,900	262,825
		3,767,300	313,942
Grain { Wheat, rye, and meal		135,800	11,317
	{ Barley, oats, &c.	2,952,150	246,013
Seed, oleaginous		2,798,200	233,183
Woods { Manufactured		96,900	8,075
	{ Dyed	24,200	2,017
	{ Cabinet-works		
Strong drink { Wine { Brandy and alcohol		1,919,850	159,987
	{ Spirits { Rum, &c	317,150	26,429
Spices and provisions		1,921,650	160,137
Oils		1,725,800	143,817
Leather and hides		1,725,500	143,792
Cotton and wool		1,380,150	115,013
Tea		1,155,200	96,267
Hemp and linen		1,025,000	85,417
Fruits, fresh and preserved		750,000	62,500
Rice		730,000	60,833
Coals		535,650	44,637
Potash and ashes		512,600	42,717
Drugs and medicines		307,300	25,608
Pitch, tar, and resins		266,000	22,167
Fish, and salt meat		248,500	20,708
Wool		214,400	17,867
Glass, and glass manufactures		176,800	14,733
Horsehair, feathers, &c.		167,500	13,958

(2.) Exports from Amsterdam—

Sugar { Refined		23,820,000	1,985,000
	{ Raw	1,684,000	140,333
Coffee		9,462,250	788,521
		6,438,000	536,500
Thread and twist of { Cotton		907,300	75,608
	{ Wool	821,000	68,417
	{ Hemp and linen	147,500	12,292
	{ Silk	196,200	16,350
	{ Other articles	7,271,500	605,958
Cheese and butter			
Metals, raw and manufactured	{ Nails, iron wire, and iron-mongery Other metals	837,200	69,767
		2,706,600	225,550
Oils		3,141,500	261,792
Dyes and colours		3,011,000	250,917
Tobacco { In leaves, exotic		702,800	58,567
	{ In rolls, indigenous	792,700	66,058
	{ Manufactured	430,000	35,833
Spices and provisions		1,345,000	112,083
Corn and meal		898,500	74,875
Haberdashery		785,000	65,417
Leather and hides		734,500	61,208
Woods { Dyed		573,000	47,750
	{ Cabinet-work	127,000	10,583
Strong drinks { Spirits { native, viz., gin, &c.		435,600	36,300
	{ Foreign { Wine	250,700	20,892

	fl.	£
Cotton and wool	636,000	53,000
Pitch, tar, and resins	578,750	48,229
Fish and salt meat	480,000	40,000
Chemical salts and manufactures	410,000	34,167
Porcelain, earthenware, &c.	322,700	26,892
Seed, oleaginous	315,700	26,308
Wool	301,150	25,096
Drugs and medicines	296,000	24,667
Tallow and fat	280,000	23,333
Earths, minerals, and bricks	277,300	23,108

By comparing the above results with those of 1839, we find, that in 1840, the trade and navigation of Amsterdam has increased as follows:

(1.) Navigation—	Tons.	
Foreign countries	112,272	or 15.5 per cent.
Dutch colonies	14,737	„ 2.0 „
Total	127,039	17.5

(2.) Trade—	fl.	£	
With foreign countries	18,023,500	1,501,958	or 12.3 per cent.
Dutch colonies	5,151,000	429,250	„ 3.5 „
Total	23,174,500	1,931,208	15.8

THE Articles in which the chief Increase and Decrease has taken place are,

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	fl.	£		fl.	£
Coffee	8,614,000	717,833	Sugar { refined	6,218,500	518,208
	309,000	25,750	{ raw	337,000	28,083
Tissues of { cotton	96,000	8,000	Coffee	3,380,000	281,667
{ others	5,348,000	445,667	Oils	782,500	65,208
Dyes and colours	2,146,500	178,875	Tissues of { cotton	623,500	51,958
Metals	2,100,000	175,000	{ silk	72,000	6,000
Leather and hides	1,284,000	107,000	Woods { dyewoods	271,500	22,625
Seed, oleaginous	1,109,500	92,458	{ cabinet-work	71,000	5,917
Oils	944,000	78,607	Tallow	232,000	19,333
Tobacco	470,500	39,208	Haberdashery	211,000	17,583
Tea	419,500	34,958	Tobacco	209,000	17,417
Fruits	270,000	22,500	Pitch and tar	206,500	17,208
Cotton and wool	234,500	19,542			

DECREASE ON IMPORTS.			DECREASE ON EXPORTS.		
	fl.	£		fl.	£
Corn	3,770,000	314,167	Metals	944,500	78,708
Wood { manufactured	1,698,000	141,500	Cheese	784,000	65,333
{ cabinet-work	71,000	5,917	Cotton and wool	720,500	60,042
Sugar, raw	993,000	82,750	Tissues of { linen	359,500	29,958
Glass manufactures	832,500	69,375	{ wool	76,500	6,375
Rice	685,500	57,125	Dyes and colours	433,500	36,125
Spices	420,000	35,000	Grain and meal	345,500	28,792
Drugs	417,000	34,750	Tobacco, exotic	242,500	20,208
Tissues of linen	205,000	17,083	Fish and salt meat	202,000	16,833
			Wool	186,000	15,500

TABLE showing the Quantities of Merchandize exported from Amsterdam, *viâ* the Rhine, in 1840.

ARTICLES.	Quintals of the Rhine.		ARTICLES.	Quintals of the Rhine.	
	quintals	kil.		quintals	kil.
Cabinet woods	5,656	32	Brought forward	388,034	39
Strong drinks { spirits	2,992	49	Oils of { olive	1,172	17
{ wines	2,927	25	{ fish	73,306	26
Cocoa	906	24	Wool	648	35
Coffee	155,480	38	Flax	431	10
Whitelead	110	17	Paper	414	29
Heads of cattle	1,843	27	Fish { herrings	354	48
Cotton	12,660	27	{ stockfish	4,815	29
Leather and hides { prepared	5,082	39	Potash	6,013	10
{ dried	8,049	30	Rice	21,383	11
Copper	7,389	10	Saltpetre	1,152	5
Drugs	3,976	48	Sulphur	1,560	20
{ cinnamon	689	11	{ raw	104,127	8
{ cloves	90	19	Sugar { refined { brown	84,252	3
{ mace	55	13	{ loaf	221,223	27
Spices { nutmegs	146	15	{ candy	3,236	64
{ pimento	549	29	Tobacco { in leaf { native	1,749	40
{ pepper	2,882	38	{ foreign { United States	12,152	47
{ other articles	1,063	30	{ Porto-Rico	1,905	46
Tin	1,747	28	{ stalks	14,859	15
China	725	36	{ manufactured	1,854	29
Iron { raw	15,093	26	{ wood	25,990	9
{ manufactured	53	18	Dyes { madder	209	32
Pewter	45	49	{ indigo	1,178	19
Cheese	234	7	{ sunnatch	1,820	27
Seed, oleaginous	80,233	12	{ other descriptions	21,817	14
Wheat	10,360	10	Tea	244	16
Oils of { hemp-seed	1,161	48	Tissues of all kinds	133	38
{ linseed	65,826	34	Miscellaneous articles	31,567	7
Carried forward	388,034	39	Total	1,027,611	20

The above articles were distributed among the following ports :

	Quintals.
Prussia { Coblenz	37,799
{ Cologne	362,147
{ Dusseldorf	55,819
{ Duisburg	85,311
{ Wesel	34,770
{ Urdingen and Neuss	102,089
Grand Duchy of Hesse—Mayence	133,356
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	40,784
Bavaria—Rhinschanze	20,274
Grand Duchy of Baden—Manheim	153,598
Württemberg—Heilbronn	4,176
Total	1,030,123

The trade, *viâ* the Rhine, between Holland and the States situated near this river, has been continually increasing, as the following statement, commencing two years prior to the treaty of Mayence, of the 31st of March, 1831, will show.

	Quintals.		Quintals.
1829	243,784	1835	651,218
1830	365,787	1836	666,474
1831	448,110	1837	700,059
1832	519,070	1838	724,114
1833	589,303	1839	767,698
1834	684,246	1840	1,030,123

STATEMENT of the Value of the several Articles of Merchandize imported and exported from Rotterdam during the following Years.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.		* COUNTRIES.	Exports.	
	1835.	1837.		1835.	1838.
	£	£		£	£
Austria	58,959	39,019	Austria	1,492	24,920
Belgium	83,628	157,053	Belgium	111,588	64,794
Brazil	51,796	88,412	Brazil		520
Buenos Ayres	19,665	54,246	Cape of Good Hope		12,320
Cuba and Porto-Rico	159,146	94,134	Denmark	5,383	1,428
Denmark	6,999	5,549	France	225,404	561,616
France	424,396	561,379	Germany and the Rhine	2,678,812	3,336,243
Germany	289,189	645,139	Great Britain and Ireland	737,293	1,117,093
Great Britain and Ireland	3,030,742	3,163,627	Hanover	5,684	1,419
Haiti	43,254	19,948	Hanseatic Towns	90,317	93,166
Hanover	52,854	10,268	Naples	629	2,137
Hanseatic Towns	36,769	9,747	Portugal	27,282	5,440
Mecklenburg	4,723	2,857	Prussia	27,964	85,901
Naples and Sicily	9,893	52,724	Russia	56,101	52,942
Norway	28,144	24,202	Spain	2,788	640
Portugal	24,430	9,446	Sweden	1,070	1,952
Prussia	48,329	47,196	Norway	3,292	2,305
Russia	56,914	84,107	Turkey	1,630	920
Spain	23,155	27,197	United States of America	126,570	136,184
Sweden	10,829	9,493	Dutch East Indies	155,100	178,901
Turkey	9,065	21,244	" West Indies	5,857	5,599
Tuscany	12,262	9,620	Other countries	6,359	12,383
United States	519,334	680,914			
Dutch East Indies	1,586,216	1,718,686	Total	4,270,615	5,728,832
Dutch West Indies	123,337	59,619			
Other places	404,482	203			
Total	7,116,530	7,596,029			

STATEMENT of the principal Imports into, and Stocks on Hand, at Rotterdam, in 1833 and 1834.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	Description of Package.	IMPORTS.		STOCK.	
		1833.	1834.	Jan. 1, 1833.	Jan. 1, 1834.
Coffee, East India	ba gs	100,633	251,691	75,250	128,146
— West India	bags ch.	23,567,367	46,596,360	5,900	17,000
Sugar, Surinam	lhds.	2,965	1,360	691	80
— East India	baskets	19,031	57,553	9,523	8,374
— Brazil	chests	1,390	36	1,037	
— Havannah	boxes	5,559	7,635	1,100	1,272
— Manilla, Bengal, &c.	bgs.&mts.	15,036	12,578	664	1,939
Rice, Carolina	casks	11,200	9,150	240	
— East India	bags	43,250	38,950	10,200	3,550
Cotton, American	bales	5,295	10,390	419	
— Surinam and Nickerie	do.	2,012	2,046	498	
— other kinds	do.	6,755	13,349	587	200
Tobacco, United States	hds.	7,657	10,200	6,616	8,505
— Porto-Rico	rolls	...	10,200	3,000	13,200
Hides, Buenos Ayres, &c.	ps.	25,413	66,038	5,082	7,331
— East India	do.	14,002	35,887	4,742	5,185
Pepper	bags	4,483	3,800	2,000	983
Tea	chests	19,365½	10,850¼	700¼	3,000¼
Tin, Banca	slabs	27,899	24,554	8,788	4,127

TABLE of Imports at Rotterdam during the Year 1841, and the Countries from whence they came.

ARTICLES.	Belgium.	France.	All Germany.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Russia.	Turkey and Greece.	United States of America.	Dutch Colonies.	Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Hayti.	Austria, Naples, and Tuscany.	Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.	Spain and Portugal.	Total value of each Article in sterling.
Barley, oats, and other corn	16,750	1,250	51,550	14,950	13,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,560	7,560	.....	92,200
Bees	7,040	40	14,920	47,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,040
Coffee	11,000	13,320	800	32,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,250	.....	.....	.....	1,115,410
Cotton	3,240	1,520	400	76,850	.....	520	39,400	1,041,120	1,100	.....	.....	.....	136,760
Drugs used in medicine and the arts	800	13,650	10,920	67,040	40	30,360	440	5,000	.....	15,100	40	1,480	154,560
Dyestuffs and colours	3,240	47,650	25,900	175,200	.....	240	.....	254,500	.....	27,720	.....	120	264,060
Fish, and salted provisions .....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,440	.....	10,040
Fruits, dry and fresh	1,120	3,800	1,120	20,840	.....	10,640	.....	100	.....	14,450	.....	11,640	79,800
Glass and glassware	7,040	4,400	8,640	1,040	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,360
Gums	160	6,880	250	12,640	.....	.....	.....	440	.....	4,210	.....	.....	24,640
Haberdashery and hardware	4,360	30,680	40,400	29,050	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	760	.....	.....	105,410
Hair, horse and other kinds, and leathers	1,000	3,000	7,000	25,300	1,720	.....	320	.....	4,240	160	.....	.....	43,700
Hemp and flax	520	320	3,160	1,800	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	.....	9,320
Hides and skins	9,240	5,600	13,750	31,360	80	.....	520	7,720	127,600	.....	.....	.....	105,060
Iron wire and ironmongery	29,600	2,200	23,160	24,760	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,560
Manufactures of various kinds	13,000	41,040	54,920	27,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	139,320
Meals, wrought and unwrought	17,280	1,560	21,450	35,160	4,440	.....	.....	60,700	.....	19,580	5,510	2,160	438,320
Oil for the arts	7,920	7,300	810	31,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520	.....	560	61,040
Pitch, tar, and other resins	360	2,520	80	800	2,120	.....	4,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,880
Porcelain, earthenware, pottery	11,050	15,800	3,840	31,000	80	.....	8,240	.....	.....	7,540	.....	.....	85,900
Potash, and other ashes	2,400	120	40	4,450	7,000	.....	1,360	60,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,520
Rice	2,880	.....	40	60,480	.....	.....	.....	18,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	125,050
Rum, and arrack	80	.....	920	38,250	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,600
Salt, and chemical products	600	1,360	4,640	6,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,440	48,920
Seeds, oleaginous, for extracting oil	300	300	22,920	10,360	15,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	80	49,000
Spices	3,120	9,840	9,000	32,850	.....	.....	21,400	59,760	.....	160	.....	.....	136,500
Sugar	3,320	7,080	9,000	9,000	.....	.....	77,040	416,950	30,600	200	.....	.....	485,080
Tallow, and other fat	8,680	3,280	650	22,760	.....	.....	1,520	15,300	.....	.....	9,320	.....	122,440
Tea .....	.....	160	.....	50,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,600
Thread, yarn, twist, and manufactures, viz. —	50,360	41,400	116,360	1,589,300	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,707,600
of cotton	29,460	.....	9,650	71,920	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,000
of hemp and flax	4,400	131,320	556,440	154,000	.....	80	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	879,920
of silk	23,000	23,580	55,440	731,20	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,000
of wool, or worsted	880	1,120	13,400	18,680	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,760
not enumerated .....	.....	.....	1,400	22,600	3,440	.....	20,760	3,440	.....	1,540	.....	.....	239,080
Tobacco	6,040	1,160	224,250	.....	6,900	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	1,680	.....	269,800
Wheat rye, and the flour thereof	24,520	2,040	59,400	16,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960	.....	25,560	212,480
Wine, brandy, and spirits	1,600	108,040	1,320	1,200	.....	.....	4,640	160	5,640	.....	.....	.....	21,040
Wood-cabin-makers'	1,040	654	1,320	1,200	.....	80	30,320	760	4,850	.....	.....	.....	62,320
Wood —	4,600	1,520	200	19,040	3,920	.....	520	2,320	.....	.....	1,120	.....	16,320
— for ship and house building	1,600	.....	7,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,480	.....	320	.....	.....	8,560
Wool .....	.....	7,920	7,400	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,360	40	1,680	77,850
Sundry articles	8,680	.....	29,800	17,680	600	.....	1,520	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	9,106,400
Total from each country	392,000	576,640	1,420,720	3,959,000	63,280	51,400	409,520	1,094,120	226,760	93,920	34,760	45,720	9,106,400

Exports from Rotterdam during the Year 1841, and the Countries to which they were sent.

ARTICLES.	Belgium.	France.	All Germany.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Russia.	Turkey.	United States of America.	Dutch Colonies.	Brazil, Africa, and the Cape of Good Hope.	Austria, Naples, and the Ionian cany.	Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.	Spain and Portugal.	Total value of each Article in £ sterling.
Cheese and butter, indigenous	2,920	55,610	1,480	237,000	£ 40	£ 520	£ 520	£ 5,320	£ 880	£ 1,510	£ 500	£ 600	306,640
Coffee	2,920	34,040	527,720	1,520	8-0	...	45,200	...	...	320	560	...	606,760
Cotton	4,440	19,640	115,920	...	160	...	360	160	...	...	...	...	150,200
Cutlery and hardware	1,040	1,060	15,720	280	160	...	360	54,0	...	...	...	...	19,680
Drugs used in medicine	1,320	17,920	65,520	8,200	440	...	2,320	240	...	120	1440	480	130,800
Dyestuffs and colours	48,560	70,000	404,640	112,000	22,800	...	33,280	240	...	600	...	...	693,080
Bartha, or ochre and bricks	2,200	2,240	1,600	3,640	160	...	200	1,160	120	...	1080	...	12,400
Fish and salted provisions	240	...	11,240	240	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	11,880
Fruits, dry and fresh	120	1,360	23,360	6,520	120	...	360	280	...	...	...	...	32,120
Geneva and other indigenous spirits	800	2,320	4,060	20,080	...	500	10,280	11,840	160	...	680	560	64,240
Glass and glassware	...	80	1,120	8-0	...	...	160	1,920	...	...	40	...	4,160
Grain, or corn and flour for food	14,680	1,060	60,200	130,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207,250
Gums	4,400	11,040	17,840	5,520	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	20,280
Hair, horse and other, and feathers	1,320	15,660	17,920	237,040	...	...	5,080	...	...	...	...	...	40,360
Hemp and flax	7,280	1,040	2,600	105,720	...	40	...	920	...	...	...	...	241,040
Hides and skins	9,880	28,720	15,640	6,040	160	...	320	7,040	160	...	80	840	319,640
Iron nails and ironmongery	2,120	18,720	12,840	26,480	2,080	...	1,200	10,720	...	...	120	200	51,040
Manufactures of various kinds	2,240	16,040	105,320	10,120	80	...	3,720	12,720	...	80	...	...	212,280
Metals, wrought, and unwrought	10,640	68,000	40,300	...	...	...	...	960	...	...	120	...	47,840
Oil, for the arts	160	520	3,160	2,320	...	...	40	80	...	...	...	...	6,120
Pitch, tar, and other resins	...	2,600	9,640	5,100	...	...	40	3,600	...	...	...	80	22,120
Porcelain, earthenware and pottery	840	16,440	46,800	3,080	...	...	600	440	...	...	...	...	73,400
Salt, and chemical products	6,920	1,840	21,040	28,400	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	60,240
Seeds, oleaginous	7,120	1,840	21,040	11,960	200	400	10,520	2,040	40	200	40	160	73,200
Spices	3,000	4,720	40,000	...	1,920	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	138,760
Sugar, raw	27,160	...	109,520	6,900	...	...	40	200	...	360	320	...	120,960
— refined	1,400	1,000	36,650	1,000	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	47,040
Tallow, and other fat	9,120	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, yarn, twist, and other manufactures: viz.—	2,680	22,360	1,213,560	79,840	...	...	1,080	109,080	...	...	...	200	1,429,800
of cotton	800	760	41,560	2,600	...	...	...	1,000	640	...	...	...	47,360
“ hemp and flax	2,720	231,480	135,320	175,080	...	...	880	4,320	...	...	...	...	569,800
“ silk	280	3,040	310,680	16,760	...	...	680	5-40	...	...	...	...	316,680
“ wool, or worsted	160	87,560	14,520	2,920	...	...	...	1,040	...	...	...	...	106,200
not enumerated	5,320	6,440	360	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,360
Tobacco, indigenous, unmanufactured	39,240	4,720	125,200	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169,400
— leaf, and roll	760	210	43,160	80	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,960
— manufactured	760	4,120	12,280	...	...	...	...	120	...	80	...	280	11,680
Toys, German	240	4,120	...	12,280	...	...	1,240	800	40	...	...	...	11,680
Wines and foreign spirits	2,720	5,640	27,000	15,440	200	...	3,080	17,250	...	...	160	...	72,160
Wood, cabinetmakers	680	200	4,160	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,240
— dyewood	430	440	35,880	16	160	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	37,440
Wood	25,720	1,600	5,920	5,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,240
— dyewood	2,160	19,000	13,400	45,440	280	160	2,520	9,080	920	800	40	120	94,520
Sundry articles	251,800	819,680	4,017,440	1,322,760	29,960	1680	131,520	262,960	2960	4160	5160	4330	6,857,400

**Goods imported into Rotterdam from Great Britain and Ireland during the
Year 1841.**

ARTICLES.	Value in £ sterling.
Barley	120
Coals	47,640
Coffee	32,320
Cotton	76,880
Drugs used in medicine and the arts	67,040
Dyestuffs and colours	175,200
Fish, and salted provisions	600
Fruit, dry and fresh	20,840
Glass, and glasswares	1,640
Gums	12,640
Haberdashery and hardwares	29,080
Hair, horse and other kinds	25,360
Hemp and flax	1,800
Hides and skins	31,360
Iron-wire and ironmongery	24,760
Manufactures of various kinds	27,200
Metals, wrought and unwrought	335,160
Oils for the arts	31,480
Pitch, tar, and other resins	800
Porcelain, earthenware, and pottery	54,960
Petashes, and other ashes	4,480
Rice	60,480
Rum and arrack	6,480
Salt, and chemical products	38,280
Seeds, oleaginous, or for extracting oil therefrom	10,360
Spices	32,880
Sugar	9,000
Tallow, and other fat	22,760
Tea	50,560
Thread, yarn, twist, or manufactures, viz.—	
of cotton	1,589,360
„ hemp or flax	71,920
„ silk	184,600
„ wool, or worsted	731,520
not enumerated	18,680
Tobacco	22,600
Wine, brandy, and spirits	16,240
Wood—cabinetmakers'	1,200
„ dyewood	19,640
Wool	360
Sundry articles	17,680
	<hr/>
	£3,905,960

**COMPARATIVE Statement of the Amount of Imports from Great Britain for the
'last seven Years.**

	£
In 1835	3,130,742
1836	2,977,740
1837	3,163,627
1838	3,663,380
1839	3,656,960
1840	3,180,480
1841	3,905,960

Goods exported to Great Britain and Ireland during the Year 1841.

ARTICLES.		Value in £ sterling.
Cheese and butter		237,000
Coffee		1,520
Cutlery		280
Drugs used in medicine and the arts		8,200
Dyestuffs and colours of all sorts		112,000
Earths or ochres and bricks		3,640
Fish and salted provisions		240
Fruits, dried and fresh		6,520
Geneva and distilled spirits, indigenous		26,080
Glass and glasswares of all sorts		880
Grain, or corn and flour for food		130,480
Hair, of horse and other animals, and feathers		5,520
Hemp and flax		227,040
Hides and skins		105,720
Iron-wire, nails, and ironmongery		6,040
Manufactures of various kinds		26,480
Metals, wrought and unwrought		10,120
Pitch, tar, &c.		2,320
Porcelain		5,160
Salts and chemical products		3,080
Seeds, oleaginous		28,400
Spices		11,960
Sugar, refined		6,960
Tallow and other fat		1,000
Thread, yarn, or twist, and manufactures	{ of hemp and flax	2,600
	„ cotton	79,840
	„ wool	16,760
	„ silk	175,080
	{ not enumerated	2,920
Tobacco, leaf, indigenous, and manufactured		2,480
Toys, German		12,280
Wines and foreign spirits		15,440
Woods, dye		160
„ cabinetmakers'		200
Wool		5,920
Sundry articles		45,440
		<hr/> £1,325,760

COMPARATIVE Statement of the last seven Years' Exports to Great Britain.

	£
In 1835	737,293
1836	883,177
1837	612,137
1838	1,117,893
1839	1,189,760
1840	1,097,280
1841	1,325,760

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered at and cleared from the Netherlands during the Year 1840, distinguishing their Countries.

C O U N T R I E S.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
England	2196	278,095	2168	276,794
Norway	1001	98,974	1023	101,209
Sweden	67	8,837	48	6,687
Prussia	695	67,184	317	31,821
United States	150	40,160	100	28,018
Russia	433	46,634	187	20,936
France	221	24,628	261	28,461
Hanse Towns	287	19,796	417	32,709
Hanover	449	31,295	287	19,903
The Baltic	1	90	254	21,410
Denmark	116	9,795	97	7,938
Portugal	53	5,831	93	11,463
Cuba and Porto-Rico	34	6,996	24	4,795
Austria	11	1,722	39	6,261
Brazil	21	4,337	17	3,195
Spain and the Canaries	28	2,543	31	3,506
Two Sicilies	24	3,527	9	1,603
Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	...	...	13	4,909
Turkey	7	1,467	13	2,990
Belgium	21	1,788	19	1,505
Tuscany	8	905	15	1,895
Sardinian States	1	110	6	1,735
States of the Rio de la Plata	3	1,350	11	375
Greece	7	1,056	2	150
China	2	1,200	...	...
Mecklenburg	5	499	6	611
Hayti	3	924	...	...
Other countries	27	2,615	267	27,036
Dutch Colonies { Java and Sumatra	169	88,661	204	106,492
{ Surinam and Curaçoa	83	18,680	5	19,645
Fisheries	161	14,540	161	14,540
Total	6284	784,269	6174	788,592
Total of 1839 :	5905	779,513	5675	727,749

This table shows that the navigation of the Netherlands is divided into three distinct classes; viz., that with foreign countries, with the colonies, and with the fisheries.

These two last were almost exclusively carried on under Dutch flags, during the year 1840. Seventeen foreign vessels of 7370 tons, have always been reckoned as joining in the intercourse between the Dutch Indies and the metropolis.

The navigation with foreign countries during the year 1840 engaged 11,595

vessels of 1,310,303 tons. In 1839 there were only 10,729 vessels of 1,245,265 tons, showing an increase of 866 vessels of 65,038 tons, of 5.2 per cent on the tonnage.

The navigation with the colonies and the fisheries appears to have experienced no increase in 1840. Still there is reason to believe that the first *has* increased, but there are no documents to enable one to give a positive opinion on the subject.

The navigation of the Netherlands with foreign countries was divided between the two great ports of the chief maritime provinces as follows :

Amsterdam	7,758 vessels of	742,787 tons.
Rotterdam	3,837 „	567,516 „
Total	11,595	1,310,303

The relative proportions which vessels with Dutch flags bore to foreign, were as follow :

Dutch flags	36.6 in 1839	40.7 in 1840
Foreign do.	63.4 „	59.3 „

showing that the proportion of Dutch vessels has increased.

The following table shows the proportion of the tonnage borne by each country engaged in navigation with the Netherlands :

	1839.	1840.
England	42.3	42.3
Sweden and Norway	13.6	16.5
Prussia	8.9	7.5
Hanse Towns	3.3	4.0
The Baltic, &c.	4.5	5.6
United States	2.9	5.2
Russia	9.6	5.1
France	5.4	4.0
Spain and Portugal	1.9	1.7
Denmark	0.9	1.3
Austria and Italian States	1.5	1.3
Spanish and Danish Antilles and Hayti	1.0	1.0
Brazil and Rio de-la-Plata	0.6	0.7
Other countries	3.6	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Hence we see that there is an increase in the navigation with Sweden, the United States, and Denmark, and a decrease in the navigation with Russia and France. With all other countries the navigation of Holland has remained nearly stationary.

NAVIGATION between Holland and France in 1831.

F L A G S.	Entered Inwards.			Cleared Outwards.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Dutch	90	9,792	786	97	8,573	782
French	35	2,259	197	37	2,573	233
Others	33	4,168	238	13	1,551	89
Total	158	16,199	1221	137	12,967	1104

COMMERCE between Holland and the United States.

KINGDOM AND COLONIES.		Imports into Holland, &c., from the United States of America.			Exports from Holland to the United States.
		Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	TOTAL.	
Years ending 30th September.		dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Netherlands	1821	1,954,513	1,739,692	3,694,205	1,938,953
	1830	3,354,551	4,675,527	4,010,078	888,408
	1832	2,232,792	2,870,490	5,103,282	1,360,668
	1833	1,634,353	722,409	2,356,762	1,166,856
Dutch West Indies and American Colonies	1821	533,259	149,784	623,043	860,950
	1830	319,495	42,298	361,793	286,509
	1832	357,520	46,644	404,164	328,832
	1833	380,720	54,038	434,758	430,197
Dutch East Indies	1821	133,010	1,581,803	1,714,813	134,369
	1830	63,273	107,293	170,566	181,848
	1832	24,516	503,504	528,020	668,974
	1833	93,852	680,989	774,841	750,290

NAVIGATION between Holland and the United States.

KINGDOM AND COLONIES.		American Tonnage.		Foreign Tonnage.	
		Entered the Netherlands, &c.	Departed from the Netherlands, &c.	Entered the Netherlands, &c.	Departed from the Netherlands, &c.
Years ending 30th September.		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Netherlands	1821	26,048	25,851	1063	1403
	1830	35,220	42,998	4515	793
	1832	38,770	29,912	8372	5630
	1833	22,483	18,596	6938	4864
Dutch West Indies and American Colonies	1821	18,228	16,468	823	422
	1830	11,043	12,047	124	248
	1832	9,511	10,176	80	
	1833	11,478	15,939	80	290
Dutch East Indies	1821	5,610	1,597		
	1830	1,501	662	220	
	1832	7,456	5,084	680	
	1833	7,497	3,934	1488	1740

STATEMENT of the Value of Imports into, and Exports from, the Netherlands,
distinguishing the Countries traded with.

C O U N T R I E S.		Imports.	Exports.
		fl.	fl.
Germany and the Rhine		11,561,500	64,258,000
England		48,427,000	22,538,500
France		9,053,000	13,147,500
North America { United States		17,303,000	2,288,500
Other places . . . . .		...
Hanse Towns		5,460,000	7,894,000
Prussia		5,907,500	5,071,500
Italy { Tuscany 592,500		1,135,500	23,000
Two Sicilies 368,000			
Sardinian States 175,000			
Roman States			
Foreign West { Cuba and Porto-Rico 8,224,000		8,473,500	488,500
Hayti 249,500			
Other places			
Belgium		3,255,000	5,534,500
Russia		3,720,500	2,321,000
South America { Brazil		3,689,000	61,500
States of the Rio-de la-Plata		1,052,000	
Other places . . . . .		...
Norway 3,432,000		3,913,000	164,500
Sweden 481,000			
Hanover		1,356,500	776,500
Denmark		904,000	1,007,000
Portugal		1,058,000	428,000
Spain		968,500	450,000
Austria		625,500	43,000
China		565,500	
Turkey		340,000	41,000
Other countries		416,000	86,500
Dutch Colonies { East Indies		57,819,500	11,879,000
West Indies		6,110,500	2,016,000
Florins		193,114,500	149,478,500
Total £		16,092,875	12,456,542
Total of 1839 . Florins		197,935,500	142,695,000
£		16,494,625	11,974,667

The Dutch trade in the year 1840, was distributed in very nearly equal portions between the two principal ports of the kingdom, as follow :

	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	fl.	fl.	fl.
Amsterdam	55,339,500	74,711,000	170,050,500
Rotterdam	97,777,500	74,767,500	172,542,500
Total	193,117,000	149,478,500	342,593,000

The value of imports in 1840, compared with 1839, exhibits a decrease of 4,821,000 florins, while that of exports shows an increase of 5,782,500 florins.

We shall see farther on that the decrease in the imports is chiefly owing to the falling off in the quantities of grain imported for consumption. The increase in

the exports is to be attributed to the annually increasing trade in coffee and sugar furnished to the Netherlands by their Indian colonies.

The following table shows the proportion per cent of the trade carried on with Holland by each country, during the years 1839 and 1840.

	1839.	1840.
German States { Germany and the Rhine	23.2	22.1
German States { Hanse Towns	3.6	3.9
German States { Prussia	4.0	3.2
German States { Other countries	0.8	0.7
England	22.0	20.7
France	6.6	6.5
North America (United States)	3.9	5.7
Austria, and other Italian States	2.3	3.0
Spanish Antilles and Hayti	1.7	2.6
Belgium	1.9	2.5
Russia	2.9	1.8
Brazil, and States of the Rio-de-la-Plata	0.9	1.4
Sweden and Norway	1.9	1.4
Spain and Portugal	0.8	0.8
Denmark	0.4	0.5
Dutch Indies	22.5	22.7
Other countries	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0

It follows from this table that the trade of the Netherlands in the year 1840, has decreased as far as the principal States of Northern Europe, viz. England, the German States, Russia, Norway, and Sweden, are concerned. The trade with Belgium has slightly increased. That with France has remained nearly stationary, while with the United States, the Spanish Antilles, Hayti, and Brazil there is a decided increase.

THE principal Articles composing the Dutch Trade in 1840, are as follow:

		IMPORTS.	
A R T I C L E S.	Value. fl.	Principal Countries imported from. fl.	
Threads and Tissues of	Cotton	{	England 19,261,800
			Germany and the Rhine 743,500
			Belgium 664,500
			France 556,500
			England 4,331,000
	Wool	{	France 383,300
			Germany and the Rhine 131,500
			Germany and the Rhine 3,531,000
	Silk	{	England 747,500
			France 468,500
			England 525,850
	Hemp and linen	{	Germany and the Rhine 164,500
			Belgium 122,000
			Russia 82,500
			England 4,216,000
			United States 2,848,000
	Other kinds	{	Germany and the Rhine 1,043,500
			France 965,500
			Hanse Towns 410,750
			Surinam 352,000

ARTICLES.	Value. fl.	Principal Countries imported from. fl.
Coffee	33,701,000	Dutch Indies 31,859,000
		Brazil 997,500
		England 539,000
		Hayti and Cuba 179,500
Sugar	29,367,000	Dutch Indies 14,926,500
		Cuba and Porto-Rico 7,876,000
		Hanse Towns 2,732,500
		Brazil 2,627,000
Dyes and colours	11,919,000	England 1,030,500
		Dutch Indies 7,118,000
		England 3,474,000
		France 413,500
Tobacco	10,518,500	United States 9,109,500
		Hanse Towns 595,000
		England 343,500
		Dutch Indies 317,500
Corn and Meal. Metals, raw and manufactured.	Nails, iron-wire, &c. 1,614,000	England 904,000
		Belgium 314,500
	Other descriptions 7,504,500	Germany and the Rhine 287,000
		England 3,196,500
	Wheat, rye, and meal 6,654,000	Dutch Indies 3,163,500
		Sweden and Norway 324,500
	Barley, oats, &c. 927,500	Hanse Towns 252,500
		Germany and the Rhine 207,500
		Prussia 3,767,500
		Germany and the Rhine 2,042,000
Spiritous liquors.	Wine, brandy, and spirits 4,702,500	Russia 221,000
		Prussia 323,000
	Rum, &c. 1,296,000	Germany and the Rhine 197,500
		Russia 186,000
		Denmark 146,000
		France 2,828,000
		Germany and the Rhine 945,500
		Spain and Portugal 579,500
		Dutch Indies 1,157,500
		United States 1,840,500
Wood.	Cotton and wool 4,623,000	England 1,736,000
		France 678,000
		Dutch Indies 335,000
		Sweden and Norway 1,894,000
	Manufactured 3,051,500	Russia 590,000
		Prussia 360,000
	Dyed 817,000	England 277,500
		United States 240,500
	Cabinet-work 79,000	Hayti 107,500
		United States 35,000
Oleaginous grain	3,958,000	Hanse Towns 18,500
		Hanover 1,198,500
		Russia 858,000
		Prussia 658,500
Leather and skins	3,181,500	Denmark 604,500
		Rio-de-la-Plata 965,000
		England 768,500
		Dutch Indies 483,500
		France 352,000

ARTICLES.	Value. fl.	Principal Countries imported from.	fl.
Spices and provisions	3,043,000	Dutch Indies	2,181,500
		England	387,000
		United States	237,000
		France	82,500
Oils for use in the arts	2,380,000	Norway	858,500
		United States	646,500
		England	379,000
		Prussia	146,500
Rice	2,069,000	Hanse Towns	132,500
		Dutch Indies	981,000
		England	779,500
		United States	282,000
Fruits, dry and fresh	1,996,000	Spain and Portugal	551,500
		France	361,000
		England	357,000
		Austria	247,000
Coals	1,644,000	Greece	165,000
		Two Sicilies and Tuscany	135,000
		England	1,219,500
		Belgium	235,500
Haberdashery and hardwares	1,486,000	Germany and the Rhine	189,000
		England	512,000
		France	448,500
		Germany and the Rhine	387,000
Hemp and lincu	1,484,000	Russia	1,040,500
		Prussia	371,000
		United States	881,500
		England	255,500
Tallow, &c.	1,396,000	Russia	101,500
		France	59,000
		China	565,500
		Dutch Indies	498,000
Tea	1,376,000	United States	154,000
		Hanse Towns	83,000
		England	429,000
		Germany and the Rhine	198,500
Drugs for medicine, &c.	1,324,000	France	169,500
		Dutch Indies	137,000
		Turkey	105,000
		England	526,500
Porcelain, pottery, and delft	958,000	Belgium	265,000
		France	109,500
		United States	288,000
		Russia	172,000
Ashes, &c.	771,500	Tuscany	167,000
		England	408,500
		Spain and Portugal	84,000
		Germany	45,000
Chemical salts and products	663,500	England	201,500
		Rio de-la-Plata	86,500
		Germany and Prussia	84,500
		France	64,000
Fish, fresh and salted	509,500	Russia	63,000
		Norway	499,500

ARTICLES.	Value. fl.	Principal Countries imported from. fl.
Pitch, tar, and resins	437,500	{ United States 146,000 Russia 116,500 France 87,500 Belgium 250,000
Glass, glasswares, and crystals	395,500	{ Germany and the Rhine 74,000 France 42,500 Hanse Towns 107,500
Wool	363,000	{ Germany and the Rhine 65,500 England 62,000 Austria 46,000
Gums	236,500	{ England 132,000 France 62,000

EXPORTS.

		Principal Countries exported to. fl.
Thread and Tissues of	Cotton	{ Germany and the Rhine 12,690,000 Dutch Indies 7,979,000 England 1,891,000
	Silk	{ France 1,824,000 Germany and the Rhine 682,000 Germany and the Rhine 1,618,500
	Wool	{ Dutch Indies 405,000 Hanse Towns 112,500 Germany and the Rhine 602,000
	Hemp and linen	{ Dutch Indies 402,500 North America 100,000 Hanse Towns 71,500
	Other kinds	{ France 715,000 Dutch Indies 141,000 Germany and the Rhine 11,963,000
Sugar	Refined	{ Italian States 7,256,500 Prussia 2,887,500 Hanse Towns 1,873,500
	Raw	{ Germany and the Rhine 1,793,500 Belgium 574,500 Prussia 266,500
Coffee		{ England 261,500 France 210,000 Germany and the Rhine 7,990,000
		{ France 2,701,500 Belgium 2,230,000 Hanse Towns 1,896,500
		{ England 1,343,500 North America 694,000 Prussia 511,000
		{ Germany and the Rhine 6,706,000 England 1,566,000 Prussia 1,057,000
		{ France 989,000 Hanse Towns 534,000 Belgium 530,000
Dyes and colours	12,053,000	{ England 9,510,500 France 506,000 Hanse Towns 444,000
Cheese and butter (native)	11,349,000	

ARTICLES.		Value.	fl.	Principal Countries exported to.		fl.	
Metals raw and manufactured.	{	{	{	{	{	Dutch Indies	323,500
						France	235,500
						Germany and the Rhine	196,000
						Prussia	183,500
						Hanse Towns	110,000
{	{	{	{	{	{	Germany and the Rhine	2,670,500
						France	1,345,500
						Dutch Indies	1,053,000
						Hanse Towns	345,500
						Belgium	311,000
{	{	{	{	{	{	Germany and the Rhine	2,126,500
						Belgium	380,000
						France	214,000
						Hanse Towns	235,000
						Denmark	201,500
{	{	{	{	{	{	France	120,000
						Italy	108,000
						Germany and the Rhine	371,000
						Prussia	130,500
						Belgium	110,500
{	{	{	{	{	{	Italy	68,500
						England	1,611,500
						Germany and the Rhine	928,500
						Belgium	894,000
						France	439,500
Corn and meal	{	{	{	{	{	Germany and the Rhine	3,377,500
						Prussia	140,000
						Sweden and Norway	82,500
						England	2,562,000
						Germany and the Rhine	1,915,000
Oil	{	{	{	{	{	Hanse Towns	297,000
						France	142,500
						Prussia	79,500
						Russia	69,500
						Germany and the Rhine	1,545,500
Hemp and linen	{	{	{	{	{	France	430,000
						England	196,000
						Germany and Prussia	372,000
						Dutch Indies	241,500
						England	111,000
Cotton and wool	{	{	{	{	{	England	474,500
						Dutch Indies	375,500
						Germany and the Rhine	206,000
						United States	86,500
						Germany and the Rhine	727,000
Leather and skins	{	{	{	{	{	England	353,500
						Hanse Towns	346,000
						Prussia and Hanover	253,000
						United States	221,000
						Germany and the Rhine	707,000
Spiritous liquors.	{	{	{	{	{	France	245,500
						England	139,500
						Germany and the Rhine	70,000
						Dutch Indies	46,500
						Germany and the Rhine	582,500
{	{	{	{	{	{	England	523,500
						Dyed	1,319,500
						Cabinet-work	183,000
						Oleaginous grain	1,279,000

ARTICLES.	Value. fl.	Principal Countries exported to.	fl.
Drugs for medicine, &c.	1,237,500	Germany and Prussia	471,000
		France	260,500
		Dutch Indies	178,500
		England	140,000
Chemical salts, &c.	1,205,000	Germany and Prussia	876,500
		France	118,500
Haberdashery and Hardware.		Dutch Indies	88,000
{ Of Nuremburg	295,000	England	73,000
		France	51,000
		Germany and Prussia	176,000
{ Of other places	777,000	Hanse Towns	104,500
		France	94,500
		Dutch Indies	89,000
		Spain and Portugal	76,000
Tallow, &c.	821,000	Germany and Prussia	526,000
		Russia	199,500
Fish, fresh and salt	752,500	Germany and the Rhine	309,500
		Dutch Indies	264,000
		Russia	48,000
Pitch, tar, and resins	709,000	Germany and the Rhine	597,000
Wool	620,000	Belgium	285,500
		France	257,500
Fruit, dry and fresh	615,000	Germany and the Rhine	471,000
		England	37,500
Horsehair, feathers, &c.	595,000	Germany and the Rhine	250,000
		France	197,500
		England	73,000
		Dutch Indies	240,000
Pottery, porcelain, and delf.	537,500	Germany and the Rhine	105,000
		Hanse Towns	51,500
		Hanse Towns	89,500
Earths, stones, bricks, &c.	455,000	Dutch Indies	83,000
		France	77,000
		Germany and Prussia	44,000
Gums	430,500	Germany and the Rhine	307,500
		France	111,500

The articles, which in 1840 exhibited the greatest variations, are as follow :

	IMPORTS.	fl.
	Coffee	8,595,500
	Tissues and thread of { wool 1,311,000 } { other kinds 5,189,500 }	6,500,500
	Dyes and colours	3,009,500
	Tobacco	2,124,000
	Leather and hides	1,675,000
Increase	Oleaginous grain	1,508,500
	Cotton and wool	1,168,000
	Oils for use in the arts	1,138,000
	Fruits	540,500
	Rum and other spirits	496,000
	Tallow	378,500
	Porcelain	182,000
	Horsehair	156,000

		IMPORTS.		fl.		
Decrease	{	Corn—wheat		8,914,500		
		Thread and tissues of {	silk	2,820,500		
			cotton	2,686,500		
			hemp and linen	815,500		
		Brown sugar		3,299,000		
		Coals		2,559,500		
		Rice		2,533,500		
		Woods {	manufactured	1,620,500		
			dyed	488,500		
			cabinet-work	174,000		
		Metals {	nails, iron-wire, &c.	1,208,500		
			other metals	907,000		
		Drugs		1,555,000		
		Glasswares and crystals		870,500		
		Spices		859,500		
		Wine		704,000		
		Tea		660,000		
		EXPORTS.				
Increase	{	Sugar, refined*		6,394,500		
		Coffee		5,210,000		
		Oils		1,179,000		
		Cheese and butter (native)		775,000		
		Leather and hides		465,000		
		Thread and tissues of silk		392,500		
		Tobacco, manufactured		340,000		
		Chemicals, salts, and products		326,000		
		Fruits, dry and fresh		290,500		
		Pitch, tar, and resins		288,500		
		Oleaginous grain		255,000		
		Dyewoods		239,000		
		Wine and spirits		183,500		
		Decrease	{	Thread and tissues of {	hemp and linen	1,107,000
					cotton	800,000
wool	739,000					
other kinds	1,184,000					
Corn and meal				2,377,000		
Cotton and wool				1,373,500		
Spices and provisions				1,142,000		
Hemp and linen				1,081,500		
Drugs		535,000				
Gin, and the produce of native hills		216,500				

* The increase in the imports of raw sugar and coffee has been the consequence of increased production in Java, and of the contract which binds the colonial government to deliver the produce of Java to the Maatschappij, in order to be shipped by the company to, and sold by them in Holland. The same observation applies to pepper, indigo, rice, or other Java produce. The increase in the exports of refined sugar and coffee, are consequent upon the refining of the first and the importation of the second, being so much greater than the former home consumption and exportation.

CHAPTER VII.

DUTCH STEAMBOATS, RHINE BOATS, AND RHINE TIMBER-TRADE.

THE navigation of the *Lower Rhine* by steam, or by those large and small vessels called Rhine ships, is, and has long been, in the hands of the Dutch, and the spirit of monopoly is striking in the few steamboats, and those certainly of an inferior and uncomfortable description, which are employed in the Lower Rhine navigation.

Neither England nor the German Rhine bordering States should sanction this, either passively or actively.*

There is no river in Europe superior to the Rhine for steam navigation. Strictly speaking, a danger does not interrupt it from Mayence to Rotterdam; it is navigable for steamboats from Basel, and its branches, Moselle and Neckar, and Mayence, are also now navigated by steam-vessels of shallow draft.

It flows through countries which have been populosly settled during almost every period of history. The reciprocal wants of the inhabitants, and the products of the various States with which its waters communicate, are so abundant, that we see no reason why there should not be as many steamboats on the Rhine as on the Thames or the Hudson: altogether there may be about forty steamboats, some of them very insignificant, between Rotterdam and Basel. The Dusseldorf Steam Company and the Cologne Steam Company have, it is true, increased the middle and upper Rhine steam-navigation to a meritorious extent. That is, they have altogether, great and small, about twenty steam-vessels between Dusseldorf and Basel. The Yssel Steam Company have two or three small boats very well managed for a daily voyage on part of the Rhine and the Yssel. But the steam-navigation of the Lower, or Dutch Rhine, is in the most wretched state. One Dutch steamboat ascends daily, and another descends daily this magnificent river, in the course of its more navigable breadth. One of the Dusseldorf steamboats descends the Rhine once a week to Rotterdam. We have inquired the causes. The spirit of monopoly is one. There is another—a competition of ancient date which has not yet been put down by steam-power, as stage-coaches have been in England upon leading roads; as Margate-boys have been on the river Thames, and the conveyance of passengers by Leith smacks between London and Edinburgh. Although the Rhenish steamboats carry merchandize, carrying passengers forms the greatest source of profit.

On coming down the Rhine, we observe long flat-bottomed vessels, most of them ascending from Holland, and dragged along by men, or one or more horses, according to the size of the barge, at the rate of about one-and-a-half mile an

* The treaty of Vienna is sufficiently positive on this head; and the treaty of Mayence, 1831, declares the Rhine a *free navigable route* along its whole littoral from Basel to the Sea.

hour, often less. These boats are roofed over the deck; the people who navigate them, men, women, and children, reside, yea, have often been born, on board of them, and may be said to have no other habitation. As we approach Dordrecht, we observe innumerable boats, of from two tons to four or five hundred tons burden; they carry all kinds of commodities, and the smallest are managed by the owner and his wife, the children also living on board.

The population which thus live afloat is immense, and will, as far as the people of Holland are concerned, long prove a great obstacle to the general establishment of steam-vessels on the Rhine and its lower branches.

Considering also the scanty surface of Holland, the amphibious population, that of the river-craft would, in the event of the sudden general use of steam boats, be in fact homeless, and for some time unemployed. We need not, therefore, feel surprised that on the Rhine, within the Dutch territory, steam-vessels are not more generally used. As passage-boats we find them established in most directions below Dordrecht, where there is sufficient water.

Although Holland imports fir timber and deals from the Baltic, teak and other woods from her colonies, the timber brought down the Rhine constitutes the most extensive branch of her wood trade.

Those huge rafts which descend the Rhine to Dordrecht, and also in smaller masses to Amsterdam and other parts of Holland, are remarkable objects in German industry and adventure. They are also for some time, the site of habitations for those who navigate them. The women and children assist their husbands and parents; and spinning, knitting, tailoring, dressmaking, and other objects of thrift are attended to with great industry.

These rafts are nearly similar in construction to those I have seen floating down the St. Lawrence. In fact, floating timber down the American rivers in large masses was first attempted on the Hudson and St. Lawrence by the early Dutch and German settlers. The rafts on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa are necessarily, on account of the rapids, bound stronger together than those on the Rhine; and the largest on the latter and on the American rivers appeared to me much of the same dimensions—that is, about sixty to seventy feet broad, and six to eight hundred feet in length, with small plank-covered huts for the raftsmen to lodge in, and governed, while floating down the current, by means of anchors and immense oars or sweeps. Boats also form an accompaniment. Like the river itself, these rafts gain magnificence in their passage. The timber which descends in small rafts from the Neckar, Murg, Maine, and Moselle, being afterwards connected at particular places, are all floated down the Rhine in one vast mass.

The value of one of the largest rafts has been computed at 350,000 florins, or about 30,000/ sterling; it affords occupation, from the cutting of the first tree in the forest, until the time when it is sold to the timber-dealers and sawyers, to from eight hundred to nine hundred persons. The consumption of

provisions alone, from the time its construction commences, until it is sold at Dordrecht, is stated at 45,000 lbs. of bread; 30,000 lbs. of fresh and dried meat; 15,000 lbs. of butter; 10,000 lbs. of cheese; fifty sacks of dried vegetables; five hundred tuns of beer; eight butts of wine, and several other articles. The live stock for fresh meat is carried on the raft, as well as every other article of provisions.

The history of the large Rhenish raft, from the time the trees are beginning to be felled in the forests of Germany, and the raft constructed, to its delivery at Dordrecht; its separation, whether for the saw-mills of Holland, or for its exportation to other countries; and its final application, after going through the carpenter, wheelwright, joiner or upholsterer's hands, to useful purposes, would form curious details of manners and employments.

The following statement has been drawn up by Sir James Turing, her Majesty's vice-consul at Rotterdam.

Timber Trade by the Rhine.—During the years 1839, 1840, and 1841, the average quantity of timber imported into Holland by the Rhine, has amounted annually to 110,500,000 kilogrammes, equal to 110,500 tons English weight, consisting principally of wood suited for ship and house building, wainscot logs, spars, weals, staves, and firewood; the whole of which is consumed in Holland, with the exception of some trifling quantity sent to the colonies. In former years, timber (chiefly oak knees) was exported to Great Britain and France; but for many years past that trade has ceased, and it remains yet to be seen, whether the alterations of the duties in England will lead to a renewal of the trade in that, or any other species of timber from the Rhine.

The value of the Rhenish timber consumed annually in Holland, amounts to about 2,000,000 florins, or about 170,000*l.* sterling.

British Consul, Rotterdam, Sept. 23, 1842.

JAS. H. TURING, Vice-consul.

CHAPTER VIII.

DUTCH FISHERIES.

THERE is no doubt that herring, cod, and whale fisheries of Holland were a principal source of their early power; but we believe that they never were carried on to any extent approaching the exaggerated accounts transmitted: except the mere shore fishery, the occupation of the country by the French destroyed the Dutch fisheries. We find by the statistical volume published by the Royal Printing-office at the Hague in 1827, that this fishery was so far established, in 1824 to 1828, as to employ from the ports of the Netherlands, including Belgium,

	ssels.	Men.
In the winter sea-fishing, some of which went to Iceland in summer	52	614
„ net fishing	162	1284
„ salt herring net sea-fishery	134	2096
„ fresh herring sea-fishery	47	423
„ Iceland cod-fishery	18	202
„ whale-fishery	1	50

By the following statements, which were drawn up by Sir James Turing, her Majesty's vice-consul at Rotterdam for 1834, and for 1842, we have a clear estimate of the extent and value of the fisheries of Holland, exclusive of Belgium.

DUTCH Herring-fishery, not including the Shore and other Coast Fishery.

FITTED OUT FROM	Ships. First Voyage.	Received				Second Voyage.			Third Voyage.			Together.		
		By small Sloops.		By the Ships.		Ships.	Received.		Ships.	Received.		Voyages.	Received.	
		lasts	brls.	lasts	brls.		lasts	brls.		lasts	brls.		lasts	brls.
Vlaardingen.....	78	51	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1067	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	724	2	7	59	1	139	1902	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Maassluys	16	15	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	270	13	7	110	8	1	...	...	23	396	9 $\frac{3}{8}$
Delfthaven.....	1	...	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	6	13	1	18	7	1	3	11	3	29	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Zwartewaal.....	4	...	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	69	12	4	24	13	...	...	...	8	95	3 $\frac{3}{8}$
Middleharnas.....	1	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	11	1	14	3	...	...	...	2	23	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Enkhuyzen.....	4	10	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	52	12	4	76	1	...	...	...	8	140	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
De Ryp.....	5	3	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	66	6	3	25	4	...	...	...	8	94	13 $\frac{3}{8}$
Amsterdam	7	3	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	92	10	3	64	13	...	...	...	10	161	7 $\frac{3}{8}$
Together, in 1834	116	87	10	1634	1	77	1058	9	9	62	12	201	2843	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
" in 1833	108	ships										165	2552	10
" in 1832*	117											171	2504	3 $\frac{3}{8}$
" in 1831*	130											197	2177	9

" The real profits of the herring-fishery are still, as they always have been, disproportioned to the capital employed: and to the chances contingent to the risk; but the major part of the owners being engaged in various trades, dependent on, and connected with shipping, a fair remuneration is derived which compensates for the less profitable result of the fisheries.

" The herring fishery is still of considerable importance, giving occupation and support to the labouring classes, as forming a nursery for our seamen, who being engaged in this severe employment from their earliest youth, acquire habits of patient endurance, which renders the sea as it were their native and favourite element. For some years past, however, this branch has been far from productive to the owners, nor have the seamen derived from it a proportionate remuneration, owing to the wretched prices which have been made for the fish, both in this country and in Belgium: while the bait indispensably required for this fishery (being a description of nine-eye caught in our inland rivers) is become expensive and scarce.

" In the winter of 1833-4, the number of ships from Haarlingen and Maassluys, amounted to forty-five, this year only to thirty-five, and the present prospect is far from bright. Besides the cod-fishery, the same vessels are afterwards employed in the herring-fishery which is further carried on from the end of March to the beginning of June, by the herring-hookers—this is not the case, however, at Amsterdam, and Enkhuyzen, because abundant occupation is found for the crews in the fisheries of the Zuyder-Zee; the usual quantity derived from this branch may be estimated at from 50 to 100 barrels (*tonnen*) per vessel, the average value being about 15 florins (25s.) per barrel. This branch is, however, of greater importance for Middleharnas, Pernis, and Blackwall, where about thirty sloops

*.Including Holland and Belgium. The Dutch herring flotilla consisted in 1841 of 129 vessels—viz., from Vlaardingen, 79; Maassluys, 16; Delfthaven, 2; Zwartewaal, 4; Middleharnas, 2; Scheveningen, 1; Pernis, 1; Schiedam, 1; Amsterdam, 7; Enkhuyzen, 4; and De Ryp, 6.—*Hague paper*.

are yearly engaged from the month of March till October, performing usually two voyages within that period, and producing from 100 to 200 barrels each voyage, worth from 12 florins (20s.) to 20 florins (33s.) per barrel, and occasionally 25 florins (41s. 8d.), as was the case last year. From October to March these vessels are engaged in fishing for haddock and cod, and it is supposed that they are fully better engaged in this branch than is the case with the winter trade carried on at Haarlingen, before mentioned.

"The fisheries, which fifty years ago were carried on with so much success on the coast of Iceland, and in which more than one hundred hookers from Haarlingen and Maassluys were engaged, have been nearly abandoned, ever since the high and prohibitory duties laid upon foreign fish in France, there being now and for some years past only ten to fifteen vessels so employed. In 1834 the ten ships so engaged brought home only about two hundred lasts (four hundred tons) of fish, which realized a price of 210 florins (17l. 10s.) per last, but in abundant seasons the price is generally lower.

"The northern whale-fisheries have proved total failures, and it is to be hoped that the trial now making in the South Sea may prove more successful.

"The fisheries carried on along the coast for the supply of fresh fish have been declining, and the population of the fishing villages is generally reduced to the most abject poverty. Some years ago a livelihood was obtained out of the herring-fishery by the inhabitants of Katwyk, Schevening, and Noordwyk, who used to employ about fifty vessels in that trade, fishing on the Yarmouth banks from September 15, till December; but in latter years this branch has been very unproductive, notwithstanding the high prices which were realized for the cured fish at home.

"The fishing-stations in the Zuyder-Zee are generally in a more thriving condition, owing to the fresh herrings caught there in the greatest abundance during the latter end of autumn, and throughout the winter; and although often sold for nearly nothing, it affords subsistence to the fishermen, particularly during the last two years, since when, the French fishing-boats to the number of one hundred to one hundred and fifty, have been in the habit of buying the fish at good prices, and importing them into France as French caught fish. The course of the herrings cannot, however, be much depended on, for it is notorious that twenty-five years ago these fish used to be caught in the same prodigious quantities in the Zealand waters, where they are now not to be met with at all.

"The anchovy-fishery in the Zuyder-Zee is a very profitable branch, and many thousand barrels are annually cured at Amsterdam, Marke, Harderwyck and Monnikendam, and sold for exportation. Though not so abundant as in former years, the prices obtained last season (1834) of twenty to twenty-two florins (33s. 4d. to 36s. 8d.) per barrel, gave a capital profit. At Bergen-op-Zoom, Tholen, &c., this branch has failed for some years past."

DUTCH FISHERIES, 1842.

"The number of ships and fishermen employed in the Dutch fisheries amounts to 1605 vessels and 8350 men, which are classed as follows: .

	Ships. Fishermen.	
a. Herring and cod fishery with nets	120	1800
b. Herring and cod fishery with lines	45	525
c. Fresh fish and fresh herring for smoking and drying .	208	1455
d. Fresh fish, exclusively off the coast and in the Zuyder-Zee	1000	4000
e. Fresh fish on the Zealand streams	230	500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
f. Whale or seal fishery	1603	8280
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	•2	70
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1605	8350

"The first cost of the above shipping, when fully equipped for sea (exclusive

of the two whalers, *f.*), or, in other words, the capital invested in the fisheries, may be estimated thus :

	Ships.	value	fl.	or	£
a.	120		1,200,000		100,000
b.	45		405,000	„	33,750
c.	208		832,000	„	69,330
d.	1000		1,600,000	„	133,330
e.	230		216,000	„	18,000
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	1603		4,253,000		354,410

“ And the annual expenditure of the same is,

	Ships.	value	fl.	or	£
a.	120		1,120,000		93,333
b.	45		360,000	„	30,000
c.	208		936,000	„	78,000
d.	1000		1,200,000	„	100,000
e.	230		157,000	„	13,080
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	1603		3,773,000		314,416

“ The annual average produce during the last five years has been found to amount to

40,000 tons of salt herrings.
10,000,000 herrings for smoking or drying.
10,000 tons of salt fish.

	fl.	or	£
The estimated gross value of which is	4,000,000		333,333
Of which the proportion annually consumed in Holland is valued at	360,000	„	30,000
Leaving a residue of	3,640,000		303,333

“ Which latter amount constitutes the value of the fish exported to Germany, Poland, Russia, and Belgium.

“ But the latter state (Belgium) has recently augmented the duty on foreign fish, to a rate amounting, on some kinds, to a prohibition ; by which measure the Dutch will lose that market for their smoked or dried herrings, and thereby experience a very serious injury : for although, on the other hand, the British ports are now open to the admission of foreign fish, the Dutch will derive little or no advantage from the change, because every species of fish, excepting turbot and soles, is cheaper in England than in Holland.

“ Upon a review of the preceding statistics it might be supposed that the fisheries have been an unprofitable investment, seeing that an original capital, amounting to 354,410*l.*, and burdened by a yearly expenditure of 314,416*l.*, produces a gross annual return of only 333,333*l.* ; but it must be borne in mind that the fisheries are carried on by tradespeople, shopkeepers, sailmakers, ship-builders, ropemakers, &c. &c., residing in the fishing towns and villages, who derive their principal source of profit from the outfit of the ships, and the expen-

diture of the fishermen and their families, as well as of the many hands employed in the trades connected with the fisheries.

JAMES H. TURING, Vice-consul.

Rotterdam, Sept. 30, 1842.

DUTCH EEL-FISHERY.—Memoranda received from Mr. May, his Netherlands Majesty's Consul-general, London.

“The Dutch eel schuyts have traded to London for a period of 150 to 200 years, and have never paid a higher rate of duty than the present. The average quantity of eels brought each voyage is about 12,000 lbs.

“The eels are purchased by fishwomen, who go on board the schuyts for quantities varying from 2 to 20 lbs., which they retail to the poorer classes. A great number of persons are employed in this trade, and its interruption would lead to much distress amongst them.

“The fish are kept alive in wells on board the schuyts, and sold (as above stated) in small quantities. Sometimes, in consequence of the unwholesome state of the water in the upper pool, the schuyts remain at Erith, and the eels are sent up by lighters, in what are called eel-boxes, and thus sold. The sale of a cargo is generally completed in from two to five weeks, and the whole goes on shore in the caskets of fishwomen, the exaction of duty by weight would therefore be a difficult process.

“The eels are consumed almost entirely by the poorer classes, in consequence of their cheapness.”

CHAPTER IX.

FINANCES OF HOLLAND.

THE finances of Holland and of the Dutch colonies are involved in all the difficulties arising from high taxation; and the expenditure, notwithstanding the high and numerous taxes, exceeding the receipts. If we include the municipal duties on articles of drink, food, and fuel, there is no country so highly taxed as Holland,—and, to the high credit of the Dutch in fulfilling their national as well as individual engagements, no people have ever made greater or more enduring sacrifices in order to maintain their national credit.

The ancient high taxation of Holland, was imposed in order to pay the interest of their enormous national debt. That debt was created by wars, many of which might have been avoided. The present national debt was greatly increased by the maintenance of the large army, still upon a most expensive and unnecessary footing, which was raised after the Belgium revolution. It is unnecessary to observe that the greater portion of that expense might have been avoided, and that if the States-general really intend to have a revenue exceeding or equal to the expenditure, they must reduce their military outlays, and abolish their colonial monopoly and their contract with the *Maatschappij*.

Under the new constitution, the budget, instead of being accepted by the States-general for ten years, is passed only for two years, and the same must be presented to the States by the minister of finance one year before it can be passed into law. The budget heretofore annexed was laid before the second Chamber of the States-general in the autumn of 1841. The following remarks upon it, drawn up in Holland by a competent judge of fiscal statements, will serve to elucidate the existing ways and means, and expenditure of that kingdom.

“EXPENDITURE.—Items Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7, are, from their nature, not susceptible of any alteration.

No. 4.—*Justice*. The expenses of this department have since undergone an increase in consequence of the prisons having been transferred from No. 5, Home Department, to No. 4.

No. 5.—*Home Department*, may require further alterations, because several administrations belong to the department, which are dependant on varying circumstances; among others, the *Water-staat*, which includes the sea defences—the maintenance of rivers and dykes, canals, bridges, roads, and public buildings: the construction of the railroad from Amsterdam to Arnhem; the draining of the Haarlem Lake, for which, however, distinct negotiations are opened.

The Pauper System, to which will now be added the Fredericsoord Colony, which can no longer support itself, the *Public Instruction, Industry, &c.*, are all under the home department, so that the estimates for this department are always exposed to many vicissitudes.

No. 8.—*Marine Department*. This estimate will probably not undergo any alteration for the present, it being generally reported that the new director-general intends to make very great changes, by abolishing or reducing one or two of the naval departments, causing new ships, such as frigates, sloops of war, and smaller vessels, to be built in part at private yards; by improving the active service, and keeping a large number of ships afloat, especially in the East Indies, where the colonial marine has been united to that at home; but as all these plans cannot be brought into operation before 1844, this estimate will till then remain at the sum of 5,600,000 florins.

The 61,226.40 fl. for the expenses of the colonial department at home, have been casually brought to the charge of this department, because at the time both departments were in the charge of one minister (Van Band), but they are now again separate.

No. 10.—*War Department*. For which 12 000,000 fl. have been granted; against which, however, many complaints are made, being together with the yearly conscription felt to be an insupportable burden on the people.

No. 9.— <i>The Finance Department</i> is divided into three subdivisions :	fl.
(a) Interest of the national debt	38,481,340
From which has been deducted the proportion due by Belgium	5,000,000

33,481,340

The 38,481,340 fl. amount to a great deal more than the half of the whole budget, and if that sum were converted into 5 per cent stock, the national debt would amount to 770,000,000 fl. capital, which for a population not amounting to 3,000,000 souls, constitutes a debt per head of 260 fl. capital, or 13 fl. annual interest.

If the 5,000,000 fl. due by Belgium were converted into 100,000,000 five per cent stock, it would make some change of course; but the result would nevertheless always leave a sum of about 33,000,000 fl., and unless the debt be redeemed or reduced in some way or other, no improvement can be looked for.

(b) *Pension List*, amounting annually to 2,865,370.00 fl., of which it must be observed that the military pensions alone amount to 1,665,000 fl., or nearly 60 per cent, which meets with very great opposition, and will probably be curtailed, and divided between the departments, in order that each responsible minister may be cognizant of, and responsible for the sums.

(c) *Expenses of the Administration of the Finance Department*, to which belong the receiving of the taxes of all kinds; the state debts, and administration of revenue, which amount to nearly 6,000,000 fl., or about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the total sum of the budget.

The whole amount of expenditure is 71,338,103 fl., certainly a large sum. The highest budget after the year 1795, for Holland, before the compulsory reduction of two-thirds, was in the year 1805, when it amounted to only 55,000,000 fl. At which time the country had to maintain 50,000 French troops; the colonies were lost to the nation, and trade completely destroyed, and now after having undergone the reduction above alluded to, a sum of 71,000,000 fl. is required, arising solely from the debt we have been compelled to make by the separation from Belgium, and which amounts to not less than 300,000,000 fl.

This state of matters is not consolatory, and affords no prospect of the nation being released from the present taxation, which, in proceeding to the revenue, we shall now have to consider.

MEANS AND REVENUE.

(A) The estimate being as follows: viz.—

(a) *Ground Tax* on buildings and properties, with additional per centage amounting to 9,878,596.43 fl., which is not subject to any change, being made up according to the fixed decennial register.

(b) *Personal Taxes*, estimated at 6,600,000 fl., payable by every occupier, and comprising the tax on

Rent of premises occupied; and, on *doors and windows, hearths and fireplaces, furniture, domestics and servants, horses.*

(c) *Patents*, estimated at 2,304,000 fl., which are the subject of great complaint; for, although strangers are subjected to higher taxes, the difference does not sufficiently protect the inhabitants.

(B) *Excise*, which with the additional per cents and stamp dues is estimated at 20,588,710 fl. It is derived from a consumption duty, on

1. Sugar.
2. Wine.
3. Spirits, inland.
4. „ foreign.
5. Butchers' meat and cattle.
6. Salt.
7. Soap.
8. Beer and wine.
9. Coals.
10. Turf.
11. Flour or grain, ground for bread.
12. Stamp duties for permits.
13. Transport permits.

Of which Nos. 3, and 11, are the principal items, yielding together fully 8,000,000 fl., after which come Nos. 6, 5, 2, 7 & 10.

No. 1. Sugar, produces scarcely any thing, the duty being absorbed by the drawback, or rather bounty on refined sugar exported.

Upon the whole the receipts for 1842, as far as they are known are satisfactory; but it is under deliberation to abolish No. 1, because our sugars do not appear to require any bounty.

It is likewise in contemplation to repeal the government excise on turf, coals, and cattle, and to commit that tax to the municipalities who, on the other hand, would have to give up the high per centages on bread and wine, which are enormous; the excise on wheat having in some towns having been raised 330 per cent, by which means bread is much dearer than in England, exposing the poorer classes, in the event of a bad potato-crop, to famine.

(C) *Registration, Succession, and Stamp Duties.* This is one of the most profitable taxes, being estimated at 8,970,000 fl. Considerable legal and commercial knowledge being

required to administer and collect this tax, special officers have to be trained and educated for the purpose. A revision of this tax is now in contemplation, for the purpose of rendering it more productive. Among other plans it is rumoured that not only is the succession duty to be raised in the collateral, but also in the direct line; by which means children would have to pay duty on their paternal inheritance. This measure would however meet with such strong opposition that it may be doubted whether a proposal to that effect could be attempted.

(D) *Import and Export Duties, and Navigation Duties on the Rivers*; estimated at 5,520,000 fl., being raised on the duties on

1. Import, export, and transit of merchandize.
2. Tonnage on ships.
3. Inward and outward light, buoy, and beacon dues.
4. Duties on the Scheldt, } On ships
 " " Rhine, } and
 " " Maas, } goods.

The sum of 5,500,000 fl. is estimated too high by 500,000 fl., having been done with the intention of increasing the import duties, but which plan has been since abandoned; for if the new tariff which is now framing, and will be submitted next session to the states, be approved of, the import and export duties will not produce one-half of the present amount. On this matter my friend intends to make a specific communication, as soon as the work is sufficiently advanced to be able to say something definite and decided on the subject. This, at all events, is certain, that a very liberal system is to be proposed, by exacting low duties, and abolishing the transit duty altogether, fixing by a special law the transit duty throughout the country, at a rate below the present *fixed duty* to and from the Rhine; but neither the one nor the other project can be brought to bear until the transit navigation of Belgium through this country is regulated; which subject again is interwoven with the general liquidation of the debt between the two countries. It is incomprehensible how England and Germany do not side with us, both having to derive the greatest advantage from a free transit through Holland.

(E) *Duty on Gold and Silver Articles*.—This is not so much a duty as a precaution against the importation and use of false or unassayed gold and silver.

(F) *Domains*, 1,660,000 fl., consisting of—

1st. Tax on lands, buildings, tithes, rent of government properties, whether let or farmed, which amount to half of the estimated sum, and it is said they are to be sold.

2d. Tax on turnpikes, sluices, bridges, roads, &c., subject to repair, and other receipts of various kinds not under the government departments.

(G) *Post-office Duties*—1,460,000 fl., including both the post-office and posting-establishments, which are said to be susceptible of considerable improvement, but apparently are not to be interfered with for the present.

(H) *Lotteries*, estimated at 530,000 fl., which are intended to be materially changed to prevent excessive gambling, it not being expedient to abolish them altogether, because they afford maintenance to forty or fifty thousand people, and gambling either abroad or secretly at home, might still be carried on.

(I) *Game and Fishing Taxes*, 115,000 fl., is not a duty, but a protection for the support of overseers and their dependants.

(K) *Revenue from Public Sales* and other receipts, 896,000 fl., including the goods manufactured in prisons, the contribution of towns for the encasing of per centages, payments to the Netherland Bank, &c. This item is subject to slight fluctuation.

(L) *Balance of 1840*, 1,250,000 fl., being the balance of that year's budget. The Chamber have had occasion to animadvert severely on this item, because it was not accompanied by the requisite amount of vouchers: the prevailing impression being that a deficit, rather than a surplus must exist, and that the item has been merely introduced to make the revenue appear to square with the expenditure. Whether this be so, has yet to be seen.

Finally, we come to the payments for which the Colonial Treasury is bound: namely,
 (M) A fixed sum, being the interest of an obligation for 140,000,000 fl., fl.
 at 4 per cent 5,600,000
 Ditto, 18,000,000 fl., at 5 per cent 900,000

6,500,000

The probable amount available in the colonial budget at home, estimated at 5,500,000

(N) Leaving the colony thus to supply to the Home Treasury . . . 12,000,000

It is a matter of indifference whence the colony is to obtain these twelve millions; the state requires the money, and from time to time makes use of it.

The last item of 5,500,000fl. has been the principal object of discussion; many members of the States-general were of opinion, that even the twelve million florins subsidy was altogether improper.

It was a great mistake in 1839, that the negotiation for redeeming the debt to the Netherlands trading company, or *Maatschappij*, was not accepted; which is now much regretted, because the government has now been compelled to make contracts with the trading company, by which their hands are bound till 1850, and which cannot be cancelled: not only has an annual instalment, besides payment of interest, been agreed to, but likewise all the produce raised in Java, must be consigned to the company, which occasions a very serious injury to the colony, when only a very trifling quantity of produce can be sold to the private trade, by which means no returns can be obtained from thence for the goods sent from Holland, England, and France; the circulation is impeded—many houses have failed, or are in arrears to the Batavian Bank, the shares of which have fallen from 300 to 50 per cent: the entrepôts and warehouses of Java are propped full of European goods, and it will take a long time to restore the state of affairs: thus again, not only has a retroactive influence on the colonial treasury at home, but also on the Netherlands trading company, whose stock is declining, solely on account of the losses sustained in Java, which, combined with the lower commission, will probably be the means of producing a smaller dividend. It is believed that the stock may decline to 120 per cent; but being a favourite stock with the jobbers, and money being abundant, this cannot well be determined.

The financial situation of the country, although gloomy, is nevertheless not desperate; the government may be poor, but the nation is rich and honest."

The accompanying budget exhibits the distribution of the taxation, approximating to the average revenue which has been received from the various sources. The expenditure is estimated upon the same principle; and both may be considered nearly as correct as estimates may be calculated.

Exclusive of the taxation for the general revenue of the kingdom, the municipal taxation is exceedingly burdensome. See tabular statements, hereafter, of the excise and municipal taxes in several towns.

STATEMENT of Ways and Means to meet the Expenditure included in the
Estimate of 1842.

Denomination of Means and Revenue.				Total Receipts.
A.	Direct Taxes.			
a.	Ground tax—		florins.	florins.
	Capital sum		8,232,163.69	
	2 cents additional for bad debts		164,643.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	2 „ „ formerly received by the pa- rishes		164,643.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	16 „ „ for the state		1,317,146.19	
				9,878,596.43
b.	Personal Taxes—			
	Capital Sum		5,000,000.00	
	20 cents additional		1,000,000.00	
				6,000,000.00
c.	Patents—			
	Capital sum		1,800,000.00	
	28 cents additional		504,000.00	
				2,304,000.00
B.	Excise Taxes—		florins.	18,182,596.43
a.	Sugar	325,000.00		
	Wine	900,000.00		
	Inland spirits	3,120,000.00		
	Foreign ditto	250,000.00		
			4,595,000.00	
b.	Butchers' meat	1,450,000.00		
	Salt	1,500,000.00		
	Soap	900,000.00		
	Beer and vinegar	400,000.00		
	Coals	575,000.00		
			4,825,000.00	
c.	Turf		1,050,000.00	
d.	Flour ground at the mill		3,100,000.00	
			13,570,000.00	
	10 per cent collection stamp		1,357,000.00	
	Transport permits		75,000.00	
			15,002,000.00	
	Additional cents on the Excise : viz.—			
a.	Amount as	florins.		
	above	4,595,000.00		
	Collection			
	stamp	459,500.00		
	Transport			
	permits	75,000.00		
		5,129,500.00	2,452,160.00	
	Carried forward :			18,182,596.43

Denomination of Means and Revenue.					Total Receipts.
		florins.	florins.	florins.	
	Brought forward . . .	2,462,100.00	15,002,000.00	18,182,596.43	
b.	Amount as above . . .	4,825,000.00			
	Collection stamp . . .	4,82,500.00			
		5,307,500.00	2,016,850.00		
c.	Amount as above . . .	1,050,000.00			
	Collection stamp . . .	105,000.00			
		1,155,000.00	323,400.00		
d.	Amount as above . . .	3,100,000.00			
	Collection stamp . . .	310,000.00			
		3,410,000.00	784,300.00	5,586,710.00	20,588,710.00
C.	Indirect Taxes—				
	Stamp, registration, griffier, mortgage, and legacy duty . . .		6,500,000.00		
	38 cents additional . . .		2,470,000.00		8,970,000.00
D.	Import. Export, and Navigation Duties—				
a.	Duties on import, export, and transit . . .	fl. 4,000,000 00			
	13 cents additional . . .	520,000.00			
			4,520,000.00		
b.	Duties on corn . . .		200,000.00		
c.	Navigation duties . . .		600,000.00		
d.	Light and buoy dues . . .		200,000.00		
				5,520,000.00	
E	Duty on pawned gold and silver ware . . .		162,000.00		
	13 cents additional, deducting 10 augmenta- tion thereon . . .	fl. 147,272 00	19,145.49		
				181,145.49	
F.	Domains—				
a.	Common domains, tithes, &c.		860,000.00		
b.	War domains		40,000.00		
c.	Roads and canals		760,000.00		
				1,660,000.00	
G	Post-office . . . . .		.....	1,460,000.00	
H	Lottery . . . . .		.....	530,000.00	
I	Sporting and fishing licences . . . . .		.....	115,000.00	
K.	Receipts on Sales, and divers Revenues—				
a.	Sales and restitutions		400,000.00		
b.	Compensation from parishes for receiving addi- tional cents		80,000.00		
c.	Entrepôts		20,000.00		
d.	Dividends on shares in the Netherland Bank, belonging to the state		70,000.00		
	Carried forward		570,000.00	57,207,451.92	

Denomination of Means and Revenue.			Total Receipts.
		florins.	florins.
	Brought forward	570,000.00	57,207,451.92
e.	Revenue of the Staat's Courant	36,000.00	
f.	Revenue derived from prison labour	190,000.00	
g.	Expired interest	100,000.00	
			896,000.00
L.	Excess of Means of the Year 1840, above the Estimate—		
M	Allowance for Interest, at the charge of, the East India revenue.		
a.	Interest of the capital sum stated in Art. 2 of the law, April 24, 1836 (Staats blad, No. 11), amounting to fl. 140,000,000	5,600,000.00	
b.	Interest of the remaining capital, stated in Article 4 of the same law, amounting to fl. 22,500,000	900,000.00	
			6,500,000.00
			65,603,451.92
N.	Amount preliminarily estimated to be applicable out of the probable balance of the colonial administration at home		5,500,000.00
	Total	£5,923,£87	71,103,451.92

EXPENDITURE.

Chapter.	DENOMINATION OF DEPARTMENTS.	ESTIMATES FOR 1842.		ESTIMATES FOR 1843.	
		fl.	fl.	fl.	fl.
I.	King's household.....		1,250,000 00		1,250,000 00
II.	The high department of state and the King's departments, viz.....		693,732 00		693,032 00
III.	Foreign affairs.....		545,950 00		540,200 00
IV.	Justice.....		1,586,220 00		1,587,000 00
V.	Home department, including the ten governors of provinces, inland navigation, &c. *.		5,191,400 00		5,056,820 00
VI.	Reformed church and schools.....		1,432,141 90½		1,432,111 90½
VII.	Roman Catholic church and schools.....		520,000 00		520,000 00
VIII.	Marine and colonies { Marine.....		5,600,000 00		5,600,000 00
	{ Colonies.....		61,226 10		61,226 10
IX.	Finance { National debt.....	33,481,340 67		33,870,308 00	
	{ Pensions and terminable payments.....	2,865,370 41	42,301,003 31½	2,725,000 00	42,517,331 16½
	{ Expenses of the department and other administrations.....	5,954,382 26½		5,922,023 16½	
X.	War.....		11,919,000 00		11,940,000 00
	Grand total.....	£5,920,071	71,040,853 65	£5,926,403	fl. 71,116,841 47

* Expenses of the inland water department, or water-staat, &c.

Salaries of inspector-general, inspectors, engineers of canals, sluices, &c	130,000
Expenses, of repairs of works on the Rhine, Leck, Waat, Maas, and Yessel	208,820
„ inundation sluices	5,482
„ extraordinary damages in winter	80,000
„ correspondence, soundings, &c.	24,000
„ maintaining seaports and works	569,580
„ draining inundations	27,430
„ canals, roads, fences and bridges	1,464,570
Total	fl. 2,517,882

Sterling, £209,823

This sum annually expended by the *Water-staat* may appear large; but, considering the work actually performed, and the great number of persons who are necessarily employed, the administration appears to manage this department with extraordinary economy.

GOVERNMENT and Municipal Dues levied at several of the principal Cities in Holland.

BEER.

	fl. c.
Arnheim.—Per 100 Neth. kans, in casks	10.50
Ditto in bottles	18.37
Utrecht.—No municipal, but only government excise.	
Per 100 Neth. kans, in casks...	6.00
Ditto in bottles	10.50
Amsterdam	} the same as Utrecht.
Assen	
Rotterdam	
Alkmaar.—Per 100 Neth. kans, in casks	7.00
Ditto in bottles	11.50

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Arnheim.—Bulls, oxen, and cows, per head	40
Heifers	20
One-year-old calves	10
Calves	5
Utrecht.—Bulls, oxen, and cows.....	30
Heifers.....	15
One-year-old calves	7.50
Calves	3.75
Alkmaar and } Varying according to the	
Amsterdam } weight of the cattle.	
Town dues, exclusive of government dues, at Amsterdam, for oxen 11 fl. to 14 fl.	
Assen.—Bulls, oxen and cows, per head...	25
Heifers	12.50
One-year-old calves	6.25
Calves	3.12½
Rotterdam.—Per Netherland pound 6 cents	

BUTTER.

Arnheim.—No municipal excise, but only government excise, per 100 lbs.	3.00
Utrecht	} same as Arnheim.
Alkmaar	
Assen	
Amsterdam, per lb.	7 cents.
Rotterdam, ditto	5 do.

COALS.

Arnheim.—Per mud, according to quality, 7 to 12 cents.	
Per 1000 Netherland lbs. 1 fl. 75 c.	
Utrecht.—Per mud 17 cents.	
Per 1000 Neth. lbs. 2 fl. 50 c.	
Alkmaar.—Per mud, according to quality, 28 fl. 36½ and 49 c.	
Per 1000 Neth. lbs. 7 fl.	
Amsterdam.—According to quality, per mud, 16, 28, and 32 c.	
Per 1000 Neth. lbs. 4 fl.	
Assen.—None.	
Rotterdam.—Per mud measured 14 c.	
Ditto in scale, 17 c.	

TURF.

Arnheim.—Per ton, on board, according to quality.	
Utrecht.—2 cents up to 10 cents.	
Alkmaar.—Per mud, according to quality, 5½, 7½, and 15 cents.	
Amsterdam.—Ton, ditto, 4 and 10 cents.	
Assen.—None.	
Rotterdam.—Per ton	5 cents.

FIREWOOD.

Arnheim.—No municipal excise.	
Government excise, 6 per cent <i>ad val.</i>	
Utrecht do.	do.
Alkmaar do.	do.
Assen do.	do.
Rotterdam do.	do.
Amsterdam varies according to the sort.	

FLOUR.

Table of Excise Duty payable on Flour at Arnheim, Utrecht, Alkmaar, Amsterdam, Assen, and Rotterdam.

	fl. c.
Arnheim.—On all flour, per 1000 lbs. Neth.	50.00
Utrecht.—Wheat flour.....	45.00
Rye ditto	32.00
Alkmaar.—Wheat flour	71.20
Rye ditto	39.00
Amsterdam.—Wheat flour	60.00
Rye ditto.....	40.00
Assen.—All flour	25.00
Rotterdam.—Sifted wheat flour	85.00
Unsifted	70.00
Rye	32.00

VINEGAR.

Arnheim.—Per 100 Neth. kans, in casks	13.12½
Ditto, in bottles	18.37½
Utrecht.—No municipal excise.	
Government excise, per 100 Neth. kans, in casks	7.50
Ditto, in bottles	10.50
Amsterdam, Assen, Rotterdam, the same as Utrecht	
Alkmaar.—Per 100 Neth. kans, in casks...	8.50
Ditto, in bottles	11.50

WINE.

Arnheim.—Per 100 Neth. kans	22.74
Utrecht.—Ditto	6.50
Alkmaar.—Ditto	30.21
Amsterdam.—Ditto	9.00
Assen.—Ditto.....	22.30
Rotterdam	20.00

INLAND SPIRITS.

Arnheim.—Per 100 Neth. kans	27.18
Utrecht.—Ditto	37.05
Alkmaar.—Ditto	34.43
Amsterdam.—Ditto	30.35
Assen.—Ditto.....	27.18
Rotterdam.—Ditto.....	27.00

FOREIGN SPIRITS.

Arnheim.—Per 100 Neth. kans.....	40.48
Utrecht.—Ditto	55.06
Alkmaar.—Ditto	49.23
Amsterdam.—Ditto	38.87
Assen.—Ditto.....	40.48
Rotterdam.—Ditto	40.16

CORDIALS.

Arnheim.—Per 100 Neth. kans	59.25
Utrecht.—Ditto	80.58
Alkmaar.—Ditto	72.05
Amsterdam.—Ditto	56.88
Assen.—Ditto.....	59.25
Rotterdam.—Ditto.....	58.75

CHAPTER X.

DUTCH COLONIES.

THE colonies actually belonging to Holland are the Islands of Amboyna, with the other Spice Islands: the Bandas, Banca, Java, and Madura in the Eastern Archipelago; Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, in South America, and Curaçoa in the West Indies. Without possessing those islands, the Dutch have established colonies in Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes. The colonies actually belonging to Holland are of great importance and productive value. A system of colonial monopoly, and restriction has been unfortunately adopted and persevered in respecting the trade, which is chiefly delivered up to a company founded by the ex-king of Holland, and a number of rich merchants called the *Neerlandische-Handel-Maatschappij*. Before we proceed to give statistical accounts of the commercial regulations, duties, navigation, and trade of the Dutch Colonies, a brief view of these resources may be useful.

1. JAVA.—This island is nearly 600 miles in length, and from 25 to 128 in breadth, and its area is computed, including the adjoining isle of Madura, at nearly 46,000 square miles. In its soil and productions, and in extent, it may be said to resemble Cuba. Both extend from east to west, and both yield much the same productions. Java is more mountainous and lies nearer the tropics. The population of the latter, however, is estimated at 8,000,000 of inhabitants, while that of the former is not estimated at more than 920,000. According to the Dutch statements there are about 115,000 Chinese settled in Java. The population, however, consists chiefly of Javanese, with an admixture of Malays, a few Arabs and Hindoos. The European inhabitants are, with the exception of from 200 to 250 English, nearly all Dutch.

M. Bois le Comte states in his report made in 1841,

“The same uncertainty continues as to the real state of the population of those colonies. The Dutch Government itself has but approximate and vague valuations in this respect. M. Beau gives the number of the population of Java as 8,000,000, but he reduces that of the other islands in a great degree, by the observation that culture and social organization alone can produce a great development of population. As to Sumatra, I should prefer to his estimations, which are evidently too low for that island, those of MM. Van den Bosch, de Capelle, and Nahuys, who give the number of its population as 5 or 6,000,000; but nothing contradicts his opinion that the population of Borneo does not exceed 3,000,000, that of the Celebes 2,000,000, and the Moluccas 500,000. This would give 20,000,000 of inhabitants to a territory three times as large as France, the half of which is governed by the Dutch themselves, or by princes named and directed by them.

“In the Dutch Indies there are 10,000 Europeans, including the army, and 30,000 negro slaves. By emigration, partly permanent and partly periodical, there are about

200,000 to 300,000 Chinese in the Dutch Indies, of whom 100,000 are in Java alone, men who are both useful and dangerous — brokers, retailers, artisans, and cultivators; they perform every service which requires most intelligence and activity. At Java they manage the plantations of cane and tea; at Sumatra that of pepper; at Riow that of palm-trees; at Ganiba and at Banca, the working of the tin mines; and at Borneo that of the gold mines.

“The English census in 1815, gave the number of the population as 4,500,000. The population has doubled in fifteen years from the increase of health in the population and from the disappearance of the smallpox, which made as much ravage in Java as the plague in Turkey, or the yellow fever in America.”

The north coast is low, and in many parts marshy. The south coast precipitous and rocky. The rivers are not generally navigable for any great distance from the sea. The Solo is the largest, and flows for about 400 miles through the country. It is navigable for more than 300 miles for vessels of 150 to 200 tons. The climate is oppressively hot, and to European constitution very unhealthy in the low districts. In the mountains it is healthy, and generally temperate. Hurricanes do not occur, but thunder storms are frequent. Crocodiles, numerous kinds of serpents, and various reptiles abound; tigers, rhinoceros, wild cattle, buffaloes, wild hogs, deer, and other quadrupeds, are also stated to be numerous. Birds in great variety and rich plumage are abundant. The edible nests of the sea-swallow constitute an important article of trade, for which the Chinese pay high prices. They are the property of the government. Vegetation has been considered not only remarkable for its luxuriance, but for its variety. Java abounds in forests of teak and other building woods; palm trees, and a countless variety of delicious fruit-trees, as well as deleterious vegetables grow abundantly.

According to the accounts of Mr. Crawford and others, the Javanese are eminently an agricultural people. It is to the crops they look for every thing. The fields of rice and other products, and the buffaloes of a village, constitutes generally its riches. Sir S. Raffles says,

“The Javanese are a nation of husbandmen. To the crop the mechanic looks immediately for his wages, the soldier for his pay, the magistrate for his salary, the priest for his stipend, and the government for its tribute. The wealth of a province or village is measured by the extent and fertility of its land, its facilities for rice irrigation, and the number of its buffaloes. The proportion, at an average, of the inhabitants engaged in agriculture to the rest of the population, may be stated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 to 1; and it is probable that if the whole island were under cultivation, no area of land of the same extent in any other quarter of the globe could surpass it, either in the quantity, quality, or value of its vegetable productions.” (Raffles, i 117—420.)

Mr. Crawford says,

“The husbandry of the Javanese may be said to exhibit, upon the whole, much neatness and order. Two or more crops are never cultivated in the same field, as is the slovenly practice of the Hindoos. Neither are the lands tilled in common, as is a usual but most injurious practice in India. The peasant and his family bestow their labour exclusively on their own possessions, and consider their culture rather an enjoyment than a task. It is here only that their industry assumes an active and systematic character: the women take a large share of the labour. The work of the plough, the harrow, and mattock, with all that concerns the important operations of irrigation, are performed by the

men ; but the lighter labours of sowing, transplanting, reaping, and housing, belong almost exclusively to the women.

“ The ox is used in the highland agriculture, the buffalo in the flats. A plough, which has no share nor mould-board, a harrow, a hoe, a bill-hook, rake, sickle, and pruning-knife, all of the most simple kind, include nearly all agricultural implements. Oxen and cows are plentiful, but the latter yield little milk, and, we believe, no butter. Goats, sheep, and hogs, are abundant.”

On nearly all the low grounds, and wherever the lands can be irrigated, rice is grown. The numerous mountain torrents and showers afford abundance of water to irrigate the land wherever it is required. The lowland or marsh-rice is the most productive. The upland-rice is a small hardy grain. Rice is also cultivated in small fields on forest lands immediately after the wood is burnt on the ground. Rice is the food of nearly all classes. Next to it, as a grain, in growth and production, is maize, or Indian corn, which has been introduced by the Dutch, and cultivated in the same manner as mountain rice. Either from bad culture, or some natural cause, it does not seem to have succeeded. Millet and other seeds are grown in small quantities. The yam is said to be indigenous. The common potato has been introduced by the Dutch. Cucumbers, capsicums, onions, the sweet potato, and a great variety of edible vegetables are grown. Cocoa-nuts and other oil nuts are plentiful, especially the ground pistachio-nut, which yields an edible oil much used, and the leaves of which, like clover, are used for fodder. The cocoa-nut does not appear to grow wild, but it is generally cultivated. The *palma christi* yields in Java the oil used chiefly in lamps. The finest edible oil is stated by Mr. Crawford to be the *kanari*, the delicate oily nut of which grows on a majestic tree. The nuts are either dried for future use, or the oil is expressed from them ; when dried and ground, the kernel, mixed with sago flour, is made into bread.

The *sago palm* is a tree which yields the farinaceous nutriment so valuable to the aborigines of the Indian Archipelago. Its medullary pith contains a farina. It grows chiefly in boggy land, of less height generally than the other kinds of palms. The pith is ground in a mortar, as occasion requires ; it is then passed through water in a trough with a sieve at one end, which separates the bran, the farina is deposited at the bottom of another trough, and the water run off. The sago flour will keep without further preparation for a month, and when baked into biscuit or hard cakes, will keep for a long time. It is also eaten as a panada, or porridge. The hard wood of the sago is useful for building, and the leaves are used for thatching houses. The *areca* palm bears an edible nut. *Sagwire*, or *gomuti* palm is abundant, and yields the saccharine juice which in a state of fermentation is called toddy, an intoxicating drink—but it is more generally turned, immediately on being drawn from the tree, into a soft greasy sugar, used by the natives. A wine is also made of this juice. A fibrous substance, like black horsehair, is yielded by this tree,

and made by the natives into ropes, cables, and rigging. Underneath this hair-like material, there is a soft matted substance, which is used by the Chinese as oakum, and also as tinder. The pith of the *gomali* palm affords flour, but inferior to that of the sago palm. The betel pepper is cultivated on account of its aromatic leaves. The *gum gutta*, or *gatah*, resembling *terra japonica*, and *caoutchouc*, and various other gums, are extracted from trees and plants. Of fruits, the *banana*, or *plantain*, is more generally consumed than the bread-fruit. Fruits of the most delicious, as well as the most deleterious kinds, are remarkably abundant. The *mangustien* (*garcinia mangostania*) is described as the most delicious of Indian fruits. The *durian* is another rich fruit, considered by the natives to excel all others. The *jack-fruit*, or *juka*, is of enormous size, and much consumed. The *mango*, *orange*, *lemon*, *shaddoc*, *cèron*, *lime*, *pine-apple* (in great luxuriance), *guava*, *pomegranate*, *custard-apple*, *cashew*, *tamarind*, *calabash*, *gourd*, *pumpkin*, *musk-melon*, *water-melon* are all abundant. The barks of various trees afford fibrous substances, which are made into rope. The *rattan* is grown for the purposes of cordage and ligatures. Besides *teak*, there are many other kinds of valuable woods indigenous to Java. The *mulberry* thrives, and the *silkworm* has been introduced. Of the products cultivated for exportation, the most important are *sugar*, *coffee*, *cotton*, *tobacco*, and *indigo*. We shall notice these separately: the staple articles of sugar and coffee requiring some detached account.

BANCA, which lies near the east coast of Sumatra, is remarkable for its tin-mines, which are extensively worked by the Dutch. The produce exported is calculated at about, or nearly, 3000 tons, or two-thirds of the average produce of the Cornwall mines.

BANDA ISLANDS. Four of these small islands are appropriated to the growth of nutmegs the cultivation of which is prohibited in all the others. The produce is variously estimated at from 92,000 to 100,000 lbs. nutmegs, and 25,000 to 30,000 lbs. of mace. The capital, *Banda-Neira*, is strongly fortified.

AMBOYNA. The chief value of this island to the Dutch is its production of cloves and indigo, for which the soil is admirably adapted.

BORNEO. The Dutch have trading stations, and, in fact, settlements in this island at *Sambas*, and *Pontiana*. Salt, opium, and manufactured goods are the articles which the Dutch sell to the inhabitants in exchange for gold, diamonds, nut and wood oil, rice, camphor, bees-wax, deer-horns, pepper, ebony, &c. The resources of this large island are described as of great variety and value. The Dutch, by possession, have set up claims to the whole east coast.

CELEBES. *Macassar* is the principal Dutch town in this island, but they have several other settlements; cotton, rice, cassava, tobacco, are among the products.

As to fabrics, common woven cottons, dyed rudely, articles of saddlery and boots and shoes, common paper made of the bark of the *Morus papyrus*, mats and

hats of bamboo, coir ropes and nets, filigree work, boat and ship-building, matchlocks and other weapons, rude agricultural implements, and very common articles of wood, copper, and brass are those which the Javanese manufacture. Simple and rude as these may be, they are considered far in advance of the other islands of the Indian Archipelago: all of which, including Java, are chiefly supplied with the manufactures of Europe; the trade in which the Netherlands trading company, by their monopoly, greatly restrict.

Before we enter upon any details of the trade of the Netherlands East Indies, or of the staple products of Java, it seems necessary to give some account of that trading company.

CHAPTER XI.

GOVERNMENT OF JAVA, AND THE NEERLANDISCHE-HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY, OR NETHERLANDS EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THE government of Java is in its administration divided into twenty residences or provinces; of these, Madura, separated by a narrow channel from the mainland, constitutes one province. A Dutch resident and secretary are placed at the head of each province. They have as many sub-residents and other employés as may be considered expedient. The native prince is still considered to have a dominion equal to one-fifth of the country; but he must be considered a monarch only by sufferance. In the regencies, the police is generally committed to native chiefs.

Batavia is the seat of the supreme government of Java and of all the Dutch islands in the Archipelago. The governor-general represents the king. He has a secretary-general and a council of four members. The supreme court of Batavia has jurisdiction in all cases over 500 florins. There are subordinate courts, and courts martial, and circuits are made by the subordinate judges every three months to the residences. The subordinate judge presides at circuits of assize, composed of himself and four native chiefs named by the government. There are also permanent courts at each residence. The residences are divided into arrondissements and communes, in which justices of the peace are appointed to decide small cases. The Chinese are allowed their own laws, and have their own functionaries, who are, however, accountable to the Dutch government. Religious toleration is general, and all ministers are equally paid by the government, as is the case in Holland. Schools have also been established in the towns and residences.

The Dutch maintain an expensive military establishment in Java. It consists of a regiment of hussars, a battalion of lancers, a company of pioneers, two regiments of artillery, and ten to twelve regiments of infantry.

hats of bamboo, coir ropes and nets, filigree work, boat and ship-building, matchlocks and other weapons, rude agricultural implements, and very common articles of wood, copper, and brass are those which the Javanese manufacture. Simple and rude as these may be, they are considered far in advance of the other islands of the Indian Archipelago: all of which, including Java, are chiefly supplied with the manufactures of Europe; the trade in which the Netherlands trading company, by their monopoly, greatly restrict.

Before we enter upon any details of the trade of the Netherlands East Indies, or of the staple products of Java, it seems necessary to give some account of that trading company.

CHAPTER XI.

GOVERNMENT OF JAVA, AND THE NEERLANDISCHE-HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY, OR NETHERLANDS EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THE government of Java is in its administration divided into twenty residences or provinces; of these, Madura, separated by a narrow channel from the mainland, constitutes one province. A Dutch resident and secretary are placed at the head of each province. They have as many sub-residents and other employés as may be considered expedient. The native prince is still considered to have a dominion equal to one-fifth of the country; but he must be considered a monarch only by sufferance. In the regencies, the police is generally committed to native chiefs.

Batavia is the seat of the supreme government of Java and of all the Dutch islands in the Archipelago. The governor-general represents the king. He has a secretary-general and a council of four members. The supreme court of Batavia has jurisdiction in all cases over 500 florins. There are subordinate courts, and courts martial, and circuits are made by the subordinate judges every three months to the residences. The subordinate judge presides at circuits of assize, composed of himself and four native chiefs named by the government. There are also permanent courts at each residence. The residences are divided into arrondissements and communes, in which justices of the peace are appointed to decide small cases. The Chinese are allowed their own laws, and have their own functionaries, who are, however, accountable to the Dutch government. Religious toleration is general, and all ministers are equally paid by the government, as is the case in Holland. Schools have also been established in the towns and residences.

The Dutch maintain an expensive military establishment in Java. It consists of a regiment of hussars, a battalion of lancers, a company of pioneers, two regiments of artillery, and ten to twelve regiments of infantry.

hats of bamboo, coir ropes and nets, filigree work, boat and ship-building, matchlocks and other weapons, rude agricultural implements, and very common articles of wood, copper, and brass are those which the Javanese manufacture. Simple and rude as these may be, they are considered far in advance of the other islands of the Indian Archipelago: all of which, including Java, are chiefly supplied with the manufactures of Europe; the trade in which the Netherlands trading company, by their monopoly, greatly restrict.

Before we enter upon any details of the trade of the Netherlands East Indies, or of the staple products of Java, it seems necessary to give some account of that trading company.

CHAPTER XI.

GOVERNMENT OF JAVA, AND THE NEERLANDISCHE-HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY, OR NETHERLANDS EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THE government of Java is in its administration divided into twenty residences or provinces; of these, Madura, separated by a narrow channel from the mainland, constitutes one province. A Dutch resident and secretary are placed at the head of each province. They have as many sub-residents and other employés as may be considered expedient. The native prince is still considered to have a dominion equal to one-fifth of the country; but he must be considered a monarch only by sufferance. In the regencies, the police is generally committed to native chiefs.

Batavia is the seat of the supreme government of Java and of all the Dutch islands in the Archipelago. The governor-general represents the king. He has a secretary-general and a council of four members. The supreme court of Batavia has jurisdiction in all cases over 500 florins. There are subordinate courts, and courts martial, and circuits are made by the subordinate judges every three months to the residences. The subordinate judge presides at circuits of assize, composed of himself and four native chiefs named by the government. There are also permanent courts at each residence. The residences are divided into arrondissements and communes, in which justices of the peace are appointed to decide small cases. The Chinese are allowed their own laws, and have their own functionaries, who are, however, accountable to the Dutch government. Religious toleration is general, and all ministers are equally paid by the government, as is the case in Holland. Schools have also been established in the towns and residences.

The Dutch maintain an expensive military establishment in Java. It consists of a regiment of hussars, a battalion of lancers, a company of pioneers, two regiments of artillery, and ten to twelve regiments of infantry.

Some ships of the line, frigates, and corvets are also stationed in the Java seas; and there is also, for guarding the coast, a number of armed gunboats and schooners which belong to the colony. The marine residences have each a number of cruisers, manned with Javanese.

THE NEERLANDISCHE-HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.—This trading company was founded by the ex-king. M. Bois le Comte, the French minister at the Hague, gives the following account of it in a report which he addressed in 1841 to the minister for foreign affairs at Paris. (Translation.)

“When I exposed to the predecessor of your excellency what remained to Holland of its ancient maritime and commercial power, I tried to establish, by official calculation, the political influence and the produce of her colonies. I am now to complete this work with the assistance of the results obtained during the year 1839, and the documents presented to the States-general in 1840.

“A law of the 29th of March, 1819, authorized the establishment of the General Society of Commerce of the Low Countries. According to its statutes, the association is to exist till the 31st of December, 1849. The proprietors of four shares, at least (each share is worth 1000 florins), represent the whole society, and form its legal body. This body is divided into six electoral colleges, or is united into one general assembly, which, during the latter years, consisted of about three hundred voting members. The electoral college of Amsterdam and that of Rotterdam choose, among the possessors of at least seven shares, four commissioners; those of Dordrecht, of Leyden, of Middelburg, and the Hague, name each one; the king names a third, who presides over the assembly of Commissioners. This commissioner is permanent; the others are renewed every year by one-fourth. The commissioner, together with the three directors, form the council of the society. The first of the three directors is president of the direction of the council of the general assembly, and of the society. He is named by the king without any candidature; the other directors are also named for the first time by the king; but when one of their places becomes vacant, the council present to the king, in order to fill it up, a list of candidates chosen among the possessors of more than twenty-five shares. The direction forms the executive power of the society, makes contracts, buys, sells, receives, keeps, distributes the revenues, names and dismisses those employed. The council holds each year a session, which opens on the first Monday of May; it receives the accounts and makes a statement of the affairs; it makes regulations and gives instructions; these regulations and instructions are to be submitted to the approbation of the king. The general assembly has no periodical meeting; when the resolutions to be taken deviate from the articles first agreed upon, the council calls an assembly, after having obtained the king's consent. The directors are forbidden to accept any public office, or to take part in any commercial enterprise. Their shares, as well as those of the commissioners, deposited as surety, can be confiscated, in case of any infraction of the laws of the society. The directors receive a salary, and these salaries are very large, for an economical nation. The president gets 12,000 fl., the directors 8000 fl., and each of them has beside one-half per cent from the general dividend, 3 fl. per league for the expenses of travelling, and 10 fl. a day for being present during the session. King William has kept the General Society of Commerce as a merely commercial company, without any right of government or exclusive privilege. The Old India company had ministers at Java, an army, and a fleet: the society has but a factory there, composed of a president and two members. It cannot possess land, for it is obliged to overlook the culture of all the land. As it can only make use of ships built by the Dutch, and belonging to them, it cannot possess any itself. In order that its large freights may be fairly distributed amongst the Dutch, the company has no vessels of its own, but employs the shipping of the Dutch ports in such proportions that Amsterdam has 21-40ths, Rotterdam 15-40ths, Dordrecht 2-40ths, and Middelburg also 2-40ths. Those employed by government deliver the produce at Java to the factory; the society is to transport it into Holland according to a fixed price; the price was, in 1839, 28 cen-

times per kilogr. of coffee, and 23 centimes per kilogr. of sugar. The Dutch government would increase its revenue one-third by selling the produce of Java in Java, but then the aim would not be attained. Dutch navigation must be kept up by the transport of the produce, and the produce must be brought to Holland in order that Holland may remain the great market. The result of this arrangement has answered the largeness of those views which dictated them. When the society was established, the Dutch flag only transported half the produce of their Indies, and now it transports all.

"In the year 1838 alone, the society freighted upwards of 140 vessels of 100,000 tons burden, and shared among the proprietors a salary of 8,366,000 fl. In 1839 the tonnage of the vessels freighted was of 116,000 tons, and in 1840 of 138,000 tons. Such encouragement rendered the premium given by government for the building of vessels superfluous. It has been enabled to spare this expense; and in spite of the suppression of the premium, the building at the docks is more active than ever in all the Dutch ports. During the year 1839, 123 vessels, of 39,918 tons have been built. Holland and Belgium united only possessed, in 1826, 1176 vessels, of 148,000 tons burden; on the 1st of January, 1840, Holland alone possessed 1528 vessels, of 270,000 tons burden; besides those built at Java, and belonging to the colony. The society has engaged, since 1839, to take and keep a naval apprentice for every 200 tons yearly; so that each year from 600 to 700 young men are formed for navigation.

"Whilst the society thus increased the national marine, it also gave to Holland that manufacturing industry so long flourishing, and so lately ruined, by the weight of taxes, and the dearness consequent upon them.

"The re-establishing manufactures in Holland seemed an impossible undertaking; what manufacture could have risen above the expense of its first establishment, and support the expense of the apprenticeship of a population unaccustomed to the work? King William saw this obstacle; but he thought that once it was surmounted, the Dutch manufactures could occupy and give a livelihood to the mass of poor, whom the want of cultivable land leaves deprived of work, and at the charge of the treasury. The king then inserted in the charter of the society the express stipulation that it should make use of Dutch produce for exportation, unless this could not be procured at a reasonable price; and interpreting this expression himself, he caused the society to make engagements with the manufactures which were to be established upon the faith of its orders; and supporting these operations by the custom-house tariff, by the power of the company, and by all the protection of the political authorities, and at the same time erecting manufactories on every point of the kingdom, he took away the supply of Java from England. In 1824 the Dutch manufacturers sent out to Java 216,000 fl. worth of cotton stuffs, and the English manufacturers 2,700,000 fl. worth. In 1839 the Dutch sent out to Java 7,742,000 fl. worth of cotton stuffs, and England 3,475,000 fl. worth.* By bringing upon the market of Java an association provided with so great a superiority of means, and supported by all the power of government, the king was establishing a regular monopoly. He nevertheless took care to avoid this evil. Any operation of an exclusive character was forbidden to the society by its statutes. Foreigners continue to bring their merchandize to Java, and to buy the produce of the soil; only they find another competitor, and this competitor governs the market by the power of its capital. The Dutch, whether individual commercial houses or the society, are also favoured by the dispositions of the tariff, which exempts from duty the produce exported by Dutch ships,† and which reduces, for Dutch mer-

"* The importation of national cotton stuffs into Java in 1839, was about 7,500,000 fl., and that of English cotton of 2,500,000 fl. But the cotton thread which is made use of in the manufactures of Holland comes almost all from England. The annual value of English cotton thread thus employed being 2,500,000 fl., this sum is to be deducted from the value of the importation of Dutch cotton stuffs, and to be added to that of the English importation. The share of English industry in the importation of cotton stuffs to Java in 1839, was thus about 5,000,000 fl. and that of the Netherlands 5,000,000 fl. also.

"† This general exemption does not exist; it is only established for sugar and arrack.* According to the dispositions of the tariff, the other colonial productions, such as coffee, indigo, tin, spices, pepper, rice, tobacco, &c., pay a duty of exportation, which for the Dutch is half what is paid by foreign ships."

chandize, the general duty of importation from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent. Under this new condition about fifteen Dutch houses, and six or eight English, French, and American houses still remain at Java. These houses kept, or sent to foreign countries, in the year 1839, 5,000,000 florins' worth of coffee, 3,000,000 florins' worth of sugar, and 8,000,000 florins' worth of rice. They received from foreign countries and distributed in the island 20,000,000 florins' worth of merchandize. The society in its purchases, its sales, and in the mode of its transports, making its interest subordinate to the general interests of the country, has realized such considerable profits that it has been under the necessity of reducing them, and has just consented to diminish the advantage of its contracts with the state. In 1838 and 1839, its dividend was 8½ per cent besides 4½ in reserve, and 4½ per cent interest, in all 17¼ per cent. The dividend of the bank of London has never exceeded 10 per cent.

"The society, increasing its capital as it extended its operations, has raised the former to 97,250,000fl.* The possession of this capital ranks it among the number of the great commercial associations which exist in the world; the capital of the Bank of Amsterdam is twenty millions of florins; that of the Bank of France ninety millions, and that of the Bank of England two hundred and sixty millions. King William Frederic possesses himself twenty millions of the capital of the society.† After having regulated the statutes, he had guaranteed to his associates an interest of 4½ per cent. During two consecutive years, 1827 and 1828, he realized his guarantee, and paid from four to five millions of francs interest. The abdication of King William Frederic has been for the society a crisis from which it is not yet extricated. It is not yet known what power this prince preserves as an individual in an association of which he remains the guarantee and the principal shareholder. The situation of the new king with regard to this association is not yet determined. Every one seems particularly stricken with the abuses which have resulted from the dependence of the society upon the crown, and look to the cessation of this dependence for more surety to the public finances, and more liberty to commerce; but perhaps it will not be long before the absence of this superior power will be felt, which caused to converge towards the same action the services of the state and the operations of commerce, which combined the establishment of a manufacture in Overysseel with the cultivation of a field at Java, and the levying of a tax with the success of a commercial speculation. What is truly great in this creation, made and conducted by King William, is, that by its true policy came to dominate in both the fiscal spirit of the treasury and the mercantile spirit of a company. It would be melancholy and pernicious to see a divorce between the government and the company, the one looking to economy, the other to profit. Both aims would be missed by the separation."

The principles upon which this company has been established will clearly appear to be one of monopoly, and the existing state of the shipping built for the Java trade, and of the manufactures which were brought into existence in Holland, under the provisions of the charter granted by the ex-king to the company, affords proof of the evil effects of the restrictive system, which was established in order to maintain the monopoly. New arrangements were entered upon between the government and the company in July and August, 1840. By these it was stipulated that a clear statement should be drawn up without delay, exhibiting the affairs of the company as they stood on December 31, 1839, in its relations with the colonial department; and detailing all the advances made by the company to the colonial department, whether on consignments of produce, or as payments

* The capital of the company furnished by the shareholders is, after the reduction it has undergone of 23,000,000 florins. It has borrowed as much more, making 46,000,000 florins.

† This seems incorrect. By the 14th article of the royal decree of March 29, 1824, King William Frederic became security for himself and his family for a sum of 4,000,000 florins in the capital of the company."

of colonial claims in the Netherlands Indies. The balance of those payments, paid by and due to the company, is fixed at 39,000,000 guilders; for which security or bond was to be given on the revenues of Java, with an interest of 5 per cent, to secure which 5,000,000*fl.* per annum to be retained of the proceeds of government produce sold by the company. It has also been stipulated:

“That the government produce in Java shall be conveyed to Holland by the company, and shall be divided into three classes: viz.—

CLASS I.—Produce considered as remittances due by the colonial administration to the mother-country.

CLASS II.—Produce destined for the liquidation of supplies, payments, &c., on behalf of the East India administration: and,

CLASS III.—Produce intended to serve as a remittance to the company for monies paid in India by the latter, for its own interest.

“The said produce is to be placed successively at the disposal of the factory of the Netherland Trading Company at Batavia, from the beginning of the harvest (in June or July), in order to commence the shipment thereof, and care must be taken that at least three-fourths of such produce shall be shipped off for the Netherlands in the months of January and February of the ensuing year, and the remaining one-fourth as speedily as possible.

“A suspension in the delivery of the produce releases the company from the obligation of payment to the colonial department.

“The delivery of the produce will take place at *Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Passarawang, Banjoc-Wangie, Sjelalhap*, and such other places as may be fixed upon by the Indian government and the Factory.

“The bales, casks, &c. &c., are to be marked with the letters D v K, to signify that the contents are government property.

“The charges incurred for warehouse-rent, packing, &c. &c., are to be fixed in the most economical manner, and paid by the factory; these are to be refunded by the Indian government, on their being furnished with monthly accounts in copper coin; and to prevent interest being charged on those accounts, the Indian government shall, from time to time, advance money to defray the said charges.”

Then follows a tariff fixing the *maximum* of the charges on the undermentioned articles: viz.—

	<i>fl.</i>	<i>cents.</i>
For Coffee	0	74 per picul.
“ Sugar	0	23 ”
“ Indigo	0	97 ”
“ Nutmegs	3	48 ”
“ Mace	4	13 ”
“ Cloves	1	16 ”

The commission of the factory, however, is not comprised in the above charges. It has been as follows during the year 1840.

	cents.
Upon Coffee	10 per picul.
Sugar	6 "
Indigo	1 fl. 25 "

Upon spices, &c., consigned to the company, one-half per cent on the invoice amount is charged.

These rates were only applicable to the produce of 1840, new charges having been imposed subsequently to December in that year.

" This produce is to be shipped *free of duty*, and at the risk of government, and the charges upon it in Holland are to be regulated in the most economical mode by the company. The following tariff is fixed as a *maximum* for that purpose.

	fl.	cent.
Coffee	7	82 per picul.
Sugar	6	74 "
Indigo	18	02 "
Nutmegs, 1st and 2d sort	15	48 "
— 3d sort	15	20 "
— lightly damaged	15	40 "
— heavily "	13	54 "
Mace, 1st sort	18	0 "
— 2d do.	16	79 "
— 3d do.	16	22 "
Cloves	9	69 "

" Therefore going tariffs of charges, both in *India* and in *Holland*, will be subject to a yearly revision, and only deemed applicable under usual circumstances.

" A commission of 4 per cent allowed to the trading company upon the produce of the sales of the first and second classes, the prices of which produce are to be regulated from time to time by common accord.

" The Netherlands Company, with the knowledge of the Colonial Department, to dispose of the produce received as speedily as possible, so that goods brought for the autumnal sale may be then sold, and the remainder, if any, at the following spring sale.

" The Company to send in every quarter, to the colonial department, a statement of the government produce on hand, showing also the year to which such produce belongs. They will likewise furnish an account tending to exhibit the prices at which each lot of this produce has been sold, &c. &c.

" At the end of the month of December in each year, the Company shall make known to the colonial department the actual state of the account between themselves and the government, and the latter's approval of, or remarks upon such statements, must be transmitted within three months afterwards to the Company."

If the foregoing stipulations are to be carried into effect as regards the produce of the other islands and settlements of the Dutch, no vessels but those employed by the Company, and no other, can convey the produce of those colonies to Europe.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH JAVA AND THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO BY THE
TREATY OF 1824.

IN consequence of several misunderstandings relative to the British trade to Java and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, a treaty was concluded with Holland, in 1824, for regulating that trade (see Treaty). British merchants have, however, frequently represented that both in respect to duties and other impositions, restrictions, and aggressions, this treaty has been frequently violated. Aggressions in Borneo and in Sumatra, excluding British trade, and imposing high duties, are dwelt upon by the complainants. By the fourth article of the treaty of 1824, it is stipulated that

“ Their Britannic and Netherlands Majesties engage to give strict orders, as well to their civil and military authorities, as to their ships of war, to respect *the freedom of trade* established by articles one, two, and three; and in no case to *impede a free communication of the natives in the Eastern Archipelago with the ports of the two governments respectively*; or of the subjects of the two governments with the ports belonging to native powers.” And in the sixth article it is agreed, “ that orders shall be given by the two governments to their officers and agents in the East, *not to form any new settlement in any of the islands in the Eastern Seas, without previous authority from their respective governments in Europe.*”

It has, however, been satisfactorily proved that the Dutch in the Eastern islands and seas have evaded the stipulations of this article, and the following is an extract from the Dutch treaty with the Sultan of Jambi, dated Youlu, November 25, 1834.

“ ART. III. His Highness Mochamud Phaharoidin, and the Panquan Rator, sensible of the obligations they owe to that government, to which they are indebted for the possession of their dignities, place themselves, their descendants, and the state of *Jambi*, henceforth and for ever, under the immediate protection and sovereignty of the Netherlands Indian government, and promise not to contract any bonds of amity with the enemies of that government.

IV. On the other hand, the Netherlands government takes H. H. Mochamud Phaharoidin and Panquan Rator, their descendants, and the state of *Jambi*, under its immediate protection, and promises to maintain them and theirs in their rights both within and without the state, and even, if they should require it, to afford them personal support; further, the Netherlands government assures to H. H. and the Panquan Rator, an annual income of eight thousand florins, to be paid quarterly; the resident commissary aforesaid promising to make known to that government their request, that this sum may be increased to fifteen thousand florins a year, and that, on any considerable increase of the revenues, from the taxes to be laid on navigation and trade in their country, it may, moreover, be augmented in a just proportion.

VIII. The Netherlands government reserves to itself the levying of the inward and outward duties on the trade carried on from and in the state of *Jambi* in conformity with the existing tariff of duties levied at Palembang, which tariff shall be notified to H. H. Mochamud Phaharoidin and the Panquan Rator; and consequently, no one, whoever it may be, shall, after the conclusion and signature of this contract, be allowed to continue levying that duty under any denomination whatever.

The period at which the levying of these duties is to commence, will be on the 1st of January of the following year, 1835, with the exception, however, of such vessels as belong to the inhabitants of *Jambi*, and are now absent, which on their return, will not be subject to the payment of the said duties, as they could not be acquainted with the present stipulations.

IX. The Netherlands government also reserves to itself the right of levying a duty of

six florins per picul on the foreign salt that shall be imported into the state of *Jambi*; whereas the salt prepared in *Java* will be obtainable at Palembang, or from the public stores at *Mantok*, or it may, on demand, be imported from the chief depôts in *Java*.

Yet should the government wish to introduce a salt monopoly into the state of *Jambi*, H. H. the Sultan and the Panquan Rator give their consent to it, requesting, however, in that case that the price of salt may not be fixed at too heavy a rate for the consumer; and that from the profits arising from that monopoly their own interests in that respect may be taken into consideration.

X. H. H. Mochamud Phaharoidin and the Panquan Rator promise to counteract with all their might and all means of superintendence, the introduction of articles of commerce into the state of *Jambi*, through illicit channels (by which are understood all the accesses to the capital of that country, such as Tomkal, Saba, and others), and to support the measures that shall be taken by the Netherlands government for preventing smuggling, and likewise to co-operate towards the punishment according to the severity of the laws, of those, who transgress the regulations adopted on that head by the Netherlands government; for which purpose a written communication of those regulations shall be made to H. H. and the Panquan Rator.

XI. Merchants and vessels from the state of *Jambi* shall, on the other hand, in the trade with *Java* or other government possessions, enjoy all the privileges granted to subjects or allies of the Netherlands government, and *have the faculty of hoisting the Netherlands flag*.

XII. As the wealth of the sovereign, and also the welfare and improvement of his country, depend on the prosperity of his subjects, and the latter especially on their diligence and industry, H. H. and the Panquan Rator, convinced of the beneficial tendency of this stipulation, promise to use all their efforts towards promoting, encouraging, and protecting the cultivating of the productions of the state, and more particularly that of pepper."

Decrees were also issued, confining importations to the ports of Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaga, of woollens and cottons manufactured in places west of the Cape of Good Hope. Her Britannic Majesty's government having remonstrated strongly against this restriction, and upon that of the high duties, the Dutch government formally published the following in the East Indies.

Bustewray, December 23, 1841.

"It has been decreed :

"1st. To withdraw the regulations prescribed by resolution of November 14, 1834, No. 4, according to which the first importation into Netherland India of woollen and cotton goods, manufactured in places situated to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope, shall, until further orders, only take place at Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaga.

"2d. To declare that by the repeal intimated in the preceding article, no alteration is effected in the prescribed regulations, as far as relates to the import of woollen and cotton goods, furnished with certificates of Netherlands origin, and that consequently the regulation by which goods furnished with such certificate will be subject to lower duties, is only applicable to the importations at the ports of Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaga, and Pedang.

(Signed) C. VISCHER,
Secretary general."

The Dutch government had previously consented to tax Netherlands merchandize at 12½ per cent, and to limit the duty to 25 per cent upon British. How far this stipulation has been rigidly carried into effect, appears, under the circumstances of the Maatschappy, almost impossible to ascertain. But it is hoped that the Netherlands government will, for the interests of its own, as well as in justice to British subjects, and in fidelity to its contracts with England, faithfully observe its obligations under the treaty of 1824.

CHAPTER XII.

CULTIVATION OF COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, COTTON, AND INDIGO IN JAVA.

COFFEE.—The best coffee is grown on the more elevated valleys among the mountains—generally at 3000 to 4000 feet above the level of the sea. The Dutch, however, have greatly increased the production of coffee, as will appear from the tables of exports from Java.

SUGAR was formerly produced chiefly by the Chinese, but it is now extensively cultivated by Europeans and others employed by the latter.

The mode and cost of production has been little known for some time; and in consequence of an article upon the subject of the trade of Java in the *Hague Handelsblad*, of February 2, 1842, a detailed account was published in that paper on the 10th of the same month, which has been considered (with probably some little exaggerations) as correct.

The following are extracts from that account:

“After the departure of the Commissary-general Van den Bosch from Java, many contracts were made in that spirit: that is, the obligatory delivery of the whole produce of sugar to the government, in consequence of the express desire of the ministry of the colonies ‘for the purpose of augmenting as much as possible the mass of produce sent to Europe on the part of the government.’

“Under his excellency’s administration, as governor-general, many contracts were made, by which it was left optional with the sugar manufacturers to cede to the government, at 12 francs per picul, all the sugar which they obtain more than that which they were obliged to deliver at 10; such contracts having among others been concluded in January and February, 1833, and approved by the Governor-general *Van den Bosch*, with the Chinese *Oei Hingoen* in *Kudirie*, *Hoei Soehian*, and *Oei Kington* in *Passerowang*, whilst the resident of *Japan* was authorized, in February, 1833, by the abovementioned Governor-general *Van den Bosch*, ‘to accept for the government, without concluding any special contracts for that purpose, all the sugar offered by the manufacturer at 11 francs, and 12 francs.’

“So far from an arbitrary violation of the contracts, it is fully known to us that the Indian government, wishing to make some alterations in the existing contracts in favour of the Javanese, was obliged to wave doing so, on account of the disinclination thereto of the sugar manufacturers, who insisted on their rights obtained by contract, and were supported and maintained in them, in a very laudable manner, by the resident of that residence.

“The preceding quotation of contracts entered into during the administration of Mr. *Van den Bosch*, by which the sugar manufacturer had the option of delivering, over and above the sugar due for advances in money and sugar-cane, all his still remaining sugar to the government at an increased price, gainsays at once the assertion that, according to the contracts, concluded under the administration of Mr. *Van den Bosch*, no other sugar was received by the government from the manufacturer than what they owed to the revenue for advances made them, and for sugar-cane.

“We see with surprise that the same writer, who accuses the government of Messrs. *Band* and *de Eerens*, of not having remained honestly faithful to its engagements contracted, dares to recommend a measure which is totally opposed to good faith and the rights obtained by the sugar manufacturers.

"Yet he says, with as many words: 'if the existing contracts had been left undisturbed, according to rules of honest principles and good faith, the manufacturer would have been obliged to send the greater part of his produce to the *Netherlands* and in *Netherland bottoms*; for the government had a right to take measures of precaution, that strangers might not make themselves masters of a great part of the important colonial articles, suited for *Netherland* markets.

"No, the government had certainly no right to *compel* the sugar-manufacturers, to whom by contract, the free disposal was left of a part of the sugar which they had made, to send the greater part of their produce to the *Netherlands*, in *Netherland* ships.

"The manufacturer then had full power, and was allowed to send his sugar, if he wished, to England, France, or whithersoever he liked, provided he paid the outward duties, as fixed by the tariffs.

"All those who might want to dispute that right with him, would render themselves guilty of a deed of injustice and violence; and moreover, plunge the *Netherlands* government into very great and disagreeable difficulties with those foreign governments for whose ports the colonial produce had been destined, and who through the arbitrariness of our administration saw their free trade laid under such fetters.

"One must not lightly accuse others of arbitrary deeds, of bad faith and encroachment on rights obtained, and recommend measures of a similar nature oneself.

"Before quitting the subject of sugar cultivation, we consider ourselves bound to say that we do not come forward as the accuser of Count *Van den Bosch*; we have merely thought ourselves called upon to prove that the losses suffered by that culture are in every respect wrongfully placed, by the writer in the *Handelsblad*, to the account of Messrs. *Band*. and *de Kerens*, who succeeded his Excellency the Governor-general *Van den Bosch* in the government of *India*.

"But supposing those gentlemen had arbitrarily pursued a wrong course, then Count *Van den Bosch*, as minister of the colonies, ought to have made them change it. If that had been his excellency's intention, he might have used the following means:

"1st. By directing the government of *India*, with respect to the old sugar contracts, not to accept more sugar from the manufacturers than what the government was bound to do by those contracts.

"2d. By ordering that government, as regarded the contracts, made already under the administration of the governor-general *ad interim*, Mr. *Band*, and subsequently, to take advantage of the stipulations therein contained, 'that the manufacturers are bound to keep to themselves all the sugar made by them, whenever the government shall require them to do so.'

"3d. By recommending that government, if possible, to receive only sugar of superior quality; and, in case of need, to enter into engagements with the manufacturers on that head.

"4th. By continually acquainting that government, and keeping it acquainted, with the net proceeds of the produce sold in the *Netherlands*. It would then have been seen what great losses were suffered on sugar, and undoubtedly employed or proposed means of providing some remedy."

"We shall now proceed to lay open, according to truth, the case respecting the culture of *indigo* introduced by Count *Van den Bosch*, as are required to form a proper judgment on the subject.

"Viscount *du Bus de Ghisignies*, who used every means of discovering what extension might be given to the agriculture and industry of *Java*, in behalf of the mother-country, had, among other things ordered, much in the same manner as had been done by the former East India Company, that the *indigo* should be cultivated and prepared by the native population in the *Prianga Regencies*.

Those trials having furnished the most favourable results, some extension was given to them by his excellency in this residence.

“ In 1830, Count *Van den Bosch* arrived at Java. As is generally known in India, it was chiefly by means of *sugar* and *indigo* that his excellency wished to increase the productive power of Java.

“ In the *Prianga Regencies* and *Cheribon*, and subsequently also in some other residencies, *large manufactories of indigo* were erected by his excellency's orders, for government account.

“ The inland population was ordered to cultivate the indigo plant, and to deliver the leaves to the government manufactories, against payment, in the same manner as was practised in the private indigo-manufactories in the residency of *Pekalongang*.

“ That undertaking produced no favourable results, and caused, on the contrary, a loss to government. It was found to be difficult to establish large indigo plantations in the vicinity of the manufactories; the conveyance of the leaves to a great distance was attended with many obstacles; so that after having used every possible method to introduce the manufacture of indigo in *large establishments* for government account, and after having employed considerable sums for that purpose, it was found necessary to give it up. Then, in imitation of what had been projected by Viscount *du Bus de Ghisignies*, the planting and preparing of indigo in small quantities was committed to the inland population, who were provided with the necessary means for doing so, under the obligation of delivering the produce to the government at the rate of fl. 1.50 per old pound.

“ It is to the generalization of that system, and the giving every possible extent to it, that the great advantages which the culture of indigo produces are to be attributed.

“ As regards the case of the contracts in the residence of *Pekalongang*, the government had under the administration of Count *Van den Bosch*, concluded contracts with the private indigo-manufacturers in the residence, for them to deliver indigo to the government at a fixed price. The natives were obliged, in behalf of the manufacturers, to plant a fixed extent of ground with indigo, and to deliver the leaves to the manufactory at a fixed price. It appeared that those agreements were prejudicial both to the manufacturers and the island population, and that the price of the indigo-leaves had been rated much too low. On that account the cultivation of indigo was neglected by the population, and the manufacturers did not receive that quantity of indigo-leaves which they thought they had a right to, in proportion to the extent of ground planted in their behalf. They maintained that the price which they paid for the leaves to the population was sufficient, and they ascribed the unfavourable results of the indigo culture

to other causes, particularly to opposition on the part of the European functionaries. To increase the price of the indigo-leaves, for account of the government, would have been a sacrifice which could by no means have been compensated for. In this state of things, the governor-general Band, *ad interim*, resolved to buy the private indigo-manufactories in the residence of *Pekalongang*. In order to give the manufacturers no cause or reason of complaint against the government, it made use of the *intermedium* of a private person, who pretended to purchase the manufactories for himself. They were thereby left quite free in their actions, and there was no *compulsion or violation of the contracts* whatever. The said indigo-manufactories thus became the property of the government, and the contracts thereby became void; whilst the government was by that means enabled to place the cultivation of indigo in that *residence* on a better footing. It consisted in leaving the planting of the indigo and the preparation of the colour to the native, in the same manner as had been adopted in the other residences, under the obligation, however, of delivering the produce to the government, at the rate of fl.1.50 per old pound.

“The consequences of these measures have been, that the inland population have from that moment received better pay for their labour, and that the cultivation of indigo has considerably increased; that the government, within a short time, recovered the amount paid for the purchase of the manufactories, and that it now annually derives considerable profits from the culture of indigo in the residency of *Pekalongang*.

“With respect to the *coffee system*, we read in the same article, in the *Handelsblad*, of the 2d inst.:

“The system of the free *coffee-gardens* of Viscount *du Bus* was afterwards modified by Count *Van den Bosch*, in order to prevent the forestallers from practising any fraud. According to that modification, the coffee of those free gardens was delivered into the king's stores, in order to be paid for to the native at the average market-price of *Sourabaga*, with copper money per picul, after deduction of the ground-rents.

“The coffee from the *Prianga Regencies* is delivered to the government on a still more advantageous footing; it will, therefore, be easily conceived why the cultivation of coffee, as well as that of indigo, can produce millions of profit to the government, whilst the culture of sugar has hitherto proved a loss of millions to the country.”

We shall give a short account of the circumstances of the case, and dare vouch for the truth of it, in so much that we should not scruple to appeal in that respect to the present minister of marine and colonies.

“We must previously observe that Viscount *du Bus de Ghisignies* did not, nor could, introduce any system of free or other coffee-gardens, as it would have been contrary to the regulations for the management of the Indian government.

“It is, however, known to us that his excellency, as commissary-general, issued *directions* for the *cultivation of coffee*, that is, for the treatment of the plant,

cleaning of the gardens, &c., planned by the director of means and domains, *Kruseman*.

"The commissary-general, *Du Bus de Ghisignies*, submitted, by a letter of the 1st Dec. 1829, No. 6, to the decision of the ministry of the colonies, a proposal made by the director, *Kruseman*, for enacting in regard of the so-called *free coffee-gardens*, *Bosch (Wood) and Pagger coffee* :

1st. That all that coffee should be delivered into the government storehouses.

2d. That two-fifths thereof should be taken for the government, as duty.

3d. That for the remaining three-fifths, the full market-price, *to be regulated annually*, should be paid to the population.

4th. That the payment should be made in specie, or deducted from the rent due for the rice-fields, or go against the delivery of government salt.

5th. That as it is contrary to the regulations on the management of the Indian government, to send coffee for account of the government to the Netherlands, it should be sold at Java at fixed periods.

6th. That, in order to engage the Regents and inland Chiefs to extend the culture of coffee, a certain per centage should be awarded to them for the piculs of coffee delivered into the government storehouses.

"It appears from the reports made by the commissary-general, *Du Bus de Ghisignies*, that the director *Kruseman* considered that measure as the only means of

1st. Extending the cultivation of coffee.

2d. Making the Javanese planter take an interest in it.

3d. Insuring to the Javanese the full value of the produce.

4th. Assuring the government share of the coffee as a tax or duty.

"All the further particulars which induced the abovementioned director to make that proposal was circumstantially set forth in his reports. We will merely mention two of them—namely, first, that by leaving the planter the free disposal of his produce of coffee, the Chinese, Arabian, and inland dealers, with the assistance of some of the village chiefs, know, by all kinds of artful and immoral means, how to render themselves masters of the coffee produce at very low prices, often when the coffee is still unripe on the tree; and, secondly, that the government, by the existing mode of regulating and raising the coffee tax, did not receive half of the produce it was entitled to; as it had appeared that, in the preceding year, two-fifths, or, as duty, 144,000 piculs, consequently more than 57,000 piculs, had been lost to the government.

"The ministry of the colonies wrote about this proposal of the director *Kruseman* to the governor-general *Van den Bosch*, in a despatch dated the 27th July, 1830, No. 40.

"In that despatch the ministry disapproved the proposal altogether, as contrary to the *regulation on the management of the Indian government*, and said that the new rules introduced by the governor-general *Van den Bosch*, on assuming his administration, rejected such an interference.

"The governor-general *Van den Bosch* did not agree with the opinion of the

ministry of the colonies, and refuted the arguments used in the ministerial despatch aforementioned. His excellency thought, however, that a duty of two-fifths of the produce was too high.

"The governor-general *Van den Bosch* then made the director *Kruseman's* proposal an express point of investigation.

"The resolution of the Indian government of the 8th August, 1832, No. 35, contains an ample account of the result of that investigation.

"The government found that all the motives adduced by the director of means and domains for the necessity and adequacy of the measures, *rested on truth and good grounds*, and it came to the following conclusion :

"For the interest of the Javanese, and in order to secure to him the fruit of his labour, and to make him take an interest in the crop that can be of advantage to him, the government considers itself bound to recur to the proposal (that of the director, Mr. Kruseman), already made known to the ministry of the colonies by a despatch from the Commissary-general Du Bus, dated 31st Dec. 1829, No. 6, and stated in the ministerial mandate of the 2d July, 1830, No. 40.

"At the same time it was resolved that the proposal of the director should be introduced, with that deviation from it, however, that the king's authority should be requested to levy only *one-fifth* of the produce as duty for coffee, instead of *two-fifths*.

"By this measure, for which the nation is greatly indebted to Count *Van den Bosch*, both the Java regents, the district and village chiefs, who before that took very little interest in the cultivation of coffee, and the Javanese planter, who formerly did not find his labour sufficiently rewarded, were inspired with a desire of promoting the culture of that bean, and the regular plucking, as well as the proper arrangements, cleaning and enlarging of the coffee-gardens were facilitated.

"We have before us a calculation of the additional advantages which the cultivation of coffee, during the *eight* years that this system has been in operation, has afforded the Indian treasury, in comparison to former years, calculated at the same prices, and we find that they amount to more than *sixty millions* of guilders.

"The introduction of the coffee system, as well as the increase of production by European industry, we owe to the sagacity of Count *Van den Bosch* ; but the honour of the invention of both is due to two India functionaries, who had demonstrated the utility of both systems in circumstantial memorials.

"The circumstance of the increase of produce for the European market having been considered as an impossible and chimerical thing, according to the publications of General *Van den Bosch*, does so much more honour to the count, as he, more than any other governor-general, increased the production of Java.

“And returning to the director *Kruseman's* proposal, we ask what revenues the mother-country would have drawn from India, had it not been for that coffee measure, particularly after suffering a loss of so many millions by the cultivation of sugar?

“When the island of Java was delivered to the English in Sept. 1811, there existed a system of forced cultivation and obligated delivery to the government of certain productions, at very low prices, and with which the inland regents of the different provinces, subjected to the authority of the Dutch, were charged. The regulation thereof took place without any intervention or interference of the Netherland administration. The regents, on fulfilling their engagements, could act as they pleased towards the inhabitants, with regard to that obligatory labour and delivery, in observing the old institutions of the country. It was in that manner that the Netherland government in Java obtained *rice, coffee, pepper, indigo, cotton-yarns, &c.*

“The English abolished that system which had existed for nearly two centuries. They assumed the administration of the country, salaried the inland regents and chiefs, and proclaimed the free disposal of the productions of the ground, against the payment of a ground-rent, called *land-rents*, fixed on the basis of half, two-fifths, and one-third of the produce of the ground.

“They originally excluded therefrom the *Prianga Regencies*, owing to the importance of the coffee growing there; and the old system of *forced cultivation and delivery* was kept up there, without that of the *land-rents*.

“We shall not enter into any considerations on that system of *land-rents*, nor into any lengthy discussion as to how far it operated or can operate according to the letter of the directions given by the English; suffice it to say here that the commissary-general, after having caused the matter to be maturely investigated, came to the determination of maintaining the system of *land-rents*, introduced by the English, with the exception of the *Prianga Regencies*.

“The commissary-general consequently ordered, in the year 1837, that the coffee-gardens laid out by the inland population should be let to them for half, two-fifths, or one-third of the calculated produce, according to the quality of the ground, and that on the Pagger coffee, two-fifths should be paid as ground-rent.

“The population might pay the duty in *coffee* or in *money*, according to the market price fixed every year.

“On the same conditions, the population hired from the government, the *rice-fields, woods, and fishponds*.

“In the *Prianga Regencies*, however, the population continued obliged to plant coffee, and to deliver it to the government at 3½ fl. per picul of 125, old pounds, but owed no further additional duty; whilst the relation of the inland

regents to the population, with respect to the *rice-fields* cultivated by them, remained, as of old, independent of the interference of the government: there were accordingly, on the same island, two systems diametrically opposite.

"In the *Prianga Regencies* the government had connected the interest of the Indian regents and chiefs with the culture of coffee, and allowed them 1 fl. 40 c. for each picul of coffee, by which they were invited to assist the resident and the European functionaries charged with the superintendence of the coffee bean, in keeping the inland population at work in the coffee-gardens.

"When it is considered that the labour is performed in districts frequently many leagues distant from the dwellings of the planters, and that the price paid for it is not worth mentioning (not amounting to half a gilder a family per month), it will not require any demonstration to prove that the population in the *Prianga Regencies* are very averse to the culture of coffee, and that only the moral power of the European government, the kind, mild nature of the population, and the interest which the Indian chiefs have in it, are able to maintain it there.

"On comparing this system to that in the other part of Java, where the population, in consequence of the regulations introduced in 1817 by the commissary-general, has the free disposal of *three-fifths* of the produce, it will be immediately conceived that there does not exist the slightest conformity between the two, and that the system proposed by the director *Kruseman* is totally different from it.

"The population in the *Prianga Regencies* cannot receive more than three guilders and a half per picul for their coffee.

"The Javanese cultivator of coffee in the other parts of Java has always been able to receive the market price for it, which is regulated annually by the government.

"This price has varied from seventeen to thirty-five guilders per picul, as appears by the annual returns issued by the Indian government to the inland population; so that the latter have been able to receive *three-fifths* of 17 fl. to 35fl. or 10 $\frac{2}{5}$ fl. to 21fl. for each picul of coffee produced by them. •

"Since 1833, it has amounted to 15 fl. a picul, without the deduction of the expense of conveyance.

"The last of these prices was therefore three times as much as what is paid for coffee to the population in the *Prianga Regencies*.

"The director *Kruseman* had examined why the population do not avail themselves of the *right* to deliver all their coffee to the government at the market price? a right by which the commissaries-general had so wisely pointed out to the population the *means* of enjoying the desired effect of the system of free disposal of the coffee, after payment of the duty.

"The director found out and demonstrated to what it was to be attributed, say

to the disposition and inclination of the inland population, not to wait till *to-morrow*, if they can obtain money *to-day*; to the machinations of the lesser chiefs, and to the circumstance of the inland regents and district chiefs having trouble and fatigue, but deriving no profit, from the culture of coffee; as also to many other causes amply stated in his reports.

"As we have already said, the director *Kruseman* consequently hit upon the idea of introducing a modification into the system of *free disposal* of the coffee, namely that the Javanese *should be obliged*, and that ~~it~~ *would therefore no longer be left to his choice*, to sell his coffee at the market price to an honest buyer, say to the government, and not, as he had done for twelve years, to all kinds of fore-stallers at insignificant rates, by which the cultivation of coffee was become nearly a matter of sheer indifference to the Javanese.

"The delivery of all the coffee to the government, though a great improvement, the director justly considered not sufficient to extend its cultivation.

"As a principal means of attaining that object, he recommended the making it profitable and important to the inland chiefs, from the regent to the village-chief in order to render them no longer inimical to that culture."

The effects of forcing cultivation of sugar, coffee, and other articles for the European markets, and especially sugar for the refineries of Holland, to be sold in Germany and elsewhere, has, from all the information we can obtain, been attended with very great loss, which nothing can repair but a breaking up of the government monopoly, and a removal of the differential duties. *Russia prohibits* the importation of refined sugar. Germany in order to maintain or raise up sugar-refineries, imposes high differential duties on *refined* sugars, and admits, at favoured duties, *raw sugars* for refineries. England has hitherto imposed prohibitory duties on foreign *raw* as well as refined sugars. France imposes high duties on both. The recent treaty between Holland and France was entered into chiefly with a view to admit of the sugars of the former into the latter. Holland in return admitting at low duties the manufactures and wines of France (most of the former having been prohibited in Holland).

"Holland," says an anonymous German writer, "is in the anomalous position, that while her sugar manufacture is too extended for present circumstances, she is compelled to maintain it to its full height. She uses in manufacture every year above 1,200,000 centners of raw sugar from her colonies, but consumes no more than about 190,000 centners, and is therefore obliged to export 1,010,000 centners. It is thus obviously the interest of Holland to encourage the exportation trade as much as possible; but still there is danger that she will not be able to get rid of all her superabundance, notwithstanding the powerful assistance of her government. The loss of Belgium, which has reduced domestic consumption one-half, while the production of sugar in Java has gone on increasing, and the refining in Holland has been pursued on a scale too large for her wants. Already the evils of this position have made themselves apparent by failures in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and though an obvious remedy would seem to present itself in the reduction of the refining, this expedient is attended with more difficulties than are apparent at first sight. The chief revenue of Java is derived from its sugar; to that the whole system

of Dutch colonial government is directed, and the production has increased to an extraordinary degree. It is yet impossible to say whether the *maximum* has been attained. On this production has been made to depend the internal manufactures and commercial navigation of Holland.

"It is to be remarked, that the inhabitants of Java are obliged to cover a fifth part of their estates with sugar, with which they pay their rent. Produce is encouraged by rewards offered by government, and the planters who produce more than the fifth are entitled to the value of the extra quantity. The cane is prepared in private factories to which money is advanced by government, who are repaid in raw sugar. The whole system works well, while this price pays for the process. Formerly the price was fixed by the government at 15½ florins per picul (132 lbs.); but, in consequence of the decline of the price of sugar in Europe, the government lowered the Java price to 10¾ florins, to the great loss of the planters.

The Sugar-refineries in Holland were multiplied and enlarged to the expensive and unwise extent into which manufactures of any kind are usually inveigled by fiscal preferences. They seem to have been built as if they were to receive for ever, from the home government, a bounty which would enable them not only to engross the home market, but that of continental Europe; they decrease yearly in supplying the latter, and the high excise duty and high taxation generally in Holland, joined to the frugality of the people, limits the demand far below the quantity that would, under circumstances, be naturally consumed by the Dutch at home. The drawback allowed for excise and octroi duties, and for stamps on refined sugar was altogether 33 fl. 40 c. This has been reduced about, or nearly, 2 fl. by a recent law.

Spices have been prohibited to be grown in any but the spice islands, which restriction has, instead of profit, proved an extraordinary cause of expense to the government: in consequence of which, in 1839, spices were allowed to be cultivated in Java, and cinnamon in considerable quantities has been raised.

Tobacco will grow in most parts of Java, and forms a product of considerable value.

Cotton is also adapted to the soil, and grows in various parts of the island; also indigo, and some other drugs.

In Java there are numerous salt-pans formed on the low shores of the northern coast, and more salt is made than is used by the inhabitants. The only view which we can exhibit of the increased production of the leading articles, viz. sugar, coffee, indigo, tobacco, &c., will appear in the tables of exportations hereafter.

In the speech of his Majesty the King of Holland, delivered on the 17th of October, 1842, the following passages occur: viz.—

"Our colonial possessions enjoy a satisfactory state of tranquillity: agriculture and manufactures continue to make progress in our East India possessions; though the shock which credit has received has diminished their resources."

"This acknowledgment is neither a satisfactory result of past measures, nor a favourable encouragement for the future.

CHAPTER XIII.

REVENUE OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES.

THE colonial revenue of Java, and the other East India Company, is involved in obscurity. Of the Customs we know little more than that heavy duties are levied upon importations by British and other foreign ships which are allowed to trade to Java; that only half these duties, whether paid or not, is stated to be imposed upon goods imported by the Netherland ships; that there is presumptive evidence that the goods imported by the ships of the Maatschappij pay no duty; and that foreign vessels are altogether excluded from the spice islands. The chief source of revenue is the land-tax, levied much in the way described by Mr. Crawford.

"It is among the Javaese, properly so called, that the proprietary right of the sovereign in the soil is most unequivocally established, and, perhaps, most arbitrarily exercised. The principle is openly avowed and proclaimed. In his patents of nobility, the sovereign bestowing a revenue on the noble, or other chief, distinctly terms the land "our royal property," and he expressly specifies that it is *lent* or given in *trust*, and not alienated. Such is the universality of this principle, that I do not believe, in the whole territory of the native princes, there are a hundred acres, over which, by the customs or laws of the country, any distinct proprietary right could be pointed out, independent of the sovereign. There may be here and there a little forbearance from motives of religion or superstition, but a proprietary right in the soil, on the part of a subject, according to the present notions of the people, it will not be going too far to assert, would be unintelligible to them, so strongly contrasted are their opinions and ours on this point.

"The more absolute authority of the sovereign in Java, the greater the servility of the people; the superior fertility of the soil, and the superior modes of husbandry which prevail, have enabled the sovereign to exact a larger share of the produce of the soil than in any other part of the Archipelago. *One-half* the produce of wet lands, and *one-third* of that of dry lands, are the long-established and well-known shares of the government.

"In Celebes, in Bali, and in that ill-peopled portion of Java called the country of the Sundas, the cultivator is invested with a *kind* of proprietary right.

"By sufferance he can bequeath, alienate, or mortgage his little tenement. In the highly-peopled provinces of Java, where the population begins already to press on the good lands, the cultivator exercises no such rights over the soil, and I hardly know any privilege which he possesses in regard to it, except that of abandoning it.

"Suppose the crop of a given quantity of land consists of sixty parts, one-sixth is deducted from the gross amount at once for reaping, which, in almost all cases, goes necessarily to the cultivator and his family. Of the remaining fifty parts, a twenty-fifth or four per cent goes to the village priest or *astrologer*, after which the remainder is divided in equal parts between the cultivator and the sovereign.

"Although the nominal share of the sovereign and cultivator therefore be one-half each, the actual shares of the parties are as follow:—The cultivator, 34 parts; the priest, 2; and the sovereign, 24.—Total 60.

"The share of the sovereign is necessarily further reduced by the remissions he is compelled to make for management; the amount of which, however, it is not practicable to state, as no regular scale of charges is established. One-fifth of the sovereign's share has been, occasionally paid as the commission for collection.

"In Java a direct tax is imposed on *fisheries*. Extensive tracts of country along the sea-side, consisting of salt marshes, and little inlets of the sea have been converted into fish-ponds, in which are bred the ordinary sea-fish in great quantities. The sovereign claims a

proprietary right in the greater number of these fishponds, and derives a large revenue from farming them.

"*Taxes on consumption* in these countries are but of comparatively recent introduction, and, perhaps, have been owing chiefly to the example of the Chinese. A direct tax is a plain mode of levying a revenue, but an indirect impost a less obvious one.

"*Transit duties* are another rude expedient resorted to universally in all eastern countries, wherever roads or inland navigation exist. The roads and rivers of Java may be described as absolutely infested with such impositions.

"The system of farming the public revenue, in all its departments, is universal in the Indian Islands, wherever European influence has made no innovation. The *farmers* are either natives of the east coast of the peninsula of India, or Chinese, but most frequently the latter.

"The employment of the Chinese in the *direct* collection of the duties is found impracticable, from their utter want of moral character and integrity, so that the farming system becomes, by necessity, the only resource; and the only means of securing the just amount of the public revenue is the disposal of the farms by public sale."—*Crawford*.

The Dutch, over all the parts of Java which they possess, have assumed the sovereign rights of levying the revenues; but such have been the expenses of Java, that its financial difficulties were brought before the States-general as far back as 1825, in order to meet the deficiency by a loan of 20,000,000 florins. For the payment of the interest, and for the redemption of the principal, a sum of 1,400,000 florins was to be annually set apart for the colonial service, commencing from the 1st of January, 1826; and this annual sum of 1,400,000 florins was to be guaranteed, as far as necessary, by the state, for the period of thirty years. This debt (see Contract) with the Handel-Maatschappij, has greatly increased.

"The causes of these embarrassments were stated to be the incautious issue of paper currency, the payment of large sums for goods purchased by the colonial government, the loss of ships laden with produce, the expense of maintaining a colonial marine, and the creation of military works. To these causes were added the failure of the crops, and contagious diseases, which carried off several thousands of the natives, so that much land remained uncultivated.

"Till 1824 the distress was ascribed in India to temporary causes. Under this idea every thing was conducted on a large and expensive scale. In this year the price of coffee fell, and reduced at once the large stock in the hands of government to one-half its value. An issue of paper currency then took place, bearing 9 per cent interest. The government began to retrench, and endeavoured to negotiate a loan in Bengal; the latter, however, was not sanctioned by the home government.

"From 1817 to 1824 the revenues for that period amounted to about 152,000,000 florins, and the expenditure to about 151,000,000. The estimate was 27,000,000 fl. for the revenue, and 26,000,000 fl. for the expenditure; but by the falling of the prices of coffee there was a deficiency of nearly a million and a half in the first six months of 1824.

"To lessen the expenditure for the future the following measures were adopted: The suspension of public works for five years; the abolition of expensive boards for civil works, &c.; the simplification of the administration; the diminution of the number of persons in many of the public offices, and fewer new appointments.

"The saving by the abolition of the Board of Works, was calculated to be 800,000 or 900,000 florins, and of the interest of the public currency, which was to be called in, 400,000. So that in these two branches would amount nearly to the amount required, 1,400,000.

"All this time, however, the Dutch were unpopular among the natives: the levying of the revenue was a chief source of this hatred. The first disturbance took place in the residency of Djocjokarta. This insurrection was headed by a prince called Diponegoro (one of the guardians of the young sultan who was a minor), and another prince called Mankoe Boemie. An engagement took place between their forces and the Dutch troops, and though no decisive results followed, yet the insurgents were for the present dispersed. They, however, spread themselves over the Dutch province of Kadoe, and though

again successfully attacked, they were too numerous to be completely put down by the small force which was opposed to them."

Various engagements followed ; armaments were, from time to time, sent from Holland ; the insurrections were put down by force ; and by negotiations, peace established ; but expensive military and naval forces have still been maintained. Were it not for the monopolies and restrictions on trade, established by the Dutch in Java, there is no doubt but the revenues of that island would yield a very great surplus over the expenditure. But the whole system, established to enrich a corporation of individuals at the expense, not only of the colony, but of the mother-country, has been, and still continues to be pernicious and unsound.

9 The duty on the importation of goods¹ for consumption in Java, in addition to the land and other taxes, is paid into the colonial treasury. See our account of the Maatschappij.

STATEMENT of the Official Amount, reduced to English Money, of Customs Duties levied in Java and Madura, distinguishing those on Imports and Exports, in each Year from 1826 to 1837, and for 1840.

YEARS.	AMOUNT OF DUTIES.			
	On Imports.	On Exports.	Other Duties.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£
1826	74,277	89,011	28,367	191,675
1827	99,390	109,294	85,569	294,253
1828	89,487	109,125	63,170	261,782
1829	103,994	82,282	13,794	205,070
1830	110,898	95,542	24,171	230,611
1131	116,151	111,453	23,085	250,689
1832	106,317	103,709	20,215	230,241
1833	172,004	133,858	29,733	335,595
1834	202,849	138,707	31,936	373,492
1835	156,510	156,210	29,714	342,434
1836	165,672	146,109	38,282	340,013
1837	235,099	166,418	31,152	435,669
1840	325,831	262,075	44,273	632,179

STATEMENT of the Amount of Export Duties levied in the Islands of Java and Madura, distinguishing the several Articles upon which the same was paid, in the Years 1826 and 1830, and in each Year from 1835 to 1837.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF EXPORT DUTIES.				
	1826.	1830.	1835.	1836.	1837.
	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee	69,016	55,144	93,292	96,784	126,447
Pepper and cubebs	563	731	1,341	1,057	1,684
Sugar	344	3,747	9,467	9,153	5,281
Arrack	308	1,092	408	718	972
Rice	1,474	3,630	6,394	9,108	8,363
Horses	240	410	108	207	95
Japanese produce, camphor	228	111	189	233	472
„ „ copper	3,175	3,281	3	.....	1
Mace	757	148	1,363	865	1,036
Cloves	447	735	3,811	1,776	2,333
Nutmegs	1,886	1,194	3,261	4,118	3,094
Oil, vegetable	418	865	284	826	764
Tin	2,904	5,620	8,728	11,421	10,432
Birds' nests	2,691	3,675	2,984	3,165	3,110
Gold and silver specie .....	.....	1,561	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	4,560	13,597	24,574	6,678	2,302
		25,518	25,812	145,109	166,418

CHAPTER XIV.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES—CUSTOMS, DUTIES AND REGULATIONS.

By a royal decree of the 3d of May, 1833, the following customs regulations and scale of duties on liquids imported into the Dutch colonies, have been established:

Art. I. Wines and other liquids, accompanied with certificates of being the manufacture of the Netherlands, and exported to the colonies by Dutch ships, will for the future be admitted into the Dutch possessions in India, on paying the duties indicated in the first column of the table hereafter. The said certificates to be delivered by the local authorities on the declaration of the exporters, and with the signature prescribed for analogous certificates destined to accompany merchandize, exempt from duty, when imported into the Dutch East India colonies.

II. Wines and other liquids, imported from the Netherlands in national flags, into the East India colonies, when not accompanied with the abovementioned certificates, are subjected to the duties indicated in the second column of the following table.

III. Wines and other liquids, imported from foreign ports into the Dutch East India colonies, will, under whatever flag the importation is effected, be subjected to the duties stated in the third column.

ARTICLES.	On Importation in Dutch Monies.			On Importation in English Monies.		
	From the Netherlands in National Vessels.		From Foreign Ports in Foreign Vessels.	From the Netherlands in National Vessels.		From Foreign Ports in Foreign Vessels.
	With Certificates of Origin.	Without Certificates of Origin.		With Certificates of Origin.	Without Certificates of Origin.	
Beer, of the Netherlands, per half-pipe.	fl. cts.	fl. cts.	fl. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
— per 100 bottles	4 0	6 0	12 0	0 6 8	0 10 0	1 0 0
— foreign, per ordinary cask	4 0	6 0	12 0	0 6 8	0 10 0	1 0 0
— per 100 bottles . . . . .	....	12 0	24 0	....	1 0 0	2 0 0
Brandy, per pipe	35 0	45 0	150 0	2 18 4	3 15 0	12 10 0
— per 100 bottles	15 0	20 0*	45 0	1 5 0	1 13 4	3 15 0
Cider and perry, per ordinary barrels	8 0	12 0	24 0	0 13 4	1 0 0	2 0 0
— per 100 bottles	8 0	12 0	24 0	0 13 4	1 0 0	2 0 0
Fruit in brandy, per dozen long bottles	2 0	3 0	6 0	0 3 4	0 5 0	0 10 0
Hollands, Dutch, per saam of 4 ankers	4 0	6 0	12 0	0 6 8	0 10 0	1 0 0
— per anker	1 0	1 50	3 0	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 5 0
— per half-anker	0 50	0 75	1 50	0 0 10	0 1 3	0 2 6
— foreign, per saam . . . . .	....	20 0*	60 0	....	1 13 4	5 0 0
— per anker . . . . .	....	5 0	15 0	....	0 8 4	1 5 0
— per half-anker . . . . .	....	2 50	7 50	....	0 4 2	0 12 6
Liquors, per dozen bottles	2 0	3 0*	6 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	0 10 0
Mineral waters, per 100 bottles, or krugs . . . . .	....	8 0	12 0	....	0 13 4	1 0 0
Rum, arrack, &c., per puncheon . . . . .	....	60 0	120 0	....	5 0 0	10 0 0
— per 100 bottles . . . . .	....	20 0*	45 0	....	1 13 4	3 15 0
Syrup, per dozen bottles	1 50	2 0*	4 50	0 2 6	0 3 4	0 7 6
Vinegar, made of wine, per ordinary cask	4 0	8 0	12 0	0 6 8	0 13 4	1 0 0
— per 100 bottles	4 0	6 0	12 0	0 6 8	0 10 0	1 0 0
— grapes, per ordinary cask	3 0	4 50	9 0	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 15 0
— per 100 bottles	3 0	4 50	9 0	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 15 0
— beer, per ordinary cask	2 0	4 0	6 0	0 3 4	0 6 8	0 10 0
— per 100 bottles	1 33½	3 0	4 0	0 2 2½	0 5 0	0 6 8
— Wood, &c., per ordinary cask	12 0*	18 0	36 0	1 0 6	1 10 0	3 0 0
— per 100 bottles	10 0	15 0	30 0	0 16 8	1 5 0	2 10 0
Wine, ordinary, white and red, per ordinary cask * . . . . .	....	20 0*	45 0	....	1 13 4	3 15 0
— ditto, per 100 bottles	7 0	14 0	21 0	0 11 8	1 3 4	1 15 0
— Champagne, per dozen bottles . . . . .	....	3 0	6 0	....	0 5 0	0 10 0
— Burgundy, ordinary, and other common wines of France, including Muscadine wine, per dozen bottles	1 50	2 50	4 50	0 2 6	0 4 2	0 7 6
— Rhenish, per ordinary cask . . . . .	....	30 0	51 0	....	2 10 0	4 5 0
— per dozen bottles	1 50	2 50	4 50	0 2 6	0 4 2	0 7 6
— Spanish and Portuguese wines, per pipe . . . . .	....	70 0	120 0	....	5 16 8	10 0 0
— sweet wines, per dozen bottles	1 50	2 50	4 50	0 2 6	0 4 2	0 7 6
— Cape and Teneriffe wines, per pipe . . . . .	....	25 0	50 0	....	2 1 8	4 3 4
— Madeira wine, per pipe . . . . .	....	40 0	80 0	....	3 6 8	6 13 4

All other articles of merchandize, not specified, to pay according to the augmented duties ; that is $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*, if by Dutch vessels, and 25 per cent if by foreign vessels.

The warehousing duty is rated at 1 per cent *ad valorem*, and not remitted even when such merchandize is declared for direct consumption.

By a decree of the Governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, published at Batavia the 9th of July, 1834, the following augmentations of duties have been made :

“ Art. I. The import duties on foreign cotton and wool cloths, as established by a decree of the 14th of February, 1824, are augmented to 50 per cent *ad valorem*, if imported direct, and to 70 per cent if indirect ; the duty on the manufactured cloths of countries, not on a friendly understanding with the Netherlands, will be the same, whether imported in Dutch or foreign vessels.

“ II. On woollen and cotton cloths being imported into one of the ports of the Dutch Indies, the ship-master, supercargo, or commissioner, must prove to the director of the customs and domains at Batavia, and at other ports, to the chief municipal authority, that such cloths were manufactured in countries in friendship, or alliance with the Netherlands, otherwise such goods will be subjected to the said duties of 50 or 70 per cent.

“ III. The letters of merchants and original certificates will be received as proofs of the origin or manufacture of merchandize ; provided their authenticity be evident, until one year after the date of the present decree, when such goods must be accompanied by the certificates of the Dutch consul residing at the place of shipment.”

The ordinance of the 3d of May, 1833, fixing the duties to be collected on the importation of wines and other liquors into the Dutch Indies has been modified.

These duties will, for the future, be double those stated in the second column in the tariff, for the liquids hereafter mentioned, arriving from foreign ports, without distinction of flags.

Arrack, in bottles ; brandy, foreign, in bottles ; gin, foreign, in casks, kelders, and half-kelders ; liquors of all sorts, in bottles ; rum, in bottles ; syrups, in large and small bottles ; wine, ordinary, red and white, in casks.

A royal decree of the 18th of February, 1833, declares the ports of Pontaniok and Sambas, on the west coast of Borneo, free, as to all duties on importation and exportation, after the 1st of January, 1834. From which date no foreign vessel to be admitted to trade with any part of the western coast of Borneo, belonging to the Netherlands.

By a decree of the 24th of April, 1833, all agricultural implements were allowed to be imported free by all vessels until the end of 1836.

Coffee, exported in a foreign vessel to a foreign country, pays a duty of five florins and a quarter per picul, but if carried to a port in the Netherlands, without breaking bulk, one florin of the duty is returned. In a vessel of the Netherlands, to a port of that country, the duty is two florins.

Sugar, exported in a Netherland vessel, pays a duty of one florin per picul; in a foreign vessel, two florins.

Rice, however exported, is charged with a duty of three florins per coyang of 27 piculs.

THE Export Duty on other Articles is as follows: viz.—

ARTICLES.	By Netherlnd. Vessels.	By Foreign Vessels.	In English Monies.	In English Monies.
	fl. c.	fl. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nutmeg per picul	9 50	19 0	0 15 10	1 11 8
Cloves do.	9 50	19 0	0 15 10	1 11 8
Mace do.	10 0	20 0	0 16 8	1 13 4
Birds' nests, first sort do.	475 0	950 0	39 11 8	79 3 4
— second sort do.	319 0	632 0	25 16 8	51 13 4
— third sort do.	237 0	474 0	19 15 6	39 10 0
Arrack per leager*	10 0	10 0	0 16 8	0 16 8
Tin, banka per picul	2 0	4 0	0 3 4	0 6 8
Camphor do.	3 50	7 0	0 5 10	0 11 8
Copper, Japan do.	3 50	7 0	0 5 10	0 11 8
Tortoiseshell do.	2 0	2 0	0 3 4	0 3 4
Rattans do.	2 0	2 0	0 3 4	0 3 4
Hides, Indigo per 100	2 per cent	2 per cent	2 per cent	2 per cent
Opium, Patna and Benares do.	350 0	350 0	29 3 4	29 3 4
— Malon do.	250 0	250 0	20 16 8	20 16 8
— Levant do.	200 0	200 0	16 13 4	16 13 4
(At Java the government has the monopoly of opium, and sell it at whatever price they fix.)				
Pepper do.	2 0	1 0	0 3 4	0 1 8
Pewter do.	5 0	2 0	0 8 4	0 3 4
Rice per coyang	3 0	3 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Cigars, Havannah and Manilla per 1000	10 0	6 0	0 16 8	0 10 0
— American do.	4 0	3 0	0 6 8	0 5 0
— Bengal and European do.	4 0	2 0	0 6 8	0 3 4

Goods are received in entrepôt on paying a duty of one per cent on the invoice valuation.

The money of account is the florin divided into centimes, as in the Netherlands.

The Chinese weights are used in all commercial dealings in Java and the other East India possessions of the Netherlands. The cattie is one hundredth part of a picul, and the latter is equal to 35 lbs. 10 oz. avoirdupois, although at Batavia it is usually estimated at 136 lbs.

For regulating the trade with Batavia and other ports of Java, it is provided:

That the master of a vessel, on his arrival, is not to land himself, nor to suffer any of the crew or other persons on board to land, until the vessel be visited by an officer from the guardship.

On landing, he is to report himself immediately to the master-attendant, and then to the police-office.

* The leager is about 500 gallons.

A manifest of the whole cargo must be delivered at the Custom-house within four-and-twenty hours after the arrival of the vessel in the roads.

The captain must leave the ship's papers with the master-attendant, when he first reports himself. These are returned to him when he receives his clearance.

It is not permitted to land any merchandize after sunset, under a penalty of 500 florins. Nor is it allowed to ship any goods on Sunday, without special permission.

Muskets and ammunition are prohibited to be imported, except by government, but fowlingpieces, exceeding 100 florins in value, are admitted.

In regard to the foregoing rates of duties on imports and exports, there is great doubt as to their being actually levied according to the scale laid down by the government, and it is asserted that they are not finally paid by Dutch vessels.

It has been finally agreed, that on importations by British vessels the duties to be levied shall not exceed 25 per cent, while the presumed duty levied by importations into Java by Dutch vessels is fixed at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

CHAPTER XV.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES.

ANNUAL Trade of Batavia on the average of the Three Years ending 1830.

IMPORTS INTO BATAVIA.		EXPORTS FROM BATAVIA.	
	fl.		fl.
Cotton manufactures, Netherlands.....	3,100,000	Coffee (450,000 piculs of 136 lbs. each)	8,250,000
Ditto, England	1,800,000	Sugar, 80,000 piculs	1,300,000
Ditto, French.....	18,000	Rice, 460,000 piculs	1,360,000
Cotton piece goods, Bengal and Madras	850,000	Specie and precious metals	1,270,000
Cotton yarn, Netherlands	1,200	Tin, 19,800 piculs	870,000
Ditto, England	42,000	Indigo, 1250 piculs.....	564,000
Woollen manufactures, Netherlands ...	250,000	Birds' nests	540,000
Ditto, English and French	16,000	Java tobacco	510,000
Silk and cotton piece goods, Chinese manufacture	372,000	Piece goods.....	500,000
Copper, Japan	985,000	Cloves	310,000
Ditto, Europe	44,000	Nutmegs, 1700 piculs..	225,000
Iron, from England	43,000	Pepper, 8000 ditto..	150,000
Ditto, from Sweden	24,000	Rattans, 32,000 ditto.....	140,000
Ditto, from Netherlands	145,000	Salt, 25,000 ditto	120,000
Steel, from Netherlands	23,000	Mace, 620 ditto	98,000
Ditto, from England	13,000	Japan and sandal wood.....	96,000
Ditto, from Sweden	5,700	Arrack, 530 piculs.....	86,000
Lead	75,000	Tortoiseshell	55,000
Specie and precious metals	2,720,000	Hides	54,000
Gambier (terra Japonica)	480,000	Camphor, Japan	43,500
Tripang (Holothurion).....	380,000	Turmeric, 5500 piculs.....	42,500
Opium, Levant	720,000	Horses, 380 to the Isle of France..	35,000
Ditto, Bengal.....	315,000	Articles not specified.....	3,140,000
Provisions from England	520,000		
Marine stores..	294,000		
Brandy and Geneva ...	320,000		
Wines	1,150,000		
Rattans	250,000		
Articles not specified	3,421,100		
Total Sterling money	18,377,000 £ 1,531,416	Total	19,759,000 £ 1,646,583

COUNTRIES with which Batavia carries on Trade, and the Value of the Annual Import and Export Trade on the average of Three Years ending 1830.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Merchandise.	Specie.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Specie.	TOTAL.
	florins.	florins.	florins.	florins.	florins.	florins.
Netherlands . .	6,640,000	1,011,000	7,651,000	10,840,000	280,000	9,480,000
Eastern Archipelago . .	3,526,500	793,000	4,320,500	5,300,000	500,000	4,800,000
England . . .	2,250,000	...	2,250,000	210,000	170,000	380,000
Japan . . .	1,150,000	...	1,150,000	302,000	24,500	326,500
United States . .	325,000	697,200	1,022,200	125,000	...	125,000
Bengal . . .	750,500	10,500	761,000	78,000	2,000	80,000
China . . .	590,500	5,500	596,000	1,500,000	90,000	1,590,000
France . . .	140,000	...	140,000	110,000	8,000	118,000
Siam . . .	134,000	...	134,000	78,000	22,000	100,000
Gibraltar . .	20,000	89,000	109,000	...	...	...
Hamburg . .	60,000	17,000	77,000	85,000	...	85,000
Macao . . .	65,500	...	65,500	78,500	15,500	94,000
Sweden . . .	31,500	...	31,500	23,000	...	23,000
Manilla . . .	30,500	...	30,500	35,500	37,500	73,000
Isle of France . .	21,400	...	21,500	90,000	64,000	154,000
New Holland . .	7,500	2,500	10,000	75,000	1,250	76,250
Cochin China . .	5,000	...	5,000	22,000	...	22,000
Persian Gulf . .	1,800	...	1,800	115,000	...	115,000
Cape of Good Hope . . .	1,600	...	1,600	2,000	...	2,000
Mocha . . .	...	...	...	28,000	...	28,000
Bombay . . .	...	...	...	3,150	...	3,150
Total . .	15,611,400	2,626,200	18,377,000	18,544,250	1,214,750	19,759,000

BATAVIA.

THE Ships and Amount of Tonnage, Inwards and Outwards, under different Flags were, at Batavia in 1828, as follow.

F L A G S.	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Netherlands	841	91,368	843	91,376
English	54	21,596	68	29,356
American	14	4,172	19	6,232
Chinese	8	1,608	8	1,608
Siamese	9	972	7	516
Other Asiatic	25	1,608	26	1,624
Portuguese	4	1,944	4	1,924
Spanish	3	1,008	2	840
French	8	1,374	9	1,724
Russian	1	304	1	304
Hamburg	1	272	1	272
Danish	1	168	1	168
Swedish	1	132	1	132
Total	970	126,556	990	135,652

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing European from Native Vessels, which entered and cleared at the Port of Batavia, to and from Places in the Eastern Archipelago, in each Year from 1826 to 1835.

YEARS.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	European.		Native.		TOTAL.		European.		Native.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1826	83	9,767	21	327	104	10,094	80	9,409	37	678	117	10,087
1827	93	10,060	64	908	157	11,474	79	8,474	41	602	120	9,076
1828	98	10,141	69	853	167	10,994	75	8,388	41	432	116	8,841
1829	119	10,000	14	238	133	10,838	101	10,643	13	207	114	10,850
1830	85	9,235	38	501	123	9,730	96	10,658	31	379	127	11,037
1831	100	11,775	8	197	108	11,912	93	9,924	6	144	99	10,068
1832	131	13,590	26	567	157	14,163	130	13,021	19	331	149	13,952
1833	140	15,585	39	824	199	16,409	118	13,081	26	504	144	14,185
1834	162	17,434	36	834	198	18,368	150	16,095	26	562	176	16,058
1835	156	18,574	23	526	179	19,100	148	17,879	14	228	162	18,107

STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandize, distinguishing the Countries of which it was the Produce, and of Specie imported into and exported from the Islands of Java and Madura, in each Year from 1826 to 1837.*

	IMPORTS.								
YEARS.	MERCHANDIZE, THE PRODUCE OF						Total Merchandize.	Specie.†	Total of Merchandize and Specie.
	Europe, America, and Cape of Good Hope.	West Indies and Bengal.	Siam and Cochín China.	China and Manilla.	Japan.	Eastern Archipelago.			
1826	£ 490,251	£ 88,863	£ 6,013	£ 76,084	£ 13,538	£ 173,434	£ 854,180	£ 331,902	£ 1,186,083
1827	537,299	206,234	8,252	82,042	55,394	206,109	1,095,332	376,018	1,471,350
1828	780,034	109,155	8,509	73,344	84,054	219,950	1,279,049	218,050	1,498,008
1829	767,850	86,314	1,743	73,550	57,748	219,730	1,213,935	182,337	1,396,272
1830	750,053	76,488	4,410	82,303	89,708	250,215	1,253,179	49,486	1,302,665
1831	634,087	63,771		107,354	58,746	250,168	1,114,047	92,388	1,206,533
1832	472,105	81,025	Included with China and Manilla.	93,034	47,427	316,997	1,015,880	73,385	1,089,274
1833	818,143	78,429		122,113	42,503	352,137	1,413,326	75,388	1,488,714
1834	814,078	134,440		116,962	38,955	365,779	1,470,215	91,756	1,561,971
1835	690,990	84,768		94,927	101,781	323,729	1,290,201	192,616	1,488,817
1836	850,835	90,970		150,579	48,293	376,718	1,487,396	56,346	1,543,742
1837	1,007,468	99,368		150,517	50,789	458,706	1,772,848	42,754	1,815,602

	EXPORTS.								
YEARS.	MERCHANDIZE, THE PRODUCE OF					TOTAL.	Specie.†	Total of Merchandize and Specie.	
	Eastern Archipelago.	West Indies and Bengal.	China, Manilla, and Siam.	Japan.	Europe and America.				
1826	£ 934,037	£ 6,483	£ 13,400	£ 51,047	£ 60,972	£ 1,065,945	£ 200,846	£ 1,272,793	
1827	1,073,121	8,528	7,223	71,667	78,379	1,239,019	191,477	1,430,496	
1828	1,179,190	18,594	7,333	75,204	77,865	1,358,254	100,774	1,459,028	
1829	906,306	12,189	9,047	47,786	86,211	1,151,540	173,681	1,325,221	
1830	883,634	18,092	11,247	57,445	91,780	1,092,798	145,083	1,208,481	
1831	907,892	19,836	22,858	42,341	93,325	1,176,252	48,990	1,225,179	
1832	1,606,439	15,129	14,798	30,458	89,934	1,756,758	76,804	1,833,562	
1833	1,755,097	17,195	12,453	10,329	87,917	1,882,091	62,280	1,944,277	
1834	2,271,965	32,615	14,051	6,960	109,425	2,435,025	84,550	2,519,375	
1835	2,547,605	13,273	15,216	3,705	100,036	2,679,836	28,036	2,707,872	
1836	3,176,835	10,065	19,305	8,223	141,971	3,356,999	77,708	3,434,707	
1837	3,377,113	7,850	13,353	7,291	124,583	3,530,190	69,901	3,600,151	

* In this and the following accounts, Dutch florins have been converted into £ sterling, at the rate of 12 florins per £.

† During the first four years copper coin was included.

ABSTRACT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing British and Dutch, which entered and cleared at Ports in Java and Madura, in each Year from 1826 to 1837.

YEARS.	ENTERED.								CLEARED.							
	British.		Dutch.		Other Countries.		TOTAL.		British.		Dutch.		Other Countries.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1826	44	6,207	1205	39,698	151	7,739	1400	53,644	42	5,633	1287	43,048	191	10,126	1520	58,807
1827	50	9,349	1210	39,351	207	11,281	1553	59,941	57	9,261	1344	47,557	313	13,679	1714	70,497
1828	54	10,790	801	45,684	105	6,795	1960	63,278	68	14,778	843	45,689	115	7,727	1026	68,194
1829	45	8,338	926	44,770	82	6,435	1053	59,543	46	8,934	1136	56,499	80	6,732	1271	72,165
1830	44	8,251	1132	45,521	09	5,745	1245	59,520	45	8,163	1359	62,891	67	6,241	1471	77,295
1831	34	5,552	1126	50,257	11	7,184	1275	62,903	29	4,838	1184	55,278	111	8,079	1324	68,195
1832	59	11,781	1096	49,135	102	11,657	1257	72,573	58	11,191	1293	67,559	116	13,383	1467	92,132
1833	66	11,594	1268	54,079	171	18,477	1505	85,050	64	10,944	1448	67,825	208	20,827	1720	99,596
1834	64	11,108	2036	65,489	145	14,932	2249	91,529	72	11,216	2402	85,916	151	15,445	2025	112,577
1835	66	12,231	1873	68,193	143	16,418	2982	96,752	77	13,389	2449	90,114	174	22,258	2700	125,061
1836	69	12,017	2401	73,544	175	16,177	2645	101,738	68	11,531	3405	92,141	207	21,600	3680	125,272
1837	44	7,749	1423	79,202	181	15,425	1648	102,416	50	8,617	1636	87,571	205	17,732	1891	111,920

Of the ships of other countries than Dutch or English which arrived in Java, from 12 in 1826 to 37 in 1837 arrived from the United States; from 9 to 41 from China, from 3 to 13 from France, and the remainder chiefly from Bengal, Malabar, and countries in the eastern seas.

STATEMENT of the Value of Imports into the Islands of Java and Madura, distinguishing Merchandize from Specie, and showing the Trade with each Country, in each Year from 1826 to 1837.

Countries whence Imported.	MERCHANDIZE IMPORTED.									
	1832.					1833.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Netherland	322,817	271,973	559,077	380,563	300,707	416,785	357,969	338,305	481,420	575,302
Great Britain	80,868	174,569	180,543	158,272	143,696	106,735	81,381	304,610	307,391	271,300
France	25,408	6,331	11,608	6,623	9,519	870	23,459	16,851	13,664	33,063
Sweden	..	7,075	2,532	4,370	..	2,720	6,085	6,075	1,547	2,33
Hamburg	1,786	8,021	4,994	10,111	21,503	17,573	14,706	8,236	10,905	6,182
Denmark	..	3,407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
America	30,604	18,199	25,430	10,482	27,061	33,419	12,291	30,094	30,842	20,173
Cap. of Good Hope	467	75	131	510	..	2,661	1,396	3,298	552	958
Isle of France	6,155	8,593	1,754	818	607	3,311	260	96	4	99
Gulf of Persia	3,832	1,014	126	1,147	4,011	676	..	..	1,591	..
Bengal, &c.	57,431	96,098	61,452	25,658	29,583	20,549	20,741	8,412	15,947	14,245
Siam	8,981	12,288	10,017	7,666	3,846	5,902	13,711	11,214	2,609	5,085
China	24,858	39,527	48,797	26,401	40,647	51,645	40,556	49,509	53,987	31,928
Macao	303	3,280	5,469	8,967	9,204	..	..	..	..	..
Manilla	6,315	2,374	2,499	17,090	4,374	8,075	3,295	1,292	2,004	6,495
Japan	13,468	55,287	57,748	89,708	58,746	47,127	42,503	38,955	101,781	48,296
New Holland	1,773	509	3,925	2,038	740	2,673	1,377	294	227	1,711
Eastern Archipelago	256,918	385,129	293,868	312,707	340,852	355,201	434,671	510,527	566,648	463,040
Other places	3,046	..	2,924	1,645	957	7,361	6,989	2,447	871	650
Total	854,180	1,095,332	1,279,949	1,213,935	1,253,178	1,114,047	1,015,889	1,413,326	1,470,215	1,296,201

(continued)

Countries whence Imported.	SPECIE IMPORTED.*											
	1820.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
Netherlands	£ 221,357	£ 256,027	£ 83,493	£ 63,174	£ ..	£ 2,012	£ ..	£ 10,108	£ 28,793	£ ..	£ 5,958	£ ..
Great Britain .....	..	..	..	..	197	4,250	..	..	..	489	85	1,224
France .....	..	27	..	4,006	..	..	..	1,275	13,388	..	..	..
Hamburg .....	..	1,062	1,402	..	..	..	183	..	1,656	..	..	..
America	64,127	50,065	58,101	22,276	25,324	71,735	57,903	44,005	32,588	134,499	36,688	9,720
Isle of France .....	..	7,012	..	2,533	..	..	..	..	..	212	..	1,566
Bengal, Mad- bar .....	..	3,300	850	..	2,592	207	..	..	..	..	..	62
Macao	7,359	850	451	..	32	..	881	6,200	4,480	1,700	3,446	8,027
Manilla	14,362	23,332	..	2,112	77	..	..	2,125	20,480	..	..	106
New Holland	2,975	..	212	10,777	23	..	..	425	..	1,402	..	4,250
Eastern Archipelago	20,736	33,757	66,112	66,875	14,329	8,192	14,328	14,326	22,274	18,399	10,168	17,719
Other places	934	586	7,438	9,024	6,912	..	..	321	212	345	1	80
Total	331,902	366,018	218,059	182,337	49,486	92,186	73,385	75,388	91,756	192,016	50,346	42,754

STATEMENT of the Value of Exports from the Islands of Java and Madura, distinguishing Merchandize from Specie and showing the Trade with each Country, in each Year from 1826 to 1837.

Countries to which Exported.	MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED.											
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
Netherlands	£ 542,177	£ 696,914	£ 759,911	£ 570,291	£ 548,850	£ 567,760	£ 1,085,103	£ 1,162,799	£ 1,504,141	£ 1,860,070	£ 2,268,151	£ 2,494,658
Great Britain	28,241	6,491	16,747	..	90	941	9,618	21,539	43,363	29,375	11,633	25,926
France	3,519	..	8,552	10,878	..	9,096	20,576	6,700	31,788	47,770	164,012	99,497
Hamburg	5,278	4,984	7,098	5,692	8,076	8,296	7,000	8,549	11,209	18,159	9,012	20,522
Sweden	4,761	4,771	1,971	6,393	..	..	1,208	3,182	4,292	7,501	21,163	6,958
Denmark .....	..	6,095	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
America	17,603	2,865	10,073	11,134	20,118	14,919	11,865	19,666	18,905	54,977	83,519	77,287
Cape of Good Hope	2,298	397	164	881	..	388	129	..	3,944	701	..	..
Isle of France	8,161	2,753	7,379	2,693	7,906	4,526	4,455	4,599	221	1,091	3,021	3,841
Gulf of Persia	21,019	..	9,413	13,931	3,830	1,903	..	2,977	..	..	..	8,734
Bengal, &c.	60,208	32,989	6,713	3,619	5,557	9,908	16,768	2,519	1,691	3,124	9,381	5,954
Siam	9,16	3,787	6,454	3,198	..	4,872	6,215	4,799	906	967	..	3,295
China	81,555	113,209	120,151	118,332	96,765	103,341	119,493	198,250	161,031	210,920	208,460	178,276
Manilla	1,042	33	2,937	1,000	2,138	1,185	1,281	..	953	1,453	..	519
Japan	1,947	33,469	24,272	33,929	28,354	21,795	24,824	22,031	18,566	17,882	20,426	21,531
New Holland	4,400	3,953	6,257	996	1,812	1,895	270	474	6,125	4,385	7,083	13,260
Eastern Archipelago	267,842	325,610	355,962	367,638	338,611	424,524	416,860	421,982	526,128	419,975	491,054	565,630
Other countries .....	..	..	11,197	..	..	..	424	2,925	3,232	283	1,184	1,396
Total	1,065,945	1,239,019	1,357,254	1,151,540	1,002,798	1,176,252	1,756,756	1,882,991	2,435,025	2,679,836	3,350,999	3,530,190

Countries to which Exported.	SPECIE EXPORTED.											
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
Netherlands	£ 616	£ 660	£ 23,300	£ 79,637	£ 57,872	£ 11,669	£ 20,104	£ 6,582	£ 5,745	£ 544	£ 1,232	£ 6,876
Great Britain	850	..	13,412	..	40	125	5,006	859	104	..	..	208
France .....	..	..	637	666	..	944	..	73	242	..	..	66
Bengal, &c.	14,045	26,682	170	15,233	5,375	43	248	..	..	191	43	21
Siam	10,617	542	1,899	119	..	33	..	04	..	1	1,509	357
China	83,128	7,562	7,204	3,376	8,153	10,881	19,465	20,530	15,800	1,647	7,594	9,581
Macao .....	..	16,619	1,295	485	3,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manilla	2,146	1,794	3,125	637	5,737	3,927	33	..	..	..	..	117
Eastern Archipelago	95,306	136,311	42,109	69,339	62,940	20,111	31,108	29,000	62,069	25,103	66,378	51,501
Other countries	138	1,589	7,103	4,159	1,809	293	478	5,112	314	490	952	1,134
Total	206,846	191,477	100,774	173,681	145,683	48,926	70,804	62,280	84,350	28,036	77,708	60,961

* Including Bremen.

STATEMENT of the Quantities and Value of Articles imported into Java and Madura, distinguishing the Produce of different Parts of the World, in each Year from 1826 to 1837.

D E S C R I P T I O N.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
PRODUCE OF EUROPE, AFRICA, AND THE CAPE												
Earthenware and porcelain.....	4,297	2,622	7,611	1,749	4,195	7,597	7,544	11,436	13,584	13,751	11,667	9,783
Opium (Levant).....	22,845	61,723	59,794	51,924	40,004	46,764	44,262	95,415	43,120	20,064	42,505	29,702
Arms and ammunition.....	1,370	378	1,637	2,909	3,200	1,524	3,914	3,240	3,196	2,105	1,636	1,593
Jewellery.....	3,053	1,204	1,265	1,021	1,092	1,083	1,980	747	5,757	4,364	9,325	5,802
Books, music, and musical instruments.....	12,755	2,434	1,213	1,071	1,493	2,670	2,610	4,203	12,068	7,790	6,055	10,065
Military, &c.....	11,187	1,945	2,165	2,436	9,237	6,730	6,505	9,839	11,639	11,272	3,750	10,741
Glass and glass wares.....	10,286	3,121	1,837	2,455	3,756	10,818	10,549	12,358	11,639	8,703	3,208	4,609
Gold and silver wares.....	647	2,659	1,621	1,608	1,722	2,208	1,439	4,439	8,934	7,714	6,948	7,595
Apparel.....	3,137	10,069	22,377	3,100	12,738	5,651	6,125	7,355	8,975	7,180	21,609	17,869
Copper.....	25,800	37,906	22,872	12,655	15,693	8,697	6,791	11,085	9,076	10,790	7,210	13,067
Mercury.....	7,834	3,569	2,249	2,482	2,372	8,974	7,271	3,821	8,116	20,089	26,140	23,608
Woolen manufactures (Dutch).....	22,309	19,259	20,445	30,180	43,980	26,888	22,489	19,700	23,517	553	767	2,081
do. foreign (European).....	3,409	2,922	1,405	3,270	2,687	6,702	747	2,136	664	370,837	514,669	595,336
Leather manufactures.....	4,228	934	1,505	180	2,804	3,103	1,054	2,357	457	314,550	14,575	10,549
Lead.....	1,806	4,623	240,241	3,139	323,675	211,725	103,229	332,005	370,837	2,019	1,847	2,912
Linens and cotton manufactures (Dutch).....	106,424	73,000	137,354	135,367	3,127	899	897	2,115	3,102	22,117	12,658	10,549
do. foreign (European).....	77,851	1,415	1,031	859	1,706	7,030	5,082	9,570	22,117	39,290	57,086	69,181
Medicines and drugs.....	2,316	3,023	43,325	33,759	57,143	60,377	33,465	47,511	4,870	4,538	9,056	9,056
Embroidery, gold and silver.....	4,589	1,366	869	914	2,335	2,095	4,270	31,009	8,106	14,406	10,980	5,355
Perfumery.....	54,561	31,698	1,932	400	27,798	12,637	15,894	31,527	8,106	5,738	6,493	7,981
Grain, saddlery, and harness.....	8,854	11,800	22,019	4,205	7,155	6,070	4,084	8,465	76,263	62,309	33,101	45,265
Ships stores.....	3,786	1,875	1,937	4,205	81,055	57,280	50,185	84,745	930	881	871	924
Wines.....	46,771	58,483	90,239	31,906	2,601	901	1,031	1,054	930	2,235	918	924
Spirits and liquors.....	20,137	10,061	20,884	1,715	2,601	901	1,031	1,054	930	2,235	918	924
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars.....	3,359	2,561	1,421	1,715	1,706	1,228	2,192	4,082	6,001	3,134	3,76	376
Dyeing stuffs.....	3,031	633	1,415	1,706	2,201	2,205	672	3,701	2,643	176	817	376
Silk and silk manufactures.....	1,233	379	1,197	674	3,194	2,190	3,093	5,938	4,162	2,442	7,146	9,350
Elephants' tusks and ivory.....	4,985	779	1,997	630	772	2,131	1,475	1,622	582	682	915	3,061
Tin plates and wares.....	.....	1,091	1,002	294	.....	.....	2,317	1,622	582	682	915	3,061
Iron manufactures.....	.....	.....	576	207	691	1,241	36,711	51,837	52,142	34,595	20,136	56,987
Machinery.....	.....	.....	18,674	18,674	37,659	20,004	4,075	4,003	5,562	6,845	4,367	2,394
Steel.....	.....	.....	5,124	5,960	.....	7,505	4,075	2,100	6,930	4,519	8,631	8,685
Manufactures.....	.....	.....	3,450	3,757	8,799	1,049	599	19,510	2,156	20,757	9,533	11,699
Sacks, linen.....	.....	.....	520	2,036	6,444	.....	13,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	20,004	21,635	2,705	6,714	18,462	11,639	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	496,251	537,299	780,033	767,850	750,023	614,007	472,404	819,143	814,078	600,596	850,835	1,007,408
PRODUCE OF BENGAL.....	68,943	109,157	99,157	86,314	76,498	73,771	81,025	76,329	131,440	84,776	69,970	100,367

(continued)

DESCRIPTION.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
PRODUCE OF CHINA, MANILLA, AND SIAM.												
Earthenware.....	4,874	9,115	9,889	10,518	8,841	8,367	5,788	6,896	10,332	12,515	16,361	19,867
Apparel and mercery	113	517	9,902	3,325	2,696	6,707	5,679	5,659	6,264	3,842	6,806	6,833
Lacquered and ivory wares, and ivory..	926	19	37	139	845	1,507	1,823	1,727	1,150	111	1,436	763
Linen manufactures	17,007	19,840	14,145	5,357	9,354	6,786	10,068	10,270	7,553	5,504	5,797	9,011
Medicines and drugs	1,021	915	1,065	2,074	2,270	3,133	2,639	4,409	5,475	1,062	4,002	3,809
Oil.....	721	353	111	624	..	274	145	466	311	95	1,326	1,365
Poppy.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisions.....	5,967	6,675	9,507	7,015	8,238	5,109	8,181	15,556	9,807	4,964	10,980	5,640
Paper.....	6,243	7,568	2,680	3,900	8,625	11,042	9,300	17,842	8,049	12,344	14,546	11,818
Tobacco and cigars..	3,774	5,133	4,454	9,168	8,012	5,588	4,060	8,874	8,792	9,892	12,713	13,720
Tea.....	4,870	3,881	1,123	3,037	8,012	5,588	4,060	8,874	8,792	9,892	12,713	13,720
Dyeing stuffs.....	2,831	1,593	2,366	2,721	3,270	4,686	3,320	2,305	4,480	2,510	4,748	7,509
Silk, raw.....	12,491	21,113	17,342	19,659	17,134	22,077	5,435	6,629	23,103	16,512	9,680	14,400
Manufactures.....	..	..	..	..	4,722	8,792	9,342	13,302	11,360	5,616	12,654	15,024
Gold & silver wares, and thread.....	..	340	892	587	138	..	2,210	2,665	1,613	..	3,068	3,164
Steel pans.....	6	52	307	1,791	1,393	1,658	6,697	4,274	3,415	408	1,904	1,030
Gauze and crapes.....	..	..	360	426	741	661	1,155	900	261	255	1,200	433
Sweetmeats.....	..	..	..	185	458	1,577	1,235	1,496	256	86	1,411	300
"Pajongs".....	..	..	..	1,235	1,052	1,256	2,237	2,846	1,325	1,821	4,304	4,505
Estables.....	..	..	..	..	..	2,269	11,010	6,934	6,930	3,535	16,287	15,112
Fireworks.....	..	..	..	..	..	5,027	2,469	6,535	1,343	724	4,021	2,392
Miscellaneous.....	20,353	13,156	7,113	10,093	8,009	9,948	5,241	8,709	5,833	12,328	18,171	18,713
Total.....	82,095	90,295	81,854	82,693	86,714	107,351	98,034	122,113	116,062	91,927	150,576	156,517
PRODUCE OF JAPAN.												
Earthenware and porcelain.....	277	122	110	35	147	85	496	590	379	509	536	120
Gauze and crapes.....	503	386	266	86	..	134	381	505	92	559	520	366
Cop, er, in pigs.....	70	48,474	82,386	51,645	81,700	49,440	36,065	32,404	32,103	82,093	35,530	35,350
Jas-bined wares.....	3,924	..	234	693	832	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket-work and matting.....	..	..	..	203	143	2,900	660	1,613	1,557	1,810	1,002	2,541
Linen manufactures	970	1,491	1,895	1,747	1,715	1,574	496	197	..	157	..	1,367
Provisions.....	58	49	..	3	41	1,068	324	237	..	..	816	436
Silk manufactures.....	2,083	413	38	200	801	416	642	536	675	530	628	1,847
Campbor.....	..	2,041	3,053	2,692	3,432	2,342	3,500	4,382	2,298	9,240	6,333	6,333
Apparel and mercery	..	..	..	724	284	261	263	854	215	211	235	828
Soy and Sakkie.....	337	71	34	163	312	..	63	979	906	1,853	..	..
Miscellaneous.....	4,692	2,317	938	129	211	617	3,407	161	573	3,284	1,328	1,661
Total.....	13,538	55,394	68,054	57,748	89,708	58,740	47,427	42,503	38,955	101,781	48,293	50,789
PRODUCE OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.												
Gum benzoin.....	4,107	8,626	7,482	5,634	9,281	6,427	5,561	2,311	4,559	8,921	14,533	10,788
Cinnamon and cassia	432	354	132	405	432	1,712	..	..	..	..	1,289	1,090
Provisions.....	2,869	7,174	10,355	3,352	9,236	6,779	6,076	7,501	7,635	15,922	9,843	14,281
Gambier.....	47,006	61,588	39,821	42,065	55,890	56,205	104,666	143,131	92,873	72,116	62,431	108,211
Gold and gold dust..	3,191	3,263	12,472	18,708	16,027	23,216	17,502	6,039	12,134	14,831	27,123	35,081
Resin.....	753	836	1,468	1,743	409	..	692	671	165	1,001	779	1,953
Sandal-wood.....	1,807	3,461	3,247	9,197	..	..	2,877	2,054	1,890	4,867	7,082	10,840
Hides.....	48	222	314	370	486	363	920	547	716	2,453	1,368	1,498
Campbor.....	10	..	462	1,108	987	299	..	456	202	199	291	94
Coffee.....	9,937	5,923	2,132	6,246	12,106	11,227	48,343	51,292	76,926	57,595	86,346	94,737
Cotton, raw.....	41,656	41,050	25,862	21,206	16,530	24,073	15,102	16,636	19,307	7,514	5,941	18,709
and linen yarns	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,552	..	..	..	..	..
Linen manufactures	12,700	1,931	5,298	8,105	6,057	3,031	..	2,909	8,240	11,887	10,368	8,801
Mattings.....	177	1,523	3,345	2,571	1,138	2,421	2,631	1,781	1,413	2,066	2,317	3,840
Medicines and drugs	1,866	1,708	2,545	5,825	2,826	673	1,897	1,079	3,072	1,256	3,474	4,851
Oil, vegetable.....	1,472	2,944	5,864	2,826	2,104	3,980	1,070	2,398	1,201	4,735	5,154	2,219
Horses.....	707	425	606	2,436	3,005	3,250	5,612	2,075	3,084	7,340	7,922	8,229
Pepper.....	3,546	1,764	4,704	839	4,097	2,439	457	497	764	567	419	917
Rattans.....	6,807	14,957	18,039	12,147	5,913	7,501	10,711	7,008	15,875	25,030	25,223	16,125
Rice.....	4,745	2,277	3,746	1,386	..	3,459	15,036	8,616	9,477	12,499	9,567	6,436
Sago.....	430	303	569	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tortoiseshell.....	658	2,192	5,797	4,006	7,116	6,030	9,218	9,083	20,434	4,685	4,626	4,819
Tobacco.....	1,621	10,054	2,040	574	308	478	213	168	2,875	490	304	476
Beche de Mer.....	7,194	7,106	13,947	15,832	28,133	23,573	17,031	3,550	7,085	11,001	15,642	7,268
Wax and wax candles.....	9,610	17,243	31,747	26,158	34,126	23,675	15,197	42,353	29,098	13,772	23,274	41,401
Birds' nests.....	1,883	3,751	6,690	8,215	6,033	10,077	8,207	6,104	6,084	4,428	8,474	4,485
Mace.....	..	..	247	76	393	1,712	542	1,398	1,329	2,652	2,617	5,418
Clives.....	..	..	410	238	753	1,036	928	641	5,713	549	1,32	324
Nutmegs.....	..	..	1,176	1,795	894	4,550	1,878	4,179	4,108	8,501	10,009	11,019
Jewels.....	..	..	..	2,180	2,711	2,675	4,364	5,064	4,652	7,639	9,222	8,163

(continued)

DESCRIPTION	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
PRODUCE OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.												
Birds of Paradise ..	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Mother-of-pearl ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,036	1,357	1,449	1,624
Miscellaneous ..	7,910	6,604	17,675	11,585	32,203	25,513	15,206	18,677	13,793	17,176	13,160	20,017
Total	173,434	206,109	210,950	219,730	253,215	250,168	316,997	352,137	365,779	323,729	376,718	458,706
Total from all Countries...	854,180	1,095,332	1,279,949	1,213,935	1,253,170	1,114,047	1,015,889	1,413,396	1,470,215	1,296,201	1,487,396	1,772,848

STATEMENT of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize, the Produce of the Eastern Archipelago, exported from Java and Madura, in each Year from 1826 to 1837.

DESCRIPTION	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
PRODUCE OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.												
Attack	£ 5,358	£ 6,707	£ 7,197	£ 14,615	£ 11,661	£ 7,705	£ 7,347	£ 6,877	£ 7,096	£ 10,990	£ 9,063	£ 8,852
Gum benzoin	1 005	1 261	316	808	777	482	1,300	1,488	241	406	2 038	1,978
Cassia and cinna- mon	269	343	16	104	17	..	..	..	..	..	1,082	313
Gambier	2,935	1,611	453	85	46	509	52	840	1,538	1,783	1,622	2,837
Gum copal	739	541	684	71	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gold, bars and dust	1,308	387	1,154	1,400	3,405	5,478	10,432	9,506	10,056	22,075	26,005	17,819
and silver wares	207	3,686	1 949	201	202	5,115	1,991	1,119	1,047	1,986	103	1 248
Wood, sandal ..	3,201	3 604	5,934	5 532	2,451	1,731	3,573	2,653	2,069	17,378	9,913	7,200
— sapan	1,371	3,171	2,105	1,509	1,089	1,227	1,574	2,534	1,574	4,059	4,679	3,395
Hides	7,973	5,057	4,345	4,063	2,572	5,790	10,513	11,257	18,153	23,280	18,143	14,518
Indigo	3,748	3,026	7,862	12,553	4,075	8,240	28,230	31,501	42,999	87,002	93,532	194,006
Ivory	51	106	56	642	99	749	210	695	645	630	1,032	1,721
Poppies	739	2,588	856	1,072	1,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	1,527	3,060	2 904	3,290	499	..	272	467	2,438	2,776	2,336	2,077
Coffee	565 995	610,126	668,070	411,331	381,467	402,68	708,392	629,689	1,091,605	1,174,492	1,257,530	1,524,431
Linen manufac- tures and cot- ton yarn	17,754	16,514	41,023	39,275	25,764	30,491	35,533	39,695	50 242	48,307	52,034	52,676
Mating	631	2,431	5,569	5,088	2,753	4,780	3,425	2,971	3,389	3,472	2,495	2,833
Medicines and drugs	278	367	255	607	1,753	1,258	2 004	1,944	3,083	2,615	3,540	5,702
Oil, vegetable ..	4,939	6,411	2,489	5,980	4,272	2,577	4 701	7,931	6,901	3,307	8,758	5,977
— and per- fumery	509	411	107	430	2,432	1,021	373	202	373	245	266	655
Horses	1,718	1,297	2 908	843	2 229	429	1,196	332	623	577	1,033	604
Pepper	6,777	6,463	12,628	7,542	8,186	10,500	7,158	5 462	9,434	12,449	10,419	15,331
Cubeb .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,301	4,446	1,646	2,623	2,865
Provisions	4,574	5,256	3,737	3,419	4,181	5,341	6,691	7,686	11,991	5,936	7,008	10,392
Rattans	1,370	6,940	11,792	10,134	1,724	1 933	5,426	5,824	11,601	19,858	19,142	13,339
Rice	53,014	72,482	99,540	95,927	87,491	95 696	177,757	269,434	237,287	234,450	282,408	249,474
Sago	122	350	90	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snell lac	1	..	89	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tortoiseshell ..	2,851	2,311	4 828	10,018	5,855	12,676	14,961	7,378	12,680	6,981	7,579	3 463
Mosses	4,953	14,113	8,006	2,950	1,475	14,586	14,659	11,876	27 639	38,505	33,022	37,611
Cloves	5 745	9,311	19,092	21,983	5 715	5 203	25,412	13,282	41,778	26 635	12,753	17,070
Nutmegs	21,794	72,173	18,427	13,531	10,847	30,372	48 339	18,517	69,570	74,008	112,633	100,361
Birds of Para- dise .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	769	511	807	1,476	1,027
Sugar, raw	26 060	41,041	38,225	103,582	120,484	138 594	236 355	205,690	357,781	482,921	757,578	695,237
Tobacco	51,780	30,069	33 417	42,250	15,000	35,060	27 578	38,567	39,805	27,597	64,154	81,608
Tamarinds	728	1,279	428	408	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin	55,980	64,156	72,210	87,402	70,331	85,901	137 446	127,852	119,500	125,725	226,567	178,325
Bêche de Mer ..	5,579	6,872	10,738	16,032	20,110	12,621	12,749	3,368	6,881	8,202	15,482	5,551
Dyeing stuffs ..	146	213	988	634	960	..	1,600	1,341	2,278	1,149	1 887	5,274
Birds' nests	36,863	20,549	43,449	36,135	37,368	27 563	37,483	47 006	29,169	32,499	37,134	39,308
Wax	1,439	4,028	250	1	29	..	..	1,528	1,210	..	1 239	1,061
Iron wares .....	..	..	..	..	1 580	141	393	12,641	1,981	686	727	1,632
Copper	8 976	6,521	13 032	8,212	10,831	18,734	13,825	2 933	12,400	8,592	11,836	13,501
Salt .....	..	..	..	..	6,195	5,216	2,550	467	298	6 055	13,208	27,238
Turnerie	7 614	11,590	9,991	5,316	7,766	783	1,844	1,653	4,578	2,584	2,736	2,715
Amised water ..	..	1,462	3,503	4,517	343	1 367	1 124	721	2,568	725	1,006	1,535
Mother-of-pearl ..	..	..	1 567	1,535	..	..	..	..	..	281	3,222	1,486
Cautchouc .....	..	..	204	141	..	..	..	731	438	447	97	838
Miscellaneous ..	12,860	15,363	14,345	14,783	10,271	14,927	11,120	12,873	16,176	23,425	23,962	20,606
Total	934 037	1,073,181	1,179,199	996,306	883,634	907,892	1,006,439	1,755,007	2,271,965	2,547,605	3,176,935	3,377,113

STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandize imported into and exported from Java and Madura, distinguishing the Trade carried on by Dutch, British, and other Ships, in each Year from 1826 to 1842:

YEARS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.				VALUE OF EXPORTS.			
	In Dutch Ships.	In British Ships.	In other Ships.	TOTAL.	In Dutch Ships.	In British Ships.	In other Ships.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1826.....	844,157	150,883	191,043	1,186,083	805,057	180,587	277,548	1,273,702
1827.....	996,177	219,602	255,57	1,471,350	869,949	230,714	323,833	1,430,496
1828.....	1,070,325	160,722	206,955	1,438,008	908,837	193,204	200,987	1,439,082
1829.....	1,050,213	172,331	173,728	1,396,272	990,189	123,420	211,012	1,325,221
1830.....	995,507	151,111	155,957	1,302,665	907,198	110,761	184,522	1,208,481
1831.....	880,708	131,481	194,344	1,206,533	885,849	49,187	290,143	1,225,179
1832.....	811,295	97,630	180,340	1,089,274	1,387,846	108,169	337,547	1,833,562
1833.....	898,248	147,057	443,409	1,488,714	1,153,210	173,228	618,800	1,945,277
1834.....	1,025,155	354,275	182,538	1,561,971	2,011,261	173,307	334,807	2,519,375
1835.....	921,504	239,183	328,640	1,489,327	2,093,201	131,420	481,201	2,707,827
1836.....	1,145,064	238,379	160,299	1,543,742	2,094,405	110,491	623,811	3,434,707
1837.....	1,303,277	251,085	200,640	1,815,002	3,102,661	102,597	394,893	3,600,151
1838.....								
1839.....								
1840.....								
1841.....								
1842.....								

SHIPPING employed in the Trade between the United Kingdom and Java and Sumatra.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1831.....	2	883	....	...	2	883	12	3,505	4	1287	16	4,792
1832.....	2	600	3	1342	5	1942	8	1,855	2	802	10	2,657
1833.....	2	1184	4	1460	9	2644	11	2,461	14	5161	25	7,625
1834.....	5	1901	2	584	7	2485	12	3,045	1	1623	16	4,688
1835.....	7	2335	1	389	8	2724	17	5,026	3	973	20	5,999
1836.....	3	1075	3	1007	6	2082	14	4,335	4	1148	18	5,483
1837.....	5	1848	1	389	6	2237	8	2,718	1	259	9	2,977
1838.....	5	1876	3	1392	8	3268	31	10,905	4	1231	35	13,136
1839.....	20	8920	3	814	23	9734	14	4,432	5	1912	19	6,344
1840.....	14	6158	3	1019	17	6477	20	6,377	4	1122	24	7,499

FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandize imported into the United Kingdom from Java, Sumatra, and other Islands in the Indian Seas.

ARTICLES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Brimstone.....cwt.	....	....	....	....	2,280	7,364	23,177	....	....	986
Cassia lignea.....lbs.	....	2,593	7,583	25,090	....	7,364	23,177	....	12,818	....
Coffee.....	....	1,136,234	458,404	1,030,841	1,034,704	165,402	83	195	39,831	181,175
Hemp, undressed.....cwt.	....	3,716	....	2,821	....	....	2	....	121	....
Hides, untanned.....	1,210	439	1,313	3,697	2,021	1,208	1,810	1,602	3,004	3,131
Indigo.....lbs.	....	7,613	....	1,656	1,031	....	....	....	....	1,979
Mace.....	....	....	....	2,811	277	2,719	....	....	....	1,935
Nutmegs and cloves.....	....	....	1,993	4,577	7,725	15,119	1	....	43	9
Pepper.....	547,750	491,395	1,415,090	434,857	74,861	467,319	652,45	119,243	171,793	46,570
Rice.....cwt.	10,372	17,878	20,191	25,132	12,070	35,708	30,243	31,932	145,056	1,3572
Sugar, unrefined.....	4,773	14,653	21,774	17,129	28,135	6,831	2,878	16,307	55,105	31,918
Tea.....lb.	....	....	....	....	22	....	36	30	72	794,7.2
Tin.....cwt.	....	1,961	724	1,145	4,186	1,216	962	591	2,478	242
Wine of all sorts.....galls.	5	433	8	....	2,106	101	....	76	23	153

**FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandize exported from the United Kingdom to Java,
Sumatra, and other Islands in the Indian Seas.**

ARTICLES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Opium	5483	....	21,896	....	....	769	....	....	....	310
Quicksilver .....	....	....	33,859	....	....	17,704	....	....	....	....
Spelter .....	....	507	967	....	....	....	....	1000	....	....
Spirits, rum	230	694	659	88	....	....	....	....	....	48
— brandy	1310	792	2,033	1962	881	39	123	1040	73	118
— geneva	2572	14	885	6	100	....	60	830	377	375
Tobacco, foreign, manufac- tured, and snuff	3746	1673	636	....	....	223	....	350	....	....
Wine of all sorts	3383	2433	4,383	6355	5516	2,058	1284	3443	6351	4943

**British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom
to Sumatra, Java, and other Islands in the Indian Seas.**

ARTICLES.	1831. Declared Value. £	1832. Declared Value. £	1833. Declared Value. £	1834. Declared Value £	1835. re re	1836. £	1837. £	1838. £	1839. £	1840. £
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery	148	520	603	542	1,405	901	660	....	352	1,155
Arms and ammunition	145	100	463	484	175	393	436	....	610	526
Bacon and hams	296	....	285	379	155	405	140	82	225	733
Beef and pork	340	....	20	....	375	110	....	15	200	125
Beer and ale	1,475	586	3,296	1,770	1175	2,208	3,331	5,731	2,777	2,171
Brass and copper manufactures	5,083	6,077	3,065	4,436	5,254	8,408	2,900	2,571	4,240	6,261
Coals, culm, and cinders .....	....	6	7	28	50	35	50	292	185	110
Cotton manufactures	219,272	92,481	333,523	310,207	287,745	178,464	15,5371	404,072	227,221	272,603
Earthenware, of all sorts	3,315	1,857	3,473	6,500	6,522	5,501	3,412	9,402	4,958	2,235
Glass	5,026	2,787	4,581	5,231	7,002	2,727	3,311	2,329	2,440	2,126
Hardware and cutlery	4,367	4,759	9,459	5,156	7,865	7,208	6,624	8,476	7,102	5,090
Hats, beaver and felt	330	262	320	....	393	311	398	180	210	....
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	12,212	7,755	15,013	10,106	10,169	7,591	10,197	27,200	14,304	19,702
Lead and shot	100	60	278	421	90	70	20	105	615	1,143
Leather, wrought and unwrought	737	1,581	91	440	1,099	1,883	1,909	2,203	1,13	2,114
Linen manufactures	576	2,704	3,570	6,572	1,674	1,450	1,708	4,511	7,800	15,346
Machinery and mill work	1,390	600	4,496	1,655	1,191	5,494	4,756	22,116	7,640	2,342
Painters' colours	75	364	1,611	516	229	378	380	1,154	361	431
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches	50	100	285	940	562	263	1,876	2,100	374	410
Silk manufactures	500	431	187	10	50	6	491	376	260	....
Soap and candles	651	1,049	2,446	2,191	798	170	415	1,100	2,510	611
Stationery, of all sorts	431	39	400	525	816	1,093	781	411	453	472
Sugar, refined .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tin and pewter wares and tin plate	100	210	139	1,245	197	265	411	1,395	93	181
Woolen manufactures	25,346	22,025	79,575	45,215	12,769	4,082	6,376	3,297	3,029	4,279
All other articles	2,821	3,486	2,146	5,564	5,532	5,436	....	4,002	2,920	3,265
Total	285,296	150,606	471,712	410,273	353,892	234,852	313,791	292,731	340,521	....

STATEMENT showing the Trade of Holland with Java and Madura, in each Year, from 1835 to 1839.

IMPORTS.

YEARS.	By Individuals.				By Government.		TOTAL.	
	In Merchandize.		In Specie.		In Merchandize and Specie.			
	fl.	£	fl.	£	fl.	£	fl.	£
1835	15,554,416	1,296,201	2,311,389	132,616	4,097,025	341,419	21,962,830	1,830,236
1836	17,848,748	1,487,396	676,150	56,346	4,034,035	336,169	22,558,933	1,879,911
1837	21,274,178	1,772,848	513,052	42,754	7,019,270	584,939	28,806,501	2,400,542
1838	23,205,212	1,933,768	976,665	81,389	10,281,331	856,777	34,463,208	2,871,934
1839	23,989,780	1,999,148	971,232	80,936	8,700,366	725,031	33,661,378	2,805,115

EXPORTS.

YEARS.	Under Dutch Flags.		Under Foreign Flags.		TOTAL.	
	fl.	£	fl.	£	fl.	£
1835	25,143,016	2,095,251	7,351,451	612,621	32,494,467	2,707,872
1836	32,332,866	2,694,406	8,883,621	740,302	41,216,487	3,434,707
1837	37,231,937	3,102,661	5,969,882	497,490	43,201,819	3,600,152
1838	35,518,847	2,959,904	7,821,380	651,782	43,340,227	3,611,686
1839	47,556,854	3,963,071	10,118,080	843,173	57,674,934	4,806,244

STATEMENT of the public Sales of Sugar, Coffee, and Indigo, the Produce of Java, effected by the Commercial Association of the Netherlands, at Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Middleburg, in each Year from 1831 to 1840.

YEARS.	SUGAR.					COFFEE.					INDIGO.					
	Quantities.	Average price per 100 kilogrammes.				Quantities.	Average price per 100 kils.				Quantities.	Average price per kilog.				
		kil.	fl.	s.	d.		kil.	fl.	s.	d.		kils.	fl.	s.	d.	
1831	3,434,945	33	75	2	16	3	10,815,480	56	4	13	4	Very little indigo was produced in Java before the year 1833.				
1832	6,137,200	35	0	2	18	4	12,912,960	72	6	0	0					
1833	7,266,915	33	75	2	16	3	12,158,880	76	6	6	8	114,000	7	94	13	3
1834	13,861,000	33	75	2	16	3	17,864,880	68	5	13	4	133,950	6	66	11	1
1835	15,277,325	40	0	3	6	8	23,750,160	72	6	0	0	170,550	6	24	10	5
1836	19,414,160	43	0	3	11	8	31,430,460	66	5	10	0	417,900	7	46	12	5
1837	24,581,300	35	50	2	19	2	38,091,900	54	4	10	0	432,600	7	02	11	8
1838	29,428,020	35	50	2	19	2	41,780,460	58	4	16	8	544,500	7	12	11	10
1839	36,098,055	32	25	2	13	9	41,058,360	66	5	10	0	768,150	8	98	15	0
1840	45,189,175	30	50	2	10	10	51,220,500	58	4	16	8	902,700	7	42	12	4
Mean of four first years .	7,675,015	34	05	2	16	8	13,438,050	68	5	13	4	123,975*	7	30	12	2
Do. 4 last years .	33,824,137	33	45	2	15	9†	43,037,805	59	4	18	4	835,425†	8	20	13.	8

* Mean of 1833 and 1834.

† Mean of 1839 and 1840.

REPORT on the Trade of Java during the Year 1840.

1. It is to be remarked generally that the export of coffee, sugar, and indigo from Java, during the year 1840, amounted to

	Coffee. pic.	Sugar. pic.	Indigo. lbs.
During the year 1839 there were exported of the same products	1,132,375	1,013,878	2,123,911
	757,476 $\frac{1}{100}$	842,017 $\frac{2}{100}$	1,191,636 $\frac{1}{2}$

Thus in 1840 more than 1839 . . . 374,898 $\frac{31}{100}$ 169,860 $\frac{7}{100}$ 932,275 $\frac{1}{2}$

It is, however, to be remarked that in the last of December 1840, there remained in the different stores 246,563 piculs of coffee, 223,844 piculs of sugar, and 187,944 lbs of indigo, less than on the same date the previous year; from which it is immediately seen, that the important export or staple produce during the year 1840 is not solely to be ascribed to a greater increase of production during that period. With the exception of coffee and sugar, both which staple articles constitute such an important figure in the value of the exports, the financial result of the present review may, relatively to the amount of produce in 1839, be considered to be equal; some articles having been realized at higher, and others at lower prices than in the previous year of 1839.

With respect to the articles of coffee and sugar, both were, during 1840, sold, the first for 33 fl., and the second for 13 fl. 50 c. per picul: thus, sugar was 1 fl. 50 c., and coffee 50 cents higher than in 1839, which higher estimate is by no means of an unimportant influence on the financial results.

Nevertheless the results are most favourable, the general importation having in 1840 exceeded that of 1839 by 5,646,635 fl. and the whole export by 16,671,264; by which it appears how much the production of the island of Java is increasing, and how much the industry and consumption of the mother-country is thereby benefited. fl.

The importation in 1840, amounted to . . . 26,434,624
And the exports to . . . 74,230,553

So that the last exceeds the first by . . . 47,795,929

The importation from the Netherlands was . . . 15,225,586
The exportation to the Netherlands . . . 56,904,873

So that the last has exceeded the first by . . . 41,679,287

Of the goods imported from the Netherlands the value of 10,550,588 was accompanied by certificates of Netherlands origin.

2. IMPORTS.

The importation of merchandise being the produce of	fl.	The imports from the Netherlands consisted principally of	fl.
Europe	18,315,993	Linen and cotton goods, &c.	9,917,109
Western India and Bengal	729,692	Wine and other liquors	869,748
China, Manilla, and Siam	1,529,490	Cloths and other woollen stuffs	380,429
Empire of Japan	866,036	Ironware and machinery	293,950
Eastern Archipelago	4,993,413	345,570 coffee-bags value	164,053
	26,434,624	Turkey opium	248,000
To which add specie	2,439,269	Earthen and china ware	65,834
Total	28,873,893	Glass and crystal	47,145
The imports per country were as follow:		Clothing	126,296
From the Netherlands	15,225,586	Copper articles	151,110
„ Eastern Archipelago	6,472,821	Gold and silver lace	44,108
England	3,805,847	Provisions, &c.	326,893
Japan	847,398	Among the articles from the Indian Archipelago were,	
China	663,916	Tea	138,382
France	305,541	Ginger	413,277
Hamburg	226,045	Gum benjamin	125,855
Bremen	45,996	Gold-dust	541,276
Sweden	294,105	Cotton	286,157
Belgium	73,264	Coffee	1,041,272
America	78,487	Oils	132,421
Capt of Good Hope	28,113	Among the articles from England, were,	
		China and earthenware	137,736
		Copper articles	86,508

	fl.
Linen and cotton goods.....	2,890,627
Ironware and machinery	365,409
From France,	
Millinery and perfumery	105,389
Wine and other liquors.....	67,788
From Hamburg,	
Glass and crystal	37,042
Mercery	14,626
From Sweden,	
Iron and ironware	275,191

The value of the importations per flag was as follows:

Under Netherlands flag	22,755,887
English "	3,765,998
French "	408,249
Swedish "	267,893
Danish "	96,854
Russian "	796
Hamburg "	230,540
Bremen "	78,793
Portuguese "	434,791
Spanish "	2,014
Arabian "	14,696
American "	164,233
Siamese "	177,082
Native "	252,929
Cochin Chinese	68,071
Chinese "	155,067

The total imports in 1840 were,

Merchandise	26,434,624
Specie	2,439,269

Total 28,873,893

The total imports in 1839 were,

Merchandise	23,989,780
Specie	972,232

Total 24,961,012

Increase in 1840,

Merchandise	2,444,844
Specie.....	1,468,037

Total 3,912,881

The principal articles upon which the increase in 1840 arose, were,

Cotton goods	2,564,565
Wine and spirituous liquors.....	274,929
Copper in bars	209,238
Gold-dust	206,467
Clothing	87,000

On the other hand the importation of the under-mentioned articles was less than in 1839: viz.—

Copper work	115,689
Cloths and woollen stuffs	111,413
Ships' stores	153,458
Ironware	157,118
Opium.....	89,500
Specification of articles, accompanied by certificates of Netherlands origin and manufacture, imported in 1840.	
Earthenware	25,872
Books, music, and musical instruments	13,041
Tin and tinplate ware	326
Glass and crystal	28,776
Articles of gold and silver ware	17,779
Gold and silver military ornaments ..	43,785
Watches and instruments	982
Clothing	10,299
Copper and copper work	99,247

	fl.
Mercery	4,837
Woollen cloths, &c.	190,247
Lead	5,019
Linen and cotton goods	8,832,137
Bricks	1,309
Furniture	21,876
Paper	24,522
Provisions	255,900
Carriages, saddlery, &c.....	9,676
Ships' stores	7,360
Stationery	10,948
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars.....	1,803
Staves, &c.	31,779
Paints	31,654
Wax-candles	2,197
Arms for luxury, fowlingpieces	396
Wine and spirituous liquors	682,078
Iron, wrought and unwrought	88,471
248,870 coffee-bags.....	123,608
Soap	568
Silk stuffs.....	2,968
Sundry articles	786

Total..... 10,550,588

The imports in 1840 for account of government were as follow:

From the Netherlands	3,232,833
Banco	2,635,341
Malacca	1,467,366
Bima	2,918
Pademburg	62

Total value of goods 7,338,520

Specie from the Netherlands 3,095,600

Total 10,434,120

3. EXPORTS.

The principal exports, with the exception of bonded articles, were,

In 1840, Merchandise	73,972,792
Specie.....	257,761

Total 74,230,553

In 1839, Merchandise	56,718,883
Specie.....	956,101

Total 57,674,934

Increase on merchandize 17,253,959 |

Decrease on specie 698,340 |

Total increase 16,555,619 |

Which shows, considering the advanced prices of produce, a favourable result, the increase in 1840 over 1839 being about 17,000,000.

The exports were to the following countries: viz.—

The Netherlands	56,904,873
England	2,582,474
France	345,802
Belgium	144,083
Sweden	384,679
Hamburg	248,831
Bremen	107,462
America.....	57,405
Cape of Good Hope	699,235
Mauritius	22,352
Persian Gulf.....	74,172
Arabia	35,502
Bengal and coast of Coromandel	154,775
China and Macao	1,239,983

	fl.		fl.
Cochin China	12,256	Sugar (in powder) ...	802,264
Siam	41,445	Ditto, brown. \.....	9,000
Manilla	53,749	Tin	306,406
Japan	251,647	Camphor	80,495
New Holland.....	482,637	Exported to France:	
Eastern Archipelago	10,387,191	13,510 Hides.....	29,373
Total	73,230,553	Coffee	146,567
The value of exports being the produce		Pepper	9,000
of the Eastern Archipelago, includ-		Rice	53,901
ing those of Java and the govern-		Sugar	23,112
ment territories in Madura	70,975,192	Exported to Sweden:	
Western India and Bengal	142,237	Arrack	34,580
Siam, Cochin China, China, and Macao	114,973	Pepper	19,823
Japan	149,559	Rice	93,911
Europe and America	2,590,831	Sugar	217,075
Total	73,972,792	Exported to Belgium:	
The produce of the Eastern Archipelago chiefly		Sugar	114,534
consisted of		Tin	18,400
Coffee	37,368,361	Exported to Hamburg:	
Sugar	13,687,352	Arrack	8,245
Indigo.....	6,371,733	Rice	18,999
Tin	2,867,398	Sugar	165,495
Rice	3,064,092	Pepper	7,866
Tobacco	1,206,894	Exported to Bremen:	
Arrack	284,376	Pepper	6,788
Gold-dust	223,040	Sugar	92,034
Pepper (round).....	178,407	Exported to the Cape of Good Hope:	
Pepper (clove)	84,734	Coffee, value.....	636,337
Mace	278,675	Sugar	43,983
Cloves	4,255	Exported to China and Macao:	
Nutmegs	1,043,463	Gold	30,480
Birds' nests	1,089,860	Sandal-wood.....	40,237
Salt.....	171,893	Raw cotton	14,658
And that of Western India and Bengal were,		Rice	61,385
Cotton goods... ..	106,760	Nutmegs	27,243
And from Siam, China, and Manilla,		Tin	130,450
Tea.....	10,645	Birds' nests	711,260
Earthenware	20,580	Exported to Bengal, &c.:	
From Japan, Camphor	141,228	Sugar	62,789
From Europe and America,		Tin	82,570
Linen and cotton goods	1,924,737	Exported to the Eastern Archipelago:	
Cloths and woollen stuffs.....	159,556	Arrack	131,173
Wine and spirituous liquors	138,793	Cotton	24,606
Iron and iron ware	85,666	Coffee	990,821
There were exported to the Netherlands,		Copper articles.....	152,923
1,043,179 piculs* Coffee, value.....	34,424,929	Linen and cotton yarns	1,125,107
867,900 ditto Sugar (in powder) ...	11,716,660	Oil.....	155,926
37,568 ditto Tin	1,728,134	Pepper (round)	22,340
Arrack	70,840	Ditto (clove)	73,898
Cochineal	22,050	Rice	1,887,087
Gold dust and bars ...	184,680	Nutmegs	60,846
639,830 Hides	127,184	Sugar	298,624
2,117,082 lbs. of Indigo	6,351,246	Tobacco	1,008,335
Cinnamon	74,233	Tin	469,234
5,356 piculs Pepper	96,414	Birds' nests	378,600
Rattans	88,448	Salt	171,893
91,793 piculs Rice	413,069	Linen and cotton goods	1,857,739
Mace	253,681	Wine and other liquors	134,214
Cloves	116	The value exported under the following flags:	
Nutmegs	947,918		fl.
Tobacco	190,758	Netherlands	66,005,580
Exported to England:		English	5,240,912
21,677 Hides	40,448		fl. 71,246,492
32,913 piculs Coffee.....	1,086,139	French	367,185
Rice	198,927	Swedish.....	417,260
		Danish	55,359

* The picul is 62 kelos, or Netherlands pounds.

	fl.
Russian	39,300
Hamburg	395,762
Bremen	107,881
Portuguese	916,978
Spanish	5,005
American	205,147
Kniphausen	36,657
Siamese	163,329
Native	226,745
Cochin Chinese	12,031
Arabian	35,502
Total	74,230,553

4. SHIPPING AND DUTIES.

There arrived in 1840,

	Ships.	Lasts.
Under Netherlands flag from all ports, with the exception of those of the Eastern Archipelago, including 235 from the Netherlands	253	measg. 73,641
Under Netherlands flag from the Eastern Archipelago, including native vessels ranking the same as the Netherlands	1389	" 42,822
Total of Netherlands vessels, and those ranking as such	1642	116,463
Under English flag	88	" 16,995
French	10	" 1,567
Danish	2	" 220
Swedish	10	" 1,428
Russian	1	" 206
Hamburg	6	" 845½
Belgium	1	" 136
Kniphausen	1	" 150
Bremen	5	" 728
Spanish	1	" 100
Portuguese	6	" 1,025
American	8	" 1,545
Arabian	1	" 100
Chinese	5	" 350
Siamese	6	" 125
Cochin Chinese	3	" 600
Asiatic	24	" 468
Total	1820	143,051½

Of the above ships there arrived,

From the Netherlands	239	" 71,535½
" Eastern Archipelago	1426	" 44,694
New Holland	59	" 12,111½
England	21	" 3,791
France	8	" 1,312
China and Macao	14	" 2,132
America	7	" 1,423½
Sweden	8	" 980
Hamburg	5	" 710½
Bremen	1	" 87
Belgium	2	" 253
From Java and Madura there sailed, under Netherlands flag to the Netherlands and other ports (including 22 ships for the Netherlands	214	" 62,687

And under Netherlands colonial flag, and vessels ranking as such to ports on the coast, including those of friendly princes in the Archipelago..... 1508 measg. 48,222½

Total	1722	110,9094
Under English flag	88	" 15,718½
French	12	" 1,582½
Swedish	11	" 1,450
Danish	2	" 220
Belgium	1	" 136
Hamburg	6	" 782
Spanish	2	" 193
Portuguese	11	" 1,558½
Bremen	6	" 981
American	8	" 1,322
Kniphausen	1	" 150
Arabian	1	" 100
Chinese	2	" 190
Cochin Chinese	2	" 300
Siamese	9	" 377
Sundry Asiatic flags	51	" 649
Total	1,935	136,618½

Of these there sailed for

The Netherlands	218	" 63,556
England	22	" 4,857
France	9	" 1,114
Sweden	7	" 864
Spain	2	" 230
Bremen	4	" 651
Hamburg	4	" 487
Cape of Good Hope	1	" 252
America	5	" 729
Isle of France	1	" 119
Arabia	1	" 100
Persian Gulf	1	" 187
Bengal, coast of Coromandel, and Malabar	6	" 976
China and Macao	13	" 1,882
Cochin China	2	" 300
Manilla	6	" 998½
Siam	5	" 162
Japan	1	" 319
New Holland	16	" 2,478½
Cocoa Islands	1	" 42½
Eastern Archipelago	1610	" 56,320½
Total	1936	136,618½

The total duties received in 1840 were as follow :

	fl.	cts.
Import duties	3,909,975	93
Export ditto	3,144,896	23
Bonded ditto	28,051	58
Transshipping ditto	1,406	00½
Weigh dues	20,912	97½
Warehouse rent	31,709	72
Consumption duty on tobacco	65,282	57½
Additional duties	353,781	01½
Interest on duties not collected when due	30,130	65½
Total income	7,586,150	68½

5. The following are the totals for the last five years, by which will be seen at a glance the increase of produce and shipping of the Netherlands East Indies during those periods.

(A.) IMPORTS.

These have been respectively as follow :

	Merchandize. fl.	Specie. fl.	TOTAL. fl.
In 1836	17,848,748	676,150	18,524,898
1837	21,274,178	513,053	21,787,231
1838	23,205,212	976,665	24,181,877
1839	23,989,780	971,232	24,961,012
1840	26,434,624	2,439,262	28,873,893

Of the above there was imported from

	The Netherlands. fl.	England. fl.	France. fl.
In 1836	5,848,543	3,318,495	383,753
1837	6,904,701	4,051,599	607,358
1838	9,469,840	4,550,145	533,746
1839	11,348,958	3,887,645	331,397
1840	15,225,586	3,805,847	305,541

It appears from the above that the imports in the last five years have increased 10,000,000, being an average of 2,000,000 a year, and that the increase has been wholly from the Netherlands. The imports from England in 1836 were more than half those from the Netherlands ; while in 1840 the imports from England were not more than one-fifth * of those from the mother-country.

The imports from the Netherlands, certified as of Netherlands origin, amounted,

	fl.
In 1836 to	4,212,076
1837 „	4,739,506
1838 „	7,342,092
1839 „	8,924,437
1840 „	10,550,588

Showing an excess in 1840 over 1836 to the amount of 6,338,512 fl.

(B.) EXPORTS.

These were in the respective years as under.

	Merchandize.	Specie.	TOTAL.
In 1836	40,283,995	932,492	41,216,487
1837	42,362,287	839,532	43,201,819
1838	42,073,934	1,266,293	43,340,227
1839	56,718,833	956,101	57,674,934
1840	73,972,792	257,761	74,230,553

* One-fourth is the correct sum.

Of these there were exported to the

	Netherlands. fl.	England. fl.	France. fl.
In 1836	27,232,995	139,592	1,944,145
1837	30,018,287	313,614	1,194,759
1838	29,435,934	1,400,018	1,100,772
1839	40,214,833	1,939,459	833,237
1840	56,904,792	2,582,474	345,802

It appears from the above that the exports in the last five years have increased 33,000,000, being an average of 6,500,000 per year; so that five years hence at this rate they will be doubled, compared with that of 1836. The exports to the Netherlands in the last five years show an increase of fully 29,700,000 fl., being at the rate of nearly 6,000,000 a year. The exports to England have increased fully 2,000,000, and on those to France there is a decrease of 1,600,000 fl.

(C.) SHIPPING.

There arrived in the undermentioned years,

	Ships.	Lasts.
1836	2645 measuring	101,738
1837	1648	102,416
1838	1597	116,783
1839	1750	127,716
1840	1820	143,051

Of these there arrived from

	The Netherlands.		Eastern Archipelago.		England.	
	ships.	lasts.	ships.	lasts.	ships.	lasts.
1836	128	31,006	2254	39,024	34	6142
1837	111	31,710	1273	39,377	18	2839
1838	153	40,284	1196	39,982	36	6968
1839	170	45,081	1279	41,072	32	5418
1840	239	71,535	1389	42,822	21	3791

In the same years there sailed from Java and Madura,

	Ships.	Lasts.
In 1836	3680	125,272
1837	1891	111,920
1838	1676	116,651
1839	1836	140,817
1840	1935	136,618

Of these there sailed to

	The Netherlands.		Indian Archipelago.		England.	
	ships.	lasts.	ships.	lasts.	ships.	lasts.
In 1836	178	41,367	3217	48,172	5	183½
1837	136	35,314	1490	48,378	9	1608
1838	156	41,429	1289	44,112	20	3479
1839	201	52,453	1300	45,358	46	9506
1840	218	63,556	1508	48,222	22	4851

By which it appears that the arrivals of vessels in 1839 have been 825 less, whilst the tonnage is increased 40,000 lasts.

The total number of Netherlands ships which arrived in 1840, shows an increase of eleven only, whilst the tonnage shows an increase of 40,000 lasts.

The total number of ships arrived from the Eastern Archipelago, shows a decrease of 865, whilst the tonnage has increased 3000 lasts.

The total of arrivals from England has varied a good deal, and for the last year has become one-third less.

In 1840 fewer ships have departed (to the number of 1745), although the tonnage has increased fully 10,000 tons.

In 1840 the total of ships sailed for the Netherlands has increased to the number of forty, whilst the tonnage has increased fully 22,000. The total of ships which departed for the Indian Archipelago has fallen off more than one-half, although the tonnage remained stationary; but taking into account the smaller number of ships, the tonnage may be said to have increased.

The total of departures for England has increased by seventeen ships, and 4000 tons.

(D.) PRODUCTS.

“Of the produce exported we take the three principal articles, of which there were in the undermentioned years to the following value:

	Coffee. fl.	Sugar. fl.	Indigo. fl.
In 1836	15,090,362	9,083,141	1,122,382
1837	18,293,179	8,248,571	2,328,076
1838	15,095,793	9,823,028	3,168,065
1839	23,860,499	10,946,222	3,574,909
1840	37,368,361	13,687,687	6,371,733

It appears from this statement that the production of coffee has increased in the last five years to a value of 22,000,000; sugar, fully 4,500,000; and indigo, fully 5,000,000: thus fully realizing the anticipations of those best acquainted with the resources of the East Indies.”

The foregoing interesting report on the state of the trade in Java in 1840, was drawn up under the direction of Sir Alexander Ferrier and Sir James Turing; to whom we have to acknowledge great obligations for this and several valuable statements.

We must, at the same time, not omit to observe, that on every question bearing upon the commercial affairs of the Netherlands, and the Dutch Colonies, Sir Edward Disbrowe, her Majesty's minister at the Hague, has directed his most earnest attention, and that we owe to his obliging assistance much of the most valuable public information relative to the trade and navigation of that kingdom and of the Dutch possessions.

**DETAILED Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Islands of Java and
Madura during the Year 1841.**

(Translated from an official Report in French.)

IMPORTS.

The value of articles imported by the Company and by private persons has amounted to,

	fl.	£
In merchandize	20,156,276	1,679,690
In specie	1,207,005	100,584
Total	21,363,281	1,780,274
The value of merchandize and specie imported by government has amounted to	8,119,882	676,675
Total value of imports	29,483,163	2,456,931
The articles imported consisted of the pro- ductions of		
Europe and America value	12,987,724	1,082,310
West Indies and Bengal "	610,241	50,853
China, Manilla, and Siam "	1,758,714	146,560
Japan "	4,986	415
Eastern Archipelago "	4,794,611	399,551
Total value of merchandize	20,156,276	1,679,689
The produce of Europe and America consisted chiefly of		
Glass, crystal, and earthenware value	397,441	33,120
<i>Woollen Cloths and Stuffs—</i>		
From the Netherlands "	172,931	14,411
Other countries "	224,483	18,707
<i>Linen and Cotton Goods—</i>		
From the Netherlands "	4,966,818	413,901
Other countries "	2,717,612	226,468
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Leather, saddlery, and carriages "	65,724	5,477
Apparel "	83,314	6,943
Opium (Levant) "	152,000	12,667
Ship stores, &c. "	166,896	13,908
Provisions "	559,382	46,615
Wines and spirits "	1,059,242	88,270
Of which the value of common red wines is "	315,694	26,308
And of geneva "	276,703	23,059
Furniture "	80,324	6,694
Gold and silver works and thread "	10,640	887
Embroidery and military ornaments "	3,034	253
Millinery, jewellery, perfumery, &c. "	128,814	10,734
Books, music, and musical instruments "	58,024	4,835
Copper and copper wares "	427,467	35,622
Steel and steel wares "	35,054	2,921
Drugs, medicines, and dyes "	22,356	1,863
Iron, iron wares, and machinery "	970,658	80,888
Silk manufactures "	146,637	12,220
Coffee-bags "	135,564	11,297

	No.	Lasts.
The number and tonnage of vessels that arrived under Dutch flags, and which came from foreign ports, was	187	52,411
(Of which 168 were from the Netherlands.)		
Under Dutch flags, coming from the Eastern Archipelago (comprising native vessels with Dutch flags)	1267	44,731½
Total under Dutch flags	1454	97,142½
British	78	13,258½
French	4	557
Swedish	12	1,676½
Danish	5	774
Belgian	1	137
Hamburg	7	870
Bremen	2	352
Portuguese	10	2,227½
Kuipiansen	1	150
American	19	3,573½
Spanish	1	90
Chinese	4	262
Cochin Chinese	1	150
Siamese	5	275
Miscellaneous	301	2,733
Total	1905	124,228½

Of all articles imported from the Netherlands, certificates of Dutch growth have been brought for the value of fl. 6,607,362, or £ 550,613

The merchandize, &c., imported by government, consisted chiefly of

	fl.	£	
Gold and silver specie value	1,114,000	92,833	
Plated goods „	1,369,590	114,134	
Articles for naval and military service „	1,134,210	94,517	
Tin from Banca „	2,731,667	227,639	
Nutmegs from Banda {	good quality „	1,150,145	95,845
	inferior „	143,697	11,975
	damaged „	23,461	1,955
Mace, good quality „	240,440	20,037	
„ in powder „	2,267	189	
Cloves „	56,486	4,707	
Cocoa paste „	9,422	785	
Coffee from Menado „	136,815	11,401	
Japan-wood from Bima „	7,682	640	

EXPORTS.

The value of articles exported by the Company and by private persons amounted to.

	fl.	£
In merchandize	62,959,099	5,246,592
In specie	492,616	41,051

Total 63,451,715 5,287,643

The value of merchandize and specie exported by government amounted to 2,342,085 195,174

Total value of exports 65,793,800 5,482,817

The articles exported consisted of the produce of,

	fl.	£
Eastern Archipelago (including Java and Madura)	60,761,724	5,063,477
West Indies and Bengal	139,073	11,589
Siam, China, Cochin China, and Manilla	176,314	14,693
Japan	88,478	7,373
Europe and America	1,793,510	149,459
Total (as above)	62,959,099	5,246,591

The produce of the Indian Archipelago consisted chiefly of

	fl.	£
Arrack, 4,671 $\frac{2}{3}$ pipes	value 280,313	23,359
Provisions	139,296	11,608
Gambier, 2168 $\frac{4}{10}$ piculs	47,708	3,976
Gold dust and ingots, 697 $\frac{1}{2}$ thails	55,800	4,650
Sandal-wood, 4161 $\frac{6}{10}$ piculs	118,525	9,710
Japan-wood, 5939 piculs	32,665	2,722
Hides, oxen, and buffalo, 120,472, in No.	240,142	20,012
Indigo, 1,827,386 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	5,939,005	494,917
Cotton, raw, 8263 $\frac{3}{10}$ piculs	90,898	7,575
Turmeric, 6975 $\frac{8}{10}$	41,855	3,488
Coffee, 961,466 $\frac{3}{10}$	28,843,998	2,403,666
Copper wares	154,662	12,889
Cinnamon, 362 $\frac{11}{10}$ piculs	45,264	3,772
Linen and cotton threads	928,686	77,390
Matting	47,583	3,965
Medicine and drugs	31,458	2,622
Oil, cocoa, and katjang, 5827 $\frac{2}{10}$ piculs	122,369	10,197
Pepper, round, 13,245 $\frac{2}{10}$ ditto	238,427	19,869
„ conical, 230 $\frac{7}{10}$ ditto	5,076	423
Rattans, 37,017 $\frac{4}{10}$ ditto	222,104	18,509
Rice, 676,212 $\frac{5}{10}$ ditto	3,042,954	253,579
Tortoiseshell, 27 $\frac{8}{10}$ ditto	44,142	3,679
Spices { Mace	292,974	24,414
„ { Cloves	608,835	50,736
„ { Nutmegs	1,281,446	106,787
Sugar, powdered, 1,031,094 $\frac{4}{10}$ piculs	12,373,132	1,031,094
„ brown, 15,482 $\frac{4}{10}$ ditto	139,338	11,612
Tobacco, 3161 $\frac{5}{10}$ kodies	1,106,393	92,199
Tea (from Java) 1408 $\frac{18}{10}$ piculs	176,021	14,668
Tim, 48,339 $\frac{5}{10}$ ditto	2,175,282	181,273
Bêche de Mer, 3030 $\frac{2}{10}$ ditto	121,210	10,101
Birds' nests, 263 $\frac{4}{10}$ ditto	1,054,560	87,880
Salt, 3985 $\frac{2}{3}$ koyangs	244,567	20,381

No. Lasts.

The number and tonnage of vessels that departed for foreign countries under Dutch flags were

194 59,760 $\frac{1}{2}$

(Of which 190 were for the Netherlands.)

Under Dutch or Indian flags, for Indian ports, among which are those of the Allied Princes in the Archipelago

1377 49,422

Total

1571 109,182 $\frac{1}{2}$

Under British flags

75 11,135 $\frac{1}{4}$

French

10 1,458 $\frac{1}{2}$

Carried forward

1656 121,776 $\frac{1}{2}$

		No.	Lasts.
	Brought forward	1656	121,776½
Under Swedish flags		12	1,766
Danish		3	343
Russian		1	206
Belgian		1	137
Hamburg		7	849
Spanish		1	90
Portuguese		13	2,075½
Bremen		3	336½
American		23	4,036
Knipphausen		1	150
Chinese		11	380
Cochin Chinese		1	150
Siamese		3	165
Miscellaneous		221	2,356
Total		1957	134,816½

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Trade of the Islands of Java and Madura, during the Years 1840 and 1841.

	fl.	£
The value of imports in 1840 was	39,308,013	3,275,668
“ “ 1841 “	29,483,163	2,456,930
Decrease in 1841	9,824,850	818,738
The value of articles imported by the Company and by private persons amounted to		
(1) Merchandize in 1840	26,434,624	2,202,885
“ “ 1841	20,156,276	1,679,690
Decrease in 1841	6,278,348	523,195
(2) Gold and silver specie in 1840	2,439,269	203,272
“ “ 1841	1,207,005	100,584
Decrease in 1841	1,232,264	102,688
The value of articles imported by government amounted to,		
In 1840	10,434,120	869,510
In 1841	8,119,882	676,657
Decrease in 1841	2,314,238	192,853
Total decrease in 1841	9,824,850	818,737
The importation of merchandize by the Company and by private persons was as follows :		
Produce of Europe and America in 1840	18,315,993	1,526,333
“ “ 1841	12,987,724	1,082,310
Decrease in 1841	5,328,269	444,023
Produce of the West Indies and Bengal in 1840	729,692	60,808
“ “ 1841	610,241	50,853
Decrease in 1841	119,451	9,955
Produce of Japan in 1840	866,036	72,169
“ “ 1841	4,986	415

	fl.	£
Decrease in 1841	861,050	71,754
Produce of the Eastern Archipelago in 1840	4,993,413	416,118
" " 1841	4,794,611	399,551
Decrease in 1841	198,802	16,567
Produce of China, Marilla, and Siam in 1841	1,758,714	146,559
" " 1840	1,529,490	127,457
Increase in 1841	229,224	19,102
Total decrease in 1841 (deducting the increase in China, &c.) fl.	6,278,348	£ 523,196

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Value of each Article imported into Java from
Europe and America during the Years 1840 and 1841.

ARTICLES.	1840.		1841.	
	fl.	£	fl.	£
Woolen cloths and stuffs (from the Netherlands)	190,247	15,854	172,931	14,411
Ditto (from other countries)	296,876	24,740	224,483	18,707
Linen and cotton stuffs (from the Netherlands)	8,832,137	736,011	4,966,818	411,401
Ditto (from other countries)	4,268,555	355,713	2,717,612	226,468
Earthenware, glass, and crystal	314,292	26,191	397,441	33,120
Opium (Levant)	248,000	20,667	152,000	12,667
Leather, saddlery, and carriages	70,905	5,909	65,724	5,477
Apparel	152,312	12,693	83,314	6,943
Ship stores, &c. . . .	153,467	12,789	166,896	3,908
Provisions	413,072	34,423	559,382	46,615
Wines and spirits	1,043,697	86,975	1,059,242	88,270
Furniture	104,939	8,745	80,342	6,695
Gold and silver works and thread	27,708	2,309	10,640	887
Embroidery and military ornaments	44,108	3,676	3,034	253
Millinery, jewellery, perfumery, &c. . . .	265,827	22,152	128,814	10,734
Books, music, and musical instruments	60,391	5,033	58,024	4,835
Brass and brass wares	264,611	22,051	427,467	35,622
Iron, iron wares, and machinery	1,020,241	85,020	970,658	80,888
Steel and steel wares	30,914	2,576	35,054	2,921
Drugs, medicines, and dyes	79,138	6,595	22,356	1,863
Silk manufactures	58,659	4,888	146,637	12,220
Coffee-bags	167,778	13,982	136,564	11,380
Miscellaneous	208,121	17,343	403,291	33,608
Total	18,315,993	1,526,333	12,987,724	1,082,310

This shows a decrease in 1841 of 5,328,269 fl., or 444,022*l*.

The chief falling off has been in linen and cotton stuffs.

This decrease in the imports has been attributed to the financial crisis in which Java is placed, which has, for the most part, obstructed business; to a deterioration in price of certain articles, which causes an equal quantity of merchandise to have an inferior value in money; and as far as regards linen and cotton stuffs, the decrease is owing to the

great superabundant import of these articles, in the year 1840, which, conjointly with the financial crisis, has effected a great reduction in the amount of sales in 1841; so that, on the 31st of December, 1841, there were 5778 cases and bales of linen more in warehouse than on the 31st of December, 1840.

	fl.	£
As to exports, the total value in 1840 was	76,143,445	6,345,287
" " 1841 "	65,793,800	5,482,817
Decrease in 1841	10,349,645	862,470
The exports of merchandize were, in 1840	73,972,792	6,164,399
" " 1841	62,959,099	5,246,591
Decrease in 1841	11,013,693	917,808
The exports of gold and silver specie were, in 1841	492,616	41,051
" " 1840	257,761	21,480
Increase in 1841	234,855	19,571
The exports of merchandize and specie by government were, in 1841	2,342,035	195,174
1840	1,912,892	159,408
Increase in 1841	429,193	35,766
Total decrease in 1841 (after deducting the increase in specie and government exports	10,349,645	862,470
The exports of merchandize were:		
Produce of the Eastern Archipelago (including Java and Madura) in 1840	70,975,192	5,914,599
1841	60,761,724	5,063,477
Decrease in 1841	10,213,468	851,122
Produce of West Indies and Bengal in 1840	142,237	11,853
" " 1841	139,073	11,589
Decrease in 1841	3,164	264
Produce of Japan in 1840	149,559	12,463
" " 1841	88,478	7,373
Decrease in 1841	61,081	5,090
Produce of Europe and America in 1840	2,590,831	215,903
" " 1841	1,793,510	149,459
Decrease in 1841	797,321	66,444
Produce of Siam, China, Cochin China, &c., in 1841	176,314	14,693
" " 1840	114,973	9,581
Increase in 1841	61,341	5,112
Total decrease in merchandize exported in 1841 (deducting increase on Siam, &c.)	fl. 11,013,693	£917,808

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Value of Articles, the produce of the Eastern Archipelago (including Java and Madura) exported during the Years 1840 and 1841.

ARTICLES.	1840.		1841.		
	fl.	£	fl.	£	
Arrack	284,376	23,698	280,313	23,359	
Provisions	163,694	13,641	139,296	11,608	
Ginger	29,749	2,479	47,708	3,976	
Gold	223,040	18,587	55,800	4,650	
Sandal-wood	90,040	7,503	116,525	9,710	
Japan-wood	38,403	3,200	32,665	2,722	
Manufactured ditto	19,489	1,624	...	...
Leather	226,131	18,844	240,142	20,012	
Indigo	6,371,733	530,978	5,939,005	494,917	
Cotton, raw	39,261	3,272	90,898	7,575	
Turneric	14,525	1,210	41,855	3,488	
Coffee	37,368,361	3,114,030	28,843,998	2,403,667	
Cinnamon	74,239	6,187	45,264	3,772	
Brass wares	154,000	12,833	154,662	12,888	
Linen and cotton thread	1,131,327	94,277	928,686	77,391	
Matting	43,660	3,638	47,583	3,965	
Medicines and drugs	38,249	3,187	31,458	2,622	
Oil, cocoa, and katjang	161,226	13,435	122,369	10,197	
Pepper, round	178,407	14,867	238,427	19,869	
„ conical	84,734	7,061	5,076	423	
Rattans	171,796	14,316	222,104	18,509	
Rice	3,064,092	255,341	3,042,954	253,580	
Tortoiseshell	19,818	1,652	44,142	3,678	
Spices { Mace	278,675	23,223	292,974	24,415	
	{ Cloves	4,255	355	608,835	50,736
		{ Nutmegs	1,043,463	86,955	1,281,446	106,787
Sugar, powdered	13,687,352	1,140,613	12,373,132	1,031,094	
„ brown	95,550	7,963	139,338	11,612	
Tobacco	1,206,894	100,575	1,106,393	92,199	
Tea	93,425	7,785	176,021	14,668	
Tin	2,867,398	238,950	2,175,282	181,273	
Bêche de Mer	78,062	6,505	121,210	10,101	
Birds' nests	1,089,860	90,822	1,054,560	87,880	
Salt	171,893	14,324	244,567	20,381	
Miscellaneous	368,015	30,668	477,036	39,753	
Total	70,975,192	5,914,599	60,761,724	5,063,477	

Hence the total decrease of exports, the produce of the Eastern Archipelago, in 1841, is 10,213,468 fl., or 851,122l.

It must be remarked, in regard to the above statement of exports in the years 1840 and 1841 :

1st. That the high amount in 1840 was owing to the very favourable harvest of 1839, and to the sales of the 31st of December, 1839, compared with the exportations up to the 31st of December, 1840.

2d. That the low amount in 1841 was owing to the latter of these circumstances ; to the inferior harvest of 1840 and 1841 ; and to the value of produce being estimated at less than before by the sum of 4,494,079 fl., or 374,507l.

1008.

DUTCH COLONIES.

The greatest decrease has been in coffee and indigo. As to sugar, more was exported in 1841 than in 1840.

The amounts of the exports of these three articles during the years 1840 and 1841 were as follow :

Coffee, 1840	1,132,375 piculs
1841	961,466 „
Decrease in 1841	170,909 „
Indigo, 1840	2,123,911 lbs. Amst.
1841	1,827,386 „
Decrease in 1841	296,525 „
Sugar, 1841	1,031,094 piculs
1840	1,013,878 „
Increase in 1841	17,216 „

STATEMENT of the probable Gross and Net Proceeds of the Consignment of Produce sold during the Year 1840.

Dates of the Sales.	Where held.	Articles.	Quintals of 50 kil.	Gross Proceeds.		Insurance Charges and Commission.		Net Proceeds.	
1840.				fl.	c.	fl.	c.	fl.	c.
February 27	Amsterdam	Sugar	127,841	2,123,336	27	1,131,431	57	991,904	70
March 2	Rotterdam	Coffee	127,015	4,160,286	46	1,382,165	63	3,086,820	83
„ 5	Amsterdam	Ditto	162,617	5,065,841	53	1,764,715	72	3,901,125	81
April 7	Rotterdam	Indigo	2,686	1,227,429	41	159,078	99	1,068,350	42
„ 10	Amsterdam	Ditto	1,983	819,623	45	105,399	23	714,221	22
„ „	Ditto	Cochineal	7	3,171	17	378	56	2,792	61
„ 28	Rotterdam	Spices, &c.	1,458	253,273	90	49,482	26	203,731	64
„ 29	Ditto	Sugar	121,719	1,972,391	97	1,041,202	52	931,189	45
July 1	Amsterdam	Ditto	117,803	1,913,832	77	937,106	85	976,425	92
„ 15	Ditto	Tin	3,400	174,537	37	40,054	38	134,480	99
„ 17	Rotterdam	Ditto	1,800	93,272	13	21,158	13	72,114	0
Sept. 1	Ditto	Sugar	132,718	2,220,700	0	1,096,400	0	1,124,300	0
„ 7	Amsterdam	Coffee	242,900	8,264,500	0	2,768,500	0	5,496,000	0
„ 10	Rotterdam	Ditto	210,013	6,627,400	0	2,231,800	0	1,395,600	0
„ 17	Middleburg	Ditto	15,783	502,100	0	102,500	0	339,600	0
„ 22	Rotterdam	Sugar	8,500	143,800	0	67,400	0	76,400	0
„ „	Ditto	Indigo	2,842	1,061,200	0	137,400	0	923,800	0
„ 23	Ditto	Cochineal	13	4,600	0	600	0	4,000	0
„ 23	Amsterdam	Spices, &c.	2,109	421,600	0	71,300	0	350,300	0
„ 25	Ditto	Indigo	3,569	1,458,800	0	181,700	0	1,277,100	0
„ „	Ditto	Cochineal	10	3,880	0	460	0	3,420	0
Oct. 28	Amsterdam	Tea	1,227	184,800	0	38,600	0	146,200	0
Nov. 3	Ditto	Sugar	139,360	2,452,800	0	1,100,600	0	1,352,000	0
„ 30	Rotterdam	Tin	2,350	131,803	0	29,200	0	102,600	0
		Sugar	409						
Sold out of hand	{ Ditto, and Amsterdam }	Tin	11,167						
		Pepper	2,012						
		Tobacco	941	779,100	0	140,400	0	638,700	0
		Gold-dust	2,567						
Bonifications for cargoes lost per	{ Schelde, Ma-rya John, & Wyehandel }	Spices	702						
		Sugar	8,002	739,200	0	56,300	0	682,900	0
		Coffee	18,312						
				43,712,216	43	14,755,935	81	28,996,290	59
Cr.—Bonification by reduction in the charges on the produce of the contracts before 1839, not brought into some of the above entries, being the deduction of the 1 per cent allowed for sorting to the Coffee brokers, in the autumn sales									120,000 0
									29,116,290 59

Total:—Sugar, 656,730; Coffee, 796,733 64-100; Indigo, 11,101; Cochineal, 31; Spices, 4271; Tin, 18,717; Tea, 618,32 3-10; Pepper, 2012; Tobacco, 941; Gold-dust, 2566.

Amsterdam, November 20, 1840.

The Netb. Trading Company.

(Signed)

VANDEN HOUVA, Pt.

A True Copy.

The Secretary-general of the Ministry and the Colonies.

(Signed)

QUARLES VON UFFORD.

The number of European and native vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of Java and Madura in 1839 and 1840 in the trade with the eastern Archipelago, chiefly with Bornea, the Moluccas, Singapore, Rio, Sumatra, Palembang, Banka, Bali, and Timor.

			Vessels.	Lasts.
1839.	Entered.	European	363	36,486
	„	Native	1005	9,867
			—1368	—46,353
	Cleared.	European	456	43,321
	„	Native	980	11,489
			—1436	—54,810
1840.	Entered.	European	396	35,436
	„	Native	1030	9,258
			—1426	—44,694
	Cleared.	European	413	44,840
	„	Native	1147	11,479
			—1610	—56,320

Imports into Java and Madura in 1839: merchandize, 1,999,148*l.*; specie, 80,936*l.*—Total 2,080,084*l.* Exports for 1839: merchandize, 4,726,569*l.*; specie, 79,675*l.*—Total 4,806,244*l.*

Total imports during the year 1840, into Java and Madura, reduced to sterling money: viz.,

		£
Merchandize	2,202,885	
Specie	203,270	
	—2,406,157	
Exports: viz.,		
Merchandize	6,164,399	
Specie	21,480	
	—6,185,879	

Of the specie imported, 165,513*l.* was from Holland, and the remainder chiefly from the Eastern Islands, and chiefly expended in Java.

Arrivals and departures in Java and Madura, in 1839. Arrived 1750 vessels, 127,716 lasts; departed 1836 vessels, 140,817 lasts, including 1368, annually, small vessels arrived, and 1436 departed, chiefly belonging to the Eastern Archipelago. Of the remaining arrivals and departure, there were from the Netherlands, 170 vessels of 45,081 lasts; and to the Netherlands, 201 of 52,453 lasts. From United Kingdom, 32 vessels of 5416 lasts; and departed for United Kingdom, 46 vessels, 9506 lasts. France, arrived 13 vessels, departed 21. Sweden, arrived 5, departed 10. Hanse, arrived 13, departed 6. Isle of France, arrived 10, departed 3. Bengal, arrived 12, departed 10. Cape of Good Hope, arrived 7, departed 3. New Holland, arrived 60, departed 26. China and Siam, arrived 17, departed 46. Manilla, arrived 14, departed 7; and 1 arrived from, and 1 departed for Japan. The arrivals for 1840 have been already detailed. (See Report for 1840 on the trade of Java.)

The amount of customs duties levied in 1840, were on imports, 325,831*l.*; on exports, 262,074*l.*; other customs duties, 44,273*l.* Total for 1840 = 633,178*l.* sterling, = 7,586,150 florins. (See page 997.)

AMOUNT of Export Duties, levied in the Islands of Java and Madura, in the Years 1826, 1830, 1837, and 1840.

ARTICLES.	1826.	1830.	1837.	1840.
	£	£	£	£
Coffee	69,016	55,144	126,447	203,608
Pepper	563	731	1,684	1,368
Sugar	344	3,747	5,281	11,766
Arrack	308	1,062	972	705
Rice	1,474	3,630	8,363	5,674
Horses	240	440	95	127
Indigo . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	8,927
Japanese produce : viz.—				
Camphor	228	111	472	404
Copper	3,175	3,281	1	.....
Mace	757	148	1,036	791
Cloves	447	735	2,333	84
Nutmegs	1,886	1,194	3,094	3,109
Oil, vegetable	418	865	764	829
Tin	2,904	5,620	10,432	14,782
Birds' nests	2,691	3,675	3,140	5,449
Miscellaneous	4,560	15,158	2,302	4,452
Total	89,011	95,542	166,418	262,074

STATEMENT of the average Prices of the chief Articles imported into and exported from the Islands of Java and Madura in the Year 1840.

Articles Imported.	Denomination.	£ s. d.	£	Articles Exported.	Denomination.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Opium (Bengal) ..	chest	83 6 8		Opium (Bengal) ..	leager	5 8 4	5 16 8
Do. (Levant) ..	do.	125 0 0	56 13 4	Gum benzoin ..	cwt.	3 17 2	4 4 2
Gum benzoin	cwt.	3 10 2	3 10 2	Mace	do.	23 16 0	22 9 1
Mace	do.	22 8 0	21 1 0	Amber	do.	1 13 8	1 13 8
Gambier	do.	0 14 0	0 14 0	Gold (dust)	thail	6 5 0	6 13 4
Gold (dust)	thail	5 16 8	6 5 0	Wood (sandal)	cwt.	2 2 0	2 2 1
Resin	cwt.	0 7 0	0 9 9	— (Japan)	do.	0 7 0	0 7 0
Wood (sandal)	do.	1 19 3	1 19 3	Indigo	lb.	0 5 0	0 5 0
Camphor	box	7 18 4	14 0 3	Camphor ..	package	8 6 8	14 3 4
Cassia	cwt.	1 8 0	1 10 10	Cinnamon ..	cwt.	7 0 4	8 15 5
Cotton, raw	do.	0 15 0	0 11 0	—	do.	1 16 5	1 15 1
Coffee	do.	1 15 0	1 19 3	Cotton, raw	do.	0 16 10	0 16 10
Copper (Japan) ..	do.	5 1 0	8 8 5	Coffee	do.	2 4 10	2 6 3
Cloves	do.	4 18 0	4 18 3	—	do.	0 7 0	0 7 0
Nutmegs	do.	10 12 0	15 8 9	Cloves	do.	5 5 0	5 12 3
Oil (vegetable) ..	do.	1 13 0	1 12 3	Nutmegs	do.	21 0 0	20 7 0
Mother-of-pearl ..	do.	1 15 0	2 7 8	Oil (vegetable) ..	do.	1 17 10	1 15 1
Pepper ..	do.	1 2 5 0	1 2 5 0	Pepper	do.	1 5 2 0	1 5 3 0
Rattans ..	do.	0 7 0 0	0 7 0 0	Rattans	do.	0 7 8 0	0 8 5 0
Rice ..	do.	0 4 2 0	0 4 11 0	—	do.	0 6 0 0	0 6 3 0
Tortoiseshell	do.	126 0 0	119 5 11	Tortoiseshell ..	do.	140 7 0	120 0 5
Tallow	do.	1 1 0	0 19 7	Sugar (1st and 2nd quality)	do.	0 18 2 0	0 18 11 0
Bêche de Mer	do.	2 9 1 0	2 9 1 0	Sugar (raw)	do.	0 12 7 0	0 12 7 0
Birds' nests	do.	56 2 8 0	70 3 6 0	Tobacco	kodic	25 0 0	31 5 0
Wax	do.	7 14 0 0	7 0 4 0	Tallow	cwt.	1 2 0 0	1 2 5 0
Silk (raw)	do.	10 3 10 0	77 3 10 0	Tin	do.	3 10 2 0	3 4 6 0
				Bêche de Mer ..	do.	2 16 0 0	2 16 1 0
				— nests	do.	140 7 0 0	290 14 0 0
				Wax ..	do.	8 8 0 0	7 14 4 0
				Silk (raw)	do.	98 2 0 0	98 4 11 0

BANK OF BATAVIA.

THIS bank which has branches at Sourabaya and Samarang, was established in the metropolis of Java with a capital of 2,000,000 florins, 166,660*l*. If there be any truth in the report published at the Hague in 1840, it paid a dividend of 33½ per cent during the year ending March, 1838. We doubt the real payment of so extraordinary a dividend. It is a bank of discount, and the advances made to individuals are represented to be to a very large amount.

RATE OF FREIGHT TO AND FROM JAVA.

FREIGHTS from Holland to Java are in general very irregular.

Those paid by the Netherland Commercial Company (Handel-maatschappij) have been as follows : to Java,

	£	s.	d.
For 5 lasts (10 tons) or less 50 fr. =	4	3	4
From 5 to 10 lasts (10 to 20 tons) 40 fr. =	3	6	8
From 10 lasts to (20 tons) upwards 30 fr. =	2	10	0

with 15 per cent primage.

And from Java back to the Netherlands, for coffee 155 fr. = 12*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*. per last of 1500 kilogrammes gross weight. For sugar 165 fr. = 13*l*. 15*s*. per last of 2000 kilogrammes gross weight. Other goods in proportion, and always 15 per cent primage.

But vessels loading more than 400 lasts (800 tons) are freighted thus :

For coffee, 150 fr. = 12*l*. 10*s*. ; sugar, 160 fr. = 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. per last ; and when more than 500 lasts burden ; for coffee, 145 fr. = 12*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*., and for sugar, 155 fr. = 12*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*. per last in both cases with 15 per cent primage.

The port charges seem to be the same in India for both English and Dutch ships. We have seen the account of an English ship loaded at Batavia, in which we find one gilder (1*s*. 8*d*.) charged per last (2 tons English), 5 fr. for clearance outwards, say 9*s*. 4*d*., and 2 fr. 70 c. (4*s*. 6*d*.) for the stamp.

N. B. The average out and home may be calculated at about 8*l*. 10*s*. per ton.

DUTCH TRADE WITH JAPAN.

(*Extract from a letter on the subject.*)

"It is difficult to get much information relative to the trade with Japan, as it is entirely in the hands of the Batavian trading company, who do not publish any particulars. The Dutch and Chinese are the only nations admitted to any intercourse with Japan ; the former with two ships of 700 tons (which are seldom more than 400 or 500), the latter with 10 junks, to which number they are restricted, and which perform only two voyages in each year from the port of Ning-po in China. They carry raw sugar, hides, silks, chiefly satins and damasks, sandal-wood, sapan-wood, lead, tin, and fine teas ; and take in return camphor, sabre blades, pearls, porcelain, japan-ware, and copper, of which latter article they are restricted to 900 tons annually, worth at Canton about 300,000 Spanish dollars.

"The Dutch part of the trade is carried on by the Dutch factory at Batavia, the principal article of export is sugar, but they also take spices, tin, sandal-wood, sapan-wood, hides, and elephants' teeth ; they also take a few European goods, such as hardware, broad cloths, camlets (made in this country, called camels' hair, and very expensive) glassware and cotton goods (chiefly what are called Bengal piece goods, and are, I believe, principally manufactured in England).

“To Batavia they bring camphor, silks, cotton cloths, crape, drugs, and japanned ware; but the principal article of import is copper, of which they import about 600 tons annually; it is considered the finest in the world. There are many trifling articles besides, which I do not recollect, but camphor and copper are the principal; the latter is worth about seventy-five to eighty florins per picul in Batavia. The cargoes are always discharged there and sold by public auction. In 1828 the quantity imported was 11,631 piculs. Sold for 988,600 florins, and I fancy has not undergone much alteration.

“The Dutch have no colony at Japan, but merely a resident agent with a few clerks, who are restricted to remain in a small island or rock, which communicates with the town of Nagasaki by a drawbridge, and subjected to rigorous surveillance. When a ship arrives, the rudder is unshipped, guns dismounted, arms and ammunition sent on shore, and a military guard put on board. The cargoes are landed, and kept by officers of the Japanese government, and they have no access to, or control over the goods, except by solicitation. What prices they sell for it is not possible to ascertain.”

The above account corresponds with the works lately written relative to Japan by Messrs. Fischer and Meijlan, the last Dutchmen who have visited Jeddo, the capital of Japan. But those gentlemen give us very little information relative to the commerce of the country.

DUTCH GUIANA.

THIS colony extends between the 2d and 6th degrees of north latitude, and the 53d and 57th degrees west longitude, W. Its length is about 250 miles; breadth about 155 miles; surfaces about 38,500 square miles; population, exclusive of Indians and Maroons, about 66,000, of whom 6300 are whites or free coloured people, chiefly Dutch, Jews, and a few French. The remainder are African slaves. The aspect, climate, productions, &c., of Dutch Guiana resemble those of British Guiana. The rivers run from a northern direction: the principal is the Surinam, which is navigable for large vessels for about eleven leagues from its mouth. Paramaribo is situated near its entrance. Sugar is the chief staple product, and about 25,000 tons are exported; the exports of coffee have averaged about 4,000,000 lbs.; cocoa, cotton, rice, cassava, yams, &c., are also grown. Various descriptions of timber, and wood for cabinet-work, balsams, gums, and other tropical products, are yielded by the forests and soil. The government is vested in a governor-general, and council. The capital, Paramaribo, has 20,000 inhabitants; three-fifths of whom are coloured people. This colony is described as not in a flourishing condition.

CURAÇOA, in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Venezuela, is about 42 miles long, and 10 to 15 miles broad. Population about 13,000; of whom 6000 were slaves, 4000 free coloured, and 2780 whites. It has numerous harbours; that of Santa Anna is the best. The soil is rocky, and not fertile. There is a deficiency of water; but tobacco, sugar, and indigo are, however, grown. Maize, cassava, figs, oranges, citrons, and many kitchen vegetables are cultivated. The government is conducted by a *stadtholder*, assisted by a civil and military council. Wilhelmstadt, the seat of government, is a remarkably neat and clean town.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

Tariff of Customs Duties.—WHEN the duties in the tariff are levied by weight, and reduced to English weights and monies, the Netherland pound is the standard, and its weight is exactly the same as the French kilogramme, that is, 100 Netherland lbs. = 220½ lbs. avoirdupois.

WAGES IN 1842, AT HAARLEM, FOR COTTON WEAVERS, SPINNERS, &c.

Weavers.—For 1 piece $\frac{5}{8}$ madapallams or cotton, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. ells long, 2400 threads, and in the same proportion for finer cloth and larger breadths, 45 c., or 9d.

Spinners.—For one kilogramme, thread No. 30, and in the same proportion for higher and lower numbers, 1 fl. 30 c, or 2s. 2d.

Boys and girls.—Per day, 25 c. to 50 c., or 5*d.* to 10*d.*

Labourers in the factories.—Per day, 75 c. to 100 c., or 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.

COTTON WEAVERS' AND SPINNERS' WAGES IN DRENTHE AND OVERYSSEL.

									Cents.	Pence.
<i>Weavers.</i> —Per piece, of 5-4ths, and 22½ Neth. ells in length .									50	or 10
	"	"	6-4ths	"	"	"	"	"	60	" 12
	"	"	7-4ths	"	"	"	"	"	70	" 14
	"	"	8-4ths	"	"	"	"	"	80	" 16

Spinners.—Per week, on an average, 6 fl., or 10s.

Children and Girls.—Per week „ 1 fl. to 2½ fl., 1s. 8d., 4s. 2d.

Labourers in the Factories.— „ 3½ fl., to 5 fl., 5s. 10d. to 8s. 4d.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE NETHERLANDS.

ART. I. Establishes reciprocal freedom of acting and treatment to the respective inhabitants in Holland and in France.

ART. 11. NAVIGATION.

Concessions of France.

Netherland ships coming from *Netherland ports*, laden, or from *elsewhere* in ballast, shall be subject to no higher duties in French ports than French ships shall pay in those of Netherland, say for

Tonnage dues

once a year. (Art. 293.)

Inwards, 45 { 90 c. or fl. 1.91, instead of 2 fl. 50 c.
Outwards, 45 { or 3 fl. 78 c. per ton, each voyage.

Further:

Pilot dues,

Quarantine dues, and all other charges, according to the rates paid by French ships coming from other parts.

Concessions of the Netherlands.

French ships coming from French ports, laden or from elsewhere in ballast, shall, in clearing in and out, pay no other duties than the Netherland ships themselves, according to Art. 293, viz.

Tornage

annually once.

Inwards, 45 { 90 c. or frs. 1.91, instead of 1 f. 10 c.
Outwards, 45 { every time.

Further :

Light and beacon dues.

Pilotage.

Quarantine charges, and every other expense, according to the existing regulations, on an equal footing with the Netherland and other assimilated flags.

The *coasting trade* is reserved to the national flag of the respective states.

ART. III. From *tonnage duty* are reciprocally exempted,

1st. Ships in ballast inwards and outwards.

2d. Ships that discharge or load in more than one port, and can prove having already paid in one port.

3d. Ships which are forced in by stress of weather, and depart again without any commercial operation.

ART. IV. The nationality of the flag is to be proved according to the existing laws in each country.

ART. V. Goods imported, exported, and in transit, shall be subjected to no higher duties than under the national flag, and *that* reciprocally, on the direct importation from the respective ports.

Goods under Netherlands flag, imported, exported, or in transit, shall pay in France no other duties than under French flag.

Thus, for instance, shall be paid under Netherlands flag, for

Coffee, from

India 78 fr. in lieu of

Out of Europe 95 105 fr.

Entrepôts 100 per 100 kil.

Sugar, raw, from

India 80 fr. in lieu of

Out of Europe 83 105 fr. pr

Entrepôts 95 100 kil.

Indigo, from the countries where produced, 50 c.; other countries, 2 fr.; entrepôts, 3 fr. in lieu of 4 fr. per kilogramme.

Cotton, from India, 10 fr.; beyond Europe, 20 fr.; entrepôts, 80 fr., in place of 55 fr. per 100 kil.

ART. VI. Stipulations respecting the charges in the entrepôts, in which goods will enjoy the same privileges as if imported under the national flag.

ART. VII. The contracting parties bind themselves

(A) 1. To enact no other than *generally* prohibitive, nor any higher duties, and

(B) To allow on either part all premiums, drawbacks, and other advantages which are granted without distinction of flag.

(C) All existing exemptions are withdrawn.

VIII. All preceding stipulations are rendered applicable to the rivers, by the Articles 108 to 117 of the Vienna Act, dated June 9, 1815, both when they traverse the two states or the interior of one country.

IX. The contracting parties shall equally and without any equivalent admit each other's subjects, ships, and goods, into their colonies on the footing of the most favoured nations.

France gives nothing by this Article, which she does not grant to other states.

Netherlands India, like other fine wines in bottles: champagne, which now pays 6 fr. per dozen, will pay as Rhinish wines, in bottles, 5 fr. per dozen.

The inward colonial duties on other French wines, whether in French or in Dutch ships, are reduced to,

In casks, from 40 fr. to 50 fr. per hogshead. In bottles from 20 fr. to 10 fr. per 100 bottles.

Art. X. By this Article, when imported by sea under the two flags; and by land, or along the rivers and canals, as designated in Art. 8, under every flag;

France

gives in return for Netherlands concessions:

1. A diminution of inward duty on Dutch cheese (*pâte dure*) from 15 fr. to 10 fr. per 100 kilogrammes: on Dutch white lead from 20 fr. to 13 fr. per 100 kilogrammes.

2. The importation along the Rhine and Moselle by the way of *Strasbourg* and *Sierck*, of the following colonial goods, the admission of which into France from the land-side was prohibited by the law of April 28, 1816, at the rates of duties inwards as if coming out of the entrepôts of Europe in French and Dutch ships, *vide* French Tariff.

Coffee, sugar, cotton, dyewoods, indigo, cochineal, spices, tea, &c.

The King of France, however, reserves to himself the right of extending this favour to the flags of other states.

French porcelain to that on earthenware.

Glassware from 6 to 4 per cent, like those coming from the Rhine.

French ships are admitted to navigate in the waters stated in Art. 8, on the same footing as Netherlands vessels and those of the other bordering states, without prejudice to greater advantages, which, when granted to national and to other foreign bottoms, shall in that case also be enjoyed by the French fishing.

Goods under French flag imported, exported, or in transit, shall pay in Netherlands, no other duties than under national flag.

Consequently the duties inwards shall be on

Salt, raw, free.

Coals, raw, free.

Sugar, raw, 10 c. instead of 80 c. per 100 kil. and moreover enjoy a reduction of 10 per cent on the importation and exportation. And so forth, according to the tariff.

The Netherlands admits the French *Mousseux* wines (sparkling) in bottles, to be imported into

champagne, which now pays 6 fr. per dozen, will pay as Rhinish wines, in bottles, 5 fr. per dozen.

The Netherlands grants,

1. An Exemption from all duties inwards on French Wines and Brandy if imported into Holland in casks.

A reduction of 3s. 5d. per doz. on wine in bottles.

A reduction of 1s. 2d. per doz. on brandy in bottles.

2. A reduction of the inward duties by water, by land, and by sea, and under every flag, from 4 florins to 2 florins per kilogramme on French silks, stuffs and ribbons.

10 to 5 per cent on *hosiery, lace, and tulle* of French manufacture.

6 to 3 per cent on *hardware and cutlery*.

10 to 6 per cent on *painted or stained paper*.

6 florins to 4 florins per cent per 100 kilogrammes on *hard soap*.

10 florins to 7 florins 50 cents on *perfumed soap*.

3. Equalization of the duty inwards on white

Measures of control, and certificates of origin, both for *Netherland* and *French produce*, are to be subsequently regulated.

XI. The concessions made on both sides may, *with* or *without* equivalents, be granted to other states, and even applied generally. If one of the parties should hereafter grant advantages to other states, in respect of navigation, trade or duties, they may be made common to the other party; if the concession is *gratuitous*, they may also be *gratuitous*, or if in consideration of *equivalents*, then in consideration of concessions to be afterwards settled.

XII. The seamen who shall desert, shall be delivered up to the consul of the respective countries, or taken into custody at their expense. If not claimed within three months the deserters are free.

XIII. In cases of stranding or shipwreck, the consuls of the country to which the ship belongs shall have the direction. In cases when the consul or vice-consul is absent, the local authorities are to interfere for the security of persons and property.

The duties on the goods are to be levied only when they are entered for consumption.*

XIV. Literary property shall be mutually respected, in such manner as shall be subsequently agreed upon.

This treaty is to remain in vigour three years after its promulgation.

If six months previous notice be not given, it is to continue valid from year to year.

Paris, 26th July, 1840.

HOLLAND.

British carrying Trade to and from Holland.—IN 1841, there arrived at the port of Amsterdam, 245 British vessels of 46,693 tons, and crews amounting to 2004 seamen. The arrivals were as follow :

From the United Kingdom.—Laden with coals, 174; ditto with general cargo of manufactured goods, &c., chiefly from London, 39; ditto with iron, 1; ditto with sugar, 1; ditto with sugar and hides, 2; ditto with earthenware and coals, 2. Total, 219.

From Brazil, with sugars, 6; from *Cuba*, with ditto, 7; from *Batavia*, with sugar, rice, and arrack, 2; from *Smynna*, with currants, raisins, &c., 3; from *Patras*, with coals, 1; from *Bermuda*, with wine, 1; from *Venice*, with general cargo, 1; from *Archangel*, with linseed, &c., 2; from *St. Petersburg*, with general cargo, 3;—total, 26. Total from all places, 245.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

THE departure of British vessels from Amsterdam were as follows for the year 1841 :

For the *United Kingdom laden with wheat*, 3; with general cargoes, 27; with sugar, 1;—total laden, 31. In *ballast*, nearly all to Sunderland and Newcastle to return with coals, 201; to *ports in Holland* in ballast, 2; to *Baltic ports in ballast*, 3; with sugars and general cargo, 2; total, 5; to *Hongkong*, with sugars, 3; to *Archangel*, in ballast, 1; to *Cephalonia* and *Corfu*, with sugars, 2. Total, 245.

The total arrivals in 1841 of vessels in the ports within the consulate of Amsterdam, viz. of North Holland were 3241 vessels, 350,309 lasts, 22,591 men. Departures, 3204 vessels, 357,940 lasts, 22,423 men. There arrived 487 British vessels, 190,849 lasts, 3319 men; and 2071 Dutch vessels of 190,849 lasts, and 14,532 men.

Of 99 British vessels which arrived at *Harlingen*, 15 were loaded with coal, 2 with salt, and the remainder were in ballast; of the departures of British vessels, 50 were altogether loaded with butter and cheese, and 49 were loaded with butter, cheese, linseed, linseed cake, flax, wool, clover-seed, dried succory roots, some salted hides.

Of 28 British vessels which arrived at *Alkmaar*, 9 were loaded with salt, coals, and chalk; the others in ballast. 27 sailed with cargoes of butter, cheese, and linseed cakes.

Rotterdam.—The arrivals for 1841 were 1794 vessels from all countries, and 1761 departed. Of the arrivals, 755 were British, of 119,264 tons, and 5908 seamen. This

included steamboats, and most of them were laden with general cargoes; several, as at Amsterdam, from countries not British. The other arrivals were 575 Dutch, 260 Baltic and North country, 129 French, with wines, &c.; 65 American, and 10 Italian; &c.

Dort.—There arrived at this port from England 72 with coal, 114 with salt, and 88 with iron. At *Schiedam*, 88 arrived laden with coals; and at *Flushing*, out of 27 arrivals from England, 24 were laden with coals, &c.

STATEMENT of the Yearly Average Quantity of different sorts of Grain, and other Agricultural produce raised in the Provinces of Holland, between 1837 and 1841 inclusive, taken from the Reports of the Governors of Provinces.

PROVINCES	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Buckwheat.	Peas.	Beans.	Potatoes.
	muddes	muddes	muddes	muddes	muddes	muddes	muddes	muddes
Groningen . . .	331,592.25	1,346,415.75	2,078,230.25	3,665,153.25	319,731	53,047.50	543,806.75	6,637,545
Overijssel . . .	200,000	1,500,000	800,000	800,000	1,250,000	....	....	10,750,000
Guelderland . .	550,000	2,790,000	291,000	815,500	1,119,700	....	....	4,375,000
Breute . . . . .	....	1,050,000	40,000	112,500	450,000	....	....	2,200,000
Zealand	2,664,480	255,626	1,884,686	777,294	2,870	393,108	1,525,141	3,308,760
Friesland	125,000	850,000	675,000	1,250,000	750,000	....	....	....
Utrecht	979,100	824,000	274,145	452,515	1,347,110	252,645	275,580	8,170,500
N. Holland	164,392	425,592	623,516	657,723	310,519	....	....	....
S. Holland	1,255,088	550,370	1,481,015	1,380,183	26,614	330,675	509,068	13,729,510
Limburg	864,211	2,187,259	312,742	1,382,126	407,708	13,040	113,579	3,622,733
N. Brabant	45,237	256,918	21,806	139,543	143,515	9,116	10,640	436,192
Total in muddes.	7,209,520.25	12,035,696.75	8,515,140.25	11,441,537.25	6,127,800	1,077,610.50	3,067,814.75	53,322,740
„ impt. qrs.	2,757,641	4,603,651	3,257,041	4,376,386	2,343,883	412,197	1,173,458	162,861,602*

* Bushels.

The remaining produce of all the provinces consisted chiefly of,

Spelt	7,875	muddes, or	3,012	impl. quarters.
Rape	2642,058	„	1,010,586	„
Flax seed	200,000	„	76,500	„
Mustard seed	37,025	„	14,186	„
Divers sorts of grain	282,032	„	107,177	„
Tobacco, { in Utrecht and }	26,780,740	pounds	59,051,531	English lbs.
Hemp, { Guelderland only }	1,933,311	„	38,062	cwt.
Madder, Zealand	41,429	casks	....	....
Madder root, ditto	170,262	pounds	3,352	cwt.
Tares	40,560	muddes	15,514	quarters
Lentils	21,085	„	8,065	„
Clover, beans, and other seeds	500,000	„	191,250	„
Flax	1,086,601	pounds	21,392	cwt.
Canary seed	4,210	muddes	1,610	quarters

Prices.—In ordinary years, prices free on board at Rotterdam, as obtained by Mr. Meek in 1841, were as follow: viz.—

Oxen, 12*l.* to 13*l.*; cows, 7*l.* to 12*l.*; calves, 5*d.* per lb.; stallions, 25*l.* to 50*l.*; geldings, 15*l.* to 40*l.*; mares, 15*l.* to 40*l.*; colts, 5*l.* to 10*l.*; sheep, 4½*d.* per lb.; swine, 3*l.* to 4*l.*; bacon and hams, 45*s.* to 55*s.* per cwt.; beef and pork, salted, beef, 5*d.* per lb., pork, 50*s.* per 110 lb.; butter, 9*d.* to 12*d.* per lb.; cheese, 3½*d.* to 4*d.* per lb.; herrings, pickled and salted, 7*d.* to 8*d.* per 100; fresh meat of all kinds, beef, 4½*d.* per lb., mutton, 4*d.* per lb., veal, 5½*d.* per lb.; tongues, 40*s.* to 55*s.* per cwt.; linseed and rapeseed cakes, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* per ton; hides, 4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.; bark for tanning, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton; hemp, 50*l.* to 60*l.* per ton; flax, 35*l.* to 85*l.* per ton; peas, 33*s.* to 38*s.* per quarter; beans, 38*s.* to 41*s.* per quarter; madder, 10*s.* to 70*s.* per cwt.; Geneva or spirits, 2*£.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* per gallon.

SECTION VII.

ITALY.

CHAPTER I.

ITALIAN STATES AND ISLANDS.

ITALY and the Italian Islands, extending, from the Swiss and Tyrolian Alps, in about 46° N. latitude, south for about 630 English miles, to 37° N. latitude; and for more than 800 miles in extreme length, with a generally fertile soil, and a climate that will bring forth and ripen, in plenty, nearly all the productions of the earth, comprise a region bountifully enriched by nature. The manifold resources of Italy are not only capable of maintaining, with the most ample means, a population far more numerous than the existing number of inhabitants, but also of rendering her one of the most commercial countries in the world. Possessing undoubtedly every natural advantage of soil, climate, minerals, quarries, woods, and fisheries, we still find that Italy, taking all her states, is not a populous, not a highly cultivated, not a great commercial country. The Italian population, take them altogether, are worse clad, worse sheltered, and worse fed than the people of France, Switzerland, and Germany. What are the causes? The government,—the disunion of the country, in separate states,—the religion,—the people themselves,—the climate,—the soil,—the non-division of property, in some states,—its subdivision, in other states,—are, one or the other, variously ascribed as the causes which have effected all that of good, or of evil, is presented to us in the existing aspect of Italy, and of the condition of the Italian people.

Taking any of these as the cause of evil, we might refute them, at least, so far as to say, that the Italians, whether in Lombardy, in Tuscany, in the Papal States, in Calabria, or in Sicily,—not excepting even the Lazaroni of Naples, are intellectually and physically capable of doing, and willing to learn and to do, as much as the inhabitants of any other country; that Catholicism does not prevent the people of Brabant, of Flanders, of Bohemia, of Upper and Lower Austria, and of Styria, from being industrious, well clad, well sheltered, and

well fed; that the government of Austria and of Lombardy is the same, and for several years administered in the same spirit; and that the soil and climate of Provence in France, and of the plains of Piedmont in Italy, and the religion of the people, in both, are the same. One or the other of the above causes may, no doubt, as well as the spirit of the different state-governments, have had their good or evil influences, but circumstances more remote than those now existing have certainly been the chief causes of the present, comparatively, unadvanced condition of most of the Italian States. The natural disadvantages of Italy are the very few good harbours, especially on the northern coasts, and within the Adriatic, and the difficulty of access to the interior, from the whole sea-coast, which extends from the northern frontier of Tuscany to the frontiers of France. This difficulty is formed by the vast barriers of the maritime alps: which rise abruptly from the shores, and separate the Mediterranean from the great fertile plain of Piedmont and Lombardy.

The area of all Italy and the Italian Islands is about the same in extent as that of the United Kingdom: that is about 120,000 English square miles. The productive area of Italy,—the soil, capable of producing food to maintain life, is much greater. The population of all Italy is calculated by Serristori, and from the census taken in several states, to amount to twenty-two millions and a half of inhabitants.

This statement we consider exaggerated from all we have observed in the country: especially in the Papal States, and in Naples. The total population we estimate, in round numbers, at not more than 21,000,000: viz.—

	Sq. miles.	Population.
Lombardo Venetian Kingdom, including the government of Trieste	22,200	5,200,000
Kingdom of Sardinia, including the island, and exclusive of Savoy	25,200	4,000,000
Tuscany, Parma, Lucca, Modena	13,100	2,600,000
Papal States	17,200	2,500,000
Kingdom of Naples, including Sicily	42,200	6,700,000
	<hr/> 119,900	<hr/> 21,000,000

It is estimated that, with even moderately well applied cultivation, the soil of Italy might be easily rendered capable of maintaining a population of at least 50,000,000; and if we travel over Sicily, the Papal States, and many other parts, and observe the wastes, deserted farms, and decayed towns and villages, we consider this estimate far from an exaggeration. With respect to the products, trade, navigation, and tariffs of Italy, we will detail these separately under the head of each state.

CHAPTER II.

LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM—AGRICULTURE.

THIS fertile section of the Austrian empire, situated between the northern and the maritime alps, and stretching from the frontiers of Piedmont to the Adriatic, comprises the most generally productive part of Italy. It is distinguished for its mulberries and silk; its rice, Indian corn, and wheat; its Parmesan and its stracchino cheese. The vine, olive, chestnut, and a great variety of fruits are raised. Potatoes and various vegetables are also grown, and the inhabitants are in a better condition than in most parts of Italy, if Tuscany be not excepted. The farmhouses are often large, but inconveniently and scantily furnished, and, generally speaking, there is a great absence of completeness about the dwellings, and in the implements of husbandry: many things are found out of order; and we seldom fail to observe a prevalence of the *make-shift* system, in agriculture, as well as in other branches of industry.

There is, however, a great variety in the pursuits, as well as in the habitations of the people. Those in the mountain or hilly regions live and work very differently from those in the low countries of Lombardy and Venice. The flat countries derive their fertility from the mountain regions which fill those great reservoirs, the lakes of Maggiore, Como, and Garda, with the water, which is carried downwards by the rivers, and serves to flood the rice-fields and other lands requiring irrigation.

Our information respecting the statistics, agriculture and pasturage of Lombardy is taken partly from the statistical information which we collected in Italy in the years 1838 and 1839; and partly from the statistical work of Colonel Serrestori,—from the work of Chateaucieux,—from statistical papers published in Milan,—from the valuable statements collected by Mr. Vice-consul Campbell for, and published in, Dr. Bowring's report; from Dr. Stringer's *Statistics of the Austrian Empire* (Vienna, 1840), and Dr. Schubert's statistical work on the same empire (Konigsburg, 1842).

Dr. Stringer distributes the lands of Lombardy as follows: viz.—

	Austrian yochs.
Arable land	1,119,750
Vineyards	539,760
Meadows, orchards, and gardens	513,550
Pastures	405,190
Woods	707,540
<hr/>	
Total yochs	3,285,790
= British statute acres	4,677,281

This nearly corresponds with Dr. Schubert's statement. The latter calculates the produce of grain as follows:

	Austrian metzeß.
Wheat	2,581,630
Maize and rye	4,855,295
Rice	540,631
Barley	47,787
Oats	277,155
Total metzen	8,302,498
= Imperial quarters	613,727

Dr. Schubert states the live stock to be as follows, for 1834, and that they have scarcely increased since that time, viz. :—Horses, 58,776; mules, 12,536; asses, 13,311; horned cattle, 423,134; sheep, 198,351; goats, 75,875; swine, 101,000: total, 882,983 live stock. This statement gives to Lombardy a less number of live stock than to any other country in Europe. The whole Austrian empire possesses about 35,000,000 of live stock, or about one for each of the population; while Lombardy, according to Schubert, possesses only about one for every three of the inhabitants. Lombardy and the Venetian provinces yield, according to Schubert, 5,206,363 Austrian cimers of wine, and 225,000 centners of flax and hemp.

1. *The Mountainous Region* comprises the high northern parts of the provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, and Como; and the province of Sondrio. The lower heights of the Alps consist of woodlands and pastures. The wood is chiefly fir, larch, birch, oaks, and chestnut; the pastures in the mountain slopes and valleys. The herds (*Bergams*) ascend, with their families, horses, and cattle, to great elevations on the Alps during summer, and descend, gradually, as is the case in Switzerland, when winter approaches, to the valleys and low country. Cultivation is attended to with great labour on the southern declivities of the mountain region; the ground being formed in terraces, and the earth frequently carried up to supply what has been washed down by the rain.

The vine is cultivated on the slopes or terraces. Walnut and mulberry-trees are also grown. Common fruits,—some hemp and flax,—barley, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, millet, potatoes, common and kitchen vegetables, are all grown, though not in great abundance. Wax and honey are collected; the latter, especially that of Bormio, is delicious.

“The heritage of families is subdivided, even to the measure of a few yards, because every heir wishes to have his portion: the ground is covered over with land-marks. Thus the value of the property is calculated rather by the attachment to the soil than by the profits the peasants derive from it; the income represents the hard labour more than the ground and the capital together.

“Extensive farming is not suitable to properties like these; the peasant could not submit to such great fatigue without the certainty of enjoying for a long time the fruits of his labours; hence there prevails an hereditary tenantry, in which the peasant figures as a proprietor, and pays to its ancient master a certain quantity of its productions, which then exceeds the half of the rough income; he pays besides the greater part of the taxes. These occupiers are called *livelli* (quit-rent tenants), although they are not so in the precise

sense of the word. Properties so subdivided render works of defence and of improvement on a large scale impossible, consequently the above system, which is necessary to the hill cultivation, is weak and unprofitable when adopted in the level grounds lying in the bottom of the valleys.

"These properties are often subject to the devastations of the torrents, which destroy houses, bridges, and roads; they have in general a sandy poor soil, or a clayey bottom degenerating easily into marsh."—*Dr. Bowring's Report*, p. 96.

Marshy grounds occur at the upper and lower extremities of the lakes. The wines of this region are exported to Switzerland and the Tyrol. They are said to improve when sent to the north, and to deteriorate when brought down to the flat country. Calves, kids, lambs, small goats, milk-cheeses, and the rich cheese called *stracchino*; butter, and honey; fire-wood, and charcoal; walnut, larch, and pine timber; granite, marble, slates, and bricks; iron, steel, arms, agricultural and smiths' implements; cloths and some hemp, and all the commodities which the inhabitants of the high country export, are exchanged with those of the Milanese, and other low countries, for the produce and fabrics of the latter.

2. *Littoral Region, or Riviera*.—This region comprehends the districts of Gravedona, Dongo, Bellaggio, Menaggio, Bellano, Lecco, and Erba, in the province of Como; Lovero, and Sarnico, in Bergamo; and Iseo, Gargnano, Salò, and Lonato, in Brescia.

"The littoral parts of the lakes (*riviere lacuali*) belong to the elevated region, and form the sides of high, calcareous mountains, which shelter them, in a great measure, from the cold winds. They are exposed to the warm air from the south and from the lakes; they are rarely subject to frost or snow, and in these districts the climate is much more temperate than on the hills and plains situated in a lower degree of latitude; hence they are covered with olives. The lemon is cultivated not only for ornament but for gain; the laurel is also cultivated for its oil.

"These districts produce much wine and silk; the country is covered with villas and gardens adorned with cypresses, pomegranates, or with acacias; on the rocks the *agave Americana* (aloe) grows; but in proceeding a little into the country in some places there are rugged hills and pasture grounds, in others torrents, forests, and all the sterility of the mountain region reappears.

"Properties are much divided on the Lake of Garda (district of Gargnano), a few yards of ground set apart for the cultivation of lemons suffice to maintain a whole family. The peasants are, properly speaking, gardeners. In this district are almost entirely produced the 11,800,000 lemons, and the 40,000 lbs. of laurel oil which are due to the province of Brescia."—*Report*, p. 96.

The lemon-trees are sheltered in winter and cold weather by sheds which cover them. This region is chiefly dependant on the former for timber. The cultivation of the mulberry is greatly extending, and that of the olive decreasing.

It must be noticed that for several years the mulberry has by degrees supplanted the olive, because the product of the mulberry-tree is more constant, and the time of crop less distant, whilst with the olive there are alternate years of abundance and of scarcity. The olive crop is gathered towards the end of

the year, and remains long exposed to accidents. In the province of Brescia, within these last 36 years, the production of silk has increased from about 1,900,000 lbs. to more than 3,000,000 lbs., that of oil has diminished from 400,000 lbs. to 180,000 lbs.

3. *Hilly Region*.—This region extends, forming a rather narrow belt of country, immediately north of the low country, along the upper parts of the provinces of Milan, Como, Bergamo and Brescia.

"The chief productions of the hill country are, the finest silk, wines, cheese, corn, maize, *panico*, millet, chestnuts, fruit, and some olives, besides vegetables.

"The declivities facing the north have the most elevated summits, and are covered with forests. In the environs of Como (Tavernerio, Geronico) are great pine forests. Cypresses are very frequently found. The water in some places is scarce, and the cultivation of the fields, even in the great valleys, is neglected.

"The properties are less divided than in the mountain region; still they are always split into small stewardships (*massarie*) from the value of from 15,000 to 20,000 francs.

"Few peasants are proprietors; the greater part are simple tenants, and pay in kind. They keep cows and bulls, but milk, cheese, and butter are scarce: part of these articles are introduced from the mountains, and part from the low country. There are few goats and sheep.

"The inhabitants attend principally to the cultivation of silk; and with the money gained from this production they provide themselves decently with the necessaries of life. The houses in general are large, well-aired and clean, which they owe chiefly to the use these rooms are put to in rearing silkworms, as the worms are always more prosperous in good apartments. Here, as everywhere in the Lombardian provinces, the abodes of the peasantry are built of brick with tiled roofs.

"Villages, hamlets, and isolated houses, with little intervening space, are spread about even on the back of the mountains, and are connected by carriage-roads, made at the expense of the proprietors and of the communes. The inhabitants are hospitable, and crimes are rare among them. There are quarries of marble; also quarries of freestone and clay beds."—p. 97.

The climate is salubrious, mild, and free from fogs. Hailstorms are frequent. In this region there are often clear days, when in the adjacent flat country the sun is not visible.

The wines of Montorabio and Montorfano are highly extolled, but they are seldom prepared with sufficient care for exportation.

4. *The Upper Flat Country* comprehends part of Soma, Gallarate, Busto, Cuggionno, Saronno, Borlassina, Desio, Monza, and a part of Vimercato, in the province of Milan; Verdello, Treviglio, Martinango, and Romano, in Bergamo; part of Ospitaletto and Montechiaro, in Brescia; Castiglione, Canneto, Asola, Castel Goffredo, and Roverbella, in Mantua.

This region is traversed by gentle undulations which branch from the hills; siliceous earth prevails, and the soil is in many places dry, and not of natural fertility. The dry districts are often to a great extent covered with heath and other plants common to barren lands. There are still remaining, forests of oak, pine, and chestnuts.

"The subterranean waters are very deep, and the wells, for the greater part, are several hundred yards under ground, chiefly in the environs of Gallarate, Saronno, and Desio. The peasantry, when they have not some canal of water in the neighbourhood.

are obliged to collect the rain-water in tanks, called *foppe*, or large square ditches embedded with a clayey stratum, which contain the rain-water for the use of the cattle, and which in dry weather becomes green and unhealthy.

"The ground is cultivated in wheat, rye, Indian corn (which last suffers much from the drought), a little buckwheat, *panico*, millet, colza, melons, and, above all, in mulberry and fruit plants, chiefly peaches.

"In situations near the water the apple-tree flourishes. In general there is a scarcity of meadow-land and of cattle. Asses are much used; few or no goats are maintained. The peasants are less active, less cordial, and less cleanly than in the Hill Country.

"Instead of *massare*, or stewardships, as in the hills, it is customary to have *p. gionanti*, sharing-tenants, peasants who pay the rent in money for the house, and a fixed rent in kind for the ground. When in want of fodder and bedding for the cattle the deficiency is made up by an abundant supply of lupins, colza, and with heath, which latter substance is collected for this purpose; it is cut from a portion of heath-ground, and given as an appendage to a certain quantity of cultivated land. The inhabitants are much addicted to smuggling, and inclined to a licentious life, much more so than the inhabitants of the hills and of the mountains."—p. 98.

5. *The Low Flat Country* comprehends Bollate, Gorgonzola, Melzo, Melegnano, and Corsico, in Milan; the provinces of Pavia, Lodi, Crema, and Cremona; Marcaria, Bozzolo, Sabbioneta, Viadana, Borgo Forte, Mantua, Ostiglia; Lazarra, Gonzaga, Rèvere, and Sermide, in Mantua; Orzi-Novì, Verola-Nuova, Bagnolo, and Leno, in Brescia.

A siliceous soil prevails also in this region; but the same aridity does not exist as in the upper flat region. Wells of good water are easily formed by digging a very moderate depth. *Fontanili* are semicircular excavations dug in the earth, in which are placed long tubes, from the bottom of which bubble up copious streams of water. The water flows from the *fontanili* into a channel or ditch, along which the water runs and irrigates the fields. These water-ditches are, when running in their course, increased by additional tubes from other springs. The *fontanili* abound chiefly in the Milanese.

Water is also drawn from the rivers by canals. The smaller canals, *cavi* and *rugie*, are innumerable, and were cut at different times to conduct the water to higher grounds. They often encroach on each other, mixing their waters, or avoiding them by means of bridges, canals, or by syphons, called *salte di gatto*.

"The waters are not all of the same value; some are siliceous, some cold, some warm; they are either too fat for the rice grounds, or too lean for the meadows. The fattest are those of the Vettabia, into which the subterraneous waters of Milan flow.

"The grounds inundated by these are let as high as 50 livres of Milan (1*l.* 9*s.* st.) per pertica (7½ perticas form an acre), that is to say, quadruple the value of the common irrigated grounds.

"The waters are diligently measured by rules deduced from the law of hydrostatics, which have passed into an habitual practice. The canals are provided with graduated doors, which are raised or lowered according as the case may be: they are termed *incastri*. The measure is called *oncia*, and corresponds to the quantity of water which passes through a square hole, 3 Milanese inches high (an oncia of Milan equals 2 inches English), and 4 inches wide, open 1 inch below the surface of the water, which, with its pressure, determines a given velocity. Sometimes the same number of inches of water is given out by the day and the hour on different farms.

"The value of a property depends on the command, the conveniency, and the good-

ness of the water ; if deprived of water, it would diminish in price. Hence the state of the waters is the object of local statutes, of diligent care and keeping. The absolute property of an inch of water is valued from 10,000 to 15,000 francs of capital ; some waters are valued as high as 30,000 francs. Some estates have the right to allow the waters to flow on certain fields in preference. Every one has the right to cause a new canal of irrigation to pass across the grounds of his neighbours, paying the fair value of the ground occupied by the canal, adding to it one quarter more. The flowing waters serve for fresh irrigation, and always become more warm and fat.

"The talent of an agriculturist consists in causing the waters to circulate in such a manner as that all the fields become irrigated according to the agricultural rotation of the season, of the quality and quantity of the water, and the time he ought to profit by them."—p. 99.

The best irrigation is that in the low lands of Milan, Lodi, and Pavia.

Chateaufieux says that

"Although the cultivation of rice in Lombardy is remarkably unhealthy, sickly labourers are seen walking along the banks to superintend the distribution of the water. They are clad like miners, in coarse clothing, and wander about, pale as spectres, among the reeds and near the sluices, which they have barely strength to open and shut. When crossing a canal they are frequently obliged to plunge into the water, out of which they come wet and covered with mud, carrying with them the germs of fever, which invariably attacks them. They are not the only victims, for the harvest labourers seldom gather in the crop without being seized with *rigors*, the air in all the environs being polluted by the stagnant waters. The cultivation of the rice planters is, consequently, restrained by law, and they are prohibited to extend its culture beyond prescribed limits.

"The estates in the Low Country are generally let in farms. The farmers have considerable capital in stock, viz., in cattle, agricultural implements, seed, and timber. The farms are usually from the rent of 10,000 to 60,000 francs, from 1,000 to 6,000 pertiche, and even as high as 96,000.

"The poorest estates in the Low Country are let for about 6 francs per pertica, the middling for 11 francs, the best for 13. The *marciti* meadows reach even to 38 francs per pertica, when taken separately. The leases are generally for nine years, sometimes for 12, and even for 18. There are families who cultivate the same soil for several generations : those who cultivate their own estates are called farmers of their own (*fittabili del suo*) ; but they are not considered a superior class, because they are not always the richest. The farmer usually gives security, or pays the rent a year or two in advance. The rural leases end and begin on the 11th of November (St. Martin's day). When the proprietor thinks proper, he sends the surveyors (*ingegneri*) to make a local inspection of the premises and lands. They estimate the state of the grounds, and of their actual cultivation—the buildings, the canals—the plantations of poplar, alder, willow, elm, oak, and other plants, numbering them one by one, by means of a kind of *rosario*, under various classes : these classes have each a particular value. They estimate the value of the plants felled, designating those which the farmer may cut down for his own use ; they take an account of the repairs in the buildings, in canals, and in other works : they then make a balance of debt and credit.

"The farmer is generally obliged to feed a certain number of cattle ; he cannot remove the manure to another farm ; he cannot fell the trees, but he may lop them, to have the advantage of the small wood, as well as to remove a hurtful shade. Large timber trees are never lopped."

In the country between Milan, Lodi, and Pavia, the cheese called in the country *Grana* is made. This is the cheese usually called Parmesan. Lodi is the chief country of its production ; while Milan and Pavia are celebrated for rice cultivation.

In the eastern part of Lodi and Crema, the finest flax is cultivated, and exported to foreign countries by way of Venice and Genoa. In the higher parts of Cremavice is also cultivated.

In the Cremonese country, where there is but little irrigation, the cultivation of various kinds of grain, flax, mulberry-trees, and the vine is chiefly followed. In the low parts, along the Po, towards Cassa Maggiore, wine is the principal production; cream of tartar is also prepared there. The flax of Cremona is shorter and coarser than that of Crema.

In the higher parts of Mantua there are extensive vineyards, and in the low grounds rice is extensively cultivated.

"The inhabitants of the Low Country have less veracity, and are less inclined to be industrious, or to engage in commerce, than in the upper part of the country. Hence in the lower countries industry is greatly restricted. Nevertheless, in the low Cremonese territory much linen cloth is manufactured, mostly at Viadana, as also at Pralboino, in the province of Brescia. Some classes of the peasantry, and chiefly those who tend large flocks, often change masters, and show little settled conduct.

"The territory from which the (misnamed) Parmesan cheese is produced is 20 miles wide from Pavia to Milan and Lodi, and double that in length from Abbiategrasso, by the Ticini, to Codogno, near the confluence of the Adda and Po. The cows set apart for this production are about 80,000. It is seldom found profitable to rear them in the country, hence it may be said they all come from foreign parts; viz., from Switzerland, also from the Tyrol, and from Bavaria. They are bought from the age of three to four years, between October and March, and continue to give milk abundantly for about seven years. Nearly 11,400 are imported every year; the price of each is from 14*l.* to 15*l.* sterling; the finest are valued in some years at 16*l.* to 18*l.*, and the highest price is from 19*l.* to 20*l.* Thus their purchase costs about 4,000,000 of francs yearly. After seven years they are sold; the most worn-out, from 4 to 5 zechins (60 francs), the best for 15 zechins (140 francs). By this, 700,000 francs are annually recovered. The 800,000 cows give about 70,000 calves, which are consumed in the towns, and are valued according to their ages (from 3 days to 30) from 15 to 35 francs; total, about 1,700,000 francs.

"A herd of 50 cows, with their whey and other residues, joined to some pasture and to the rice peelings, will maintain about 50 pigs, farrowed in the house, which are sold for about 35 francs each; which gives a total of 2,800,000 francs.

"Of this sum about two-thirds represent the value of the whey furnished by the said cows (or 1,800,000 francs). The pork is not dried; a part is eaten fresh; the greater part is made into *salami* (sausages). The lard is used to season the soup of the peasants.

"In this way, the sale of the cows, the calves, and pigs (total, 4,200,000 francs), covers the outlay for the purchase of the 11,400 cows and its interest. The butter and cheese remain, which represent the agricultural value.

"In the course of a year, every cow gives about 80 large pounds (62 kil.)—28 ounces to a pound, or total 640,000 of these pounds (nearly 496,000 kil.), which is sold by the farmers to the retail sellers for about 1 fr. 25 c. per pound: this produces 800,000 francs. The gain of the retail sellers is from 6 to 8 centimes per pound, which will give almost 450,000 francs.

"The cheese produced from a cow is, on an average, 200 large pounds (155 kil.), which is weighed after six months. It is sold twice a year: that called *La Sorte Maggiore* (May lot) is the summer produce; the other, called *La Sorte Quartirola o Invernenga* (the winter lot) the winter produce. The average price is from 92 francs to 100 francs for every 100 large pounds. The total will be 16,000,000 large pounds (12,500,000 kil.)—the average value from 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 francs.

"After two or three years' seasoning in the warehouses of the merchants, who are principally at Codogno, province of Lodi, and Corsico, province of Milan, the weight of cheese diminishes 5 per cent.: there remain 15,200,000 large pounds. About the half comprehends two inferior sorts. The first of these sorts is cheese of a bad quality; the other inferior sort is of a good quality, which, from some defect in the shape, cannot be exported, and is consumed in the country. These two sorts are sold at the average purchase price. The other half is exported, and is valued according to the market price of the country. About 92 to 100 francs is the average limit, which are estimated at 14,720,000 francs. Deducting the purchase of this half, there remains 7,360,000 francs, which represent the expenses of seasoning, and for the other half—the interests, the gains, and the losses of the merchants.

"The value of the cheese and butter consumed and exported is about 23,360,000 francs; and the total value of butter and cheese is about 32,000,000, in which other substances made from milk are not included."

In the Milanese districts the rich cheese, called *stracchino*, is made from cream and unskimmed cows' milk. This cheese is also exported. The best is made at Gorgonzola, 12 miles east of Milan. It is estimated that the cow which yields this milk affords a double gain to that yielding the Parmesan cheese.

The *stracchino* is sold fresh, at about 1 franc the great pound of 28 ounces (1 franc 28 c. the kil.) Old *stracchino* is greatly esteemed. The *quartirolo* *stracchino* churned in the fall of the year, is made from the milk of migrating herds called *bergamini*, which descend in the autumn to the plains, and pasture where Parmesan is not made. It is of less value than the summer cheese.

In the Lodian country, where there are no rice-grounds, from 65 to 80 cows are allotted to 1000 pertiche of land, or one for every 12 or 15 pertiche.

In the Milanese and Pavia, cultivated promiscuously in rice-grounds, 28 cows are allotted to 1000 pertiche, or one for every 35 pertiche. In the lower Milanese and Pavia a pair of oxen are pastured on every 500 pertiche, and one horse on every 200 pertiche.

In the Lodian districts a smaller number of oxen and a greater number of horses are bred, in consequence of the lighter soils.

In the Milanese and Pavian grazing districts it is estimated that 100 pertiche will maintain 28 cows, 28 pigs, and 5 oxen; in the Lodian pastures, 70 cows, 70 pigs, 2 oxen, and 8 horses.

"Three kinds of pasture are used for cows: viz., the *marcito* (or constantly-flooded meadow-land); *irrigatorio stabile* (the merely irrigated grounds); *erbativo* (or rotation meadow-grounds). The *marcito* is quite an indigenous cultivation: this consists in dividing the ground into so many small parallelograms, sensibly inclined to one side. The water which fills the little canals amongst them overflows these spots slowly: it spreads like a veil over these spaces, and by the inclination of the ground falls again into the opposite canal. From this it is diffused over other parts, so that the whole meadow country is continually flooded: from which there is maintained a rapid and continual vegetation, in the heats of summer and the frosts of winter; at the same time no marshy weeds prevail.

"The grass is cut five times a year; and in some parts below Milan, in the meadows (along the Vettabbia) even to nine times. When cut, on the 31st of May, it is 32 inches high (8 metre): at every subsequent cutting it is always less—the second 10, the third 8, the fourth 6, &c. It is quite tasteless and insipid, and horses refuse to eat it, which prove

the opinion of many strangers to be erroneous, who attribute the fine taste of the cheese to the flavour of the pasture.

"The *marciti* meadows require a continuance of water; when there is not a sufficiency of it, the simple irrigating system is adopted; the grounds are then watered at the interval of several days.

"The *erbatico*, or rotation meadow, alternates with the cultivation of rice, of grain, of flax, of Indian corn, and of oats. The following are some of the rotations practised in a period of nine years, in the Milanese and Pavian districts:

"1st Model.—Rice, 4 years; corn, 1; grass, 2; flax, 1; Indian corn, 1.

"2d Model.—Rice, 3 years; Indian corn, 1, preparing the ground with two or three ploughings; oats, 1 year, with three ploughings; grass, 2; flax or Indian corn, 1, with one ploughing; Indian corn, 1, with three ploughings.

"3d Model.—Rice, 3 years; Indian corn, 1, with two or three ploughings; oats, 1, with three ploughings; grass, 2; flax and Indian corn, 1, with one ploughing; Indian corn, 1, with three ploughings.

"4th Model.—Sometimes *colza* is sown among the Indian corn in the middle of summer, and gathered at the end of May the year following. Other Indian corn is then sown, called *agostano*, which is reaped in October, and is of somewhat less value than the other.

"After the flax crop there comes the second harvest called the *minuto*, or smaller crop; this comprehends millet, vegetables, and beans.

"In the last thirty years the custom has been introduced to sow oats and to cut it in grass during the autumn as forage.

"The same is done with rye (after four ploughings have taken place previously), which is sown in the beginning of August in free and light grounds. It is then cut as forage when sufficiently high; the following year it is left to grow as corn.

"In the Lodian districts, instead of rice, greater time is given to *erbatico*, which lasts from six to eight years without degenerating. The *erbatico* is considered degenerate when the spontaneous clover begins to become scarce.

"The following is one of the Lodian rotations:—Corn one year, with one ploughing; corn one year, with four ploughings; *erbatico* five years; flax and Indian corn one year, with one ploughing; Indian corn one year, with four ploughings, or, instead of the second year of corn, they put down oats with three ploughings, or millet, with one ploughing, for autumn forage. The rice is not always cultivated, in rotation; there are established rice-grounds in those places where the ground, almost marshy, does not permit any other cultivation. Formerly these grounds were preferred, and in the estimate the established rice-grounds were valued at 16 crowns, whilst the ground cultivated by turns for rice was valued at 14.

"A rice-ground cultivated in rotation always produces less from year to year. In the Milanese and Pavese districts, during four years, a good rice-ground may give above 20 times the seed sown a year; the best years will give 22. The crop is from two *moggia* (sacks) to two and a half per pertica. Rice with the husk (*risone* or *riso vestito*) gives from 37 to 40 per cent (in volume) of shelled rice (*riso bianco*); because, when freed from the husk and other coarse parts, this occupies less space. It gives besides from two to three per cent of crumbled rice (*resina*) and 25 per cent (in volume) of husk (*pula* or *puletta*) mixed with grains of rice. The operation of cleaning the rice is performed by a machine moved by water, termed *pila*.

"Rice has been for some years a production difficult to succeed in, from some unknown influence of the elements. In cloudy summer weather it suffers most, when sometimes a crop is blighted in a day.

"The rice-grounds suffer finally from excessive fatness. The great supply of cattle and of manure tends to substitute the rice-grounds for the meadows.

"A field of Indian corn will give one and a half *moggia* (sack) per pertica, or about 64 *sementi* (seed); a single stalk has but two pods, almost a foot long each.

"In the territory of Codogno the same *sementi* (seed) produce even three *moggiu* (sacks) or 128 *sementi*. The cultivation of this region requires repeated irrigations in the heat of summer.

"Among the Indian corn are spread rows of beans; from one-eighth to one-seventh of a *moggia* (sack) are collected per pertica. Corn in the same field produces seven staja or seven-eighths of a *moggia*, which makes seven sementi; but in the vicinity of Milan it produces even double, viz. 14.

"Rye is cultivated principally for its abundant and long straw, which is useful for cattle, as manure, and for other rural purposes.

"The flax is of two kinds; the winter flax, which gives eight sementi, and produces a coarse thick thread; and the summer flax, which gives only five sementi, and is stronger and finer in the thread than the other.

"In the rotations the winter flax is made to succeed to the harvest of corn; the summer flax is made to succeed to the grass crop. When the oil is expressed from the flax the refuse is made into a paste and given to cows and pigs."

WAGES AND LABOURERS.

"The peasants in the low flat country at the same time receive part of their earnings in wages, and part is produced from the share each has in the cultivation of the land.

"The ground is divided into portions (*tresche*) about 15 pertiche each. Two *tresche* are assigned to every man and his family, and three *tresche* to families where there are two men.

"The farmer furnishes the oxen and the horses to plough the ground, to bring the crop into the farm-yard, and to thresh it, and pays in advance the seed, which is placed to the account of the cultivator.

"The cultivator, with his family, levels the ploughed ground, forms the embankments in the rice-grounds, sows and cleans the rice from weeds, digs at the ground about the buckwheat; roots up the flax; mows and works in the farm-yard until the crop is carried into the granary.

"Those peasants who, from other special occupations, are not able to attend themselves to the cultivation, cause their families to assist as day-labourers at their own expense.

"The peasants are—

"1st. The dairyman (*casaro*), who directs the keep of the cows, the making of the cheese, of the butter, and other productions from milk.

"2d. The under dairyman (*sotto casaro*).

"3d. The farm-servants (*famigli*), who take care of the cows and work at the productions from the milk.

"4th. The factor (*fattore*), who directs the rural labours.

"5th. The bailiff (*camparo*), who guards the fields, and attends to the course of the water.

"6th. The carrier (*cavalante*), who takes care of and drives the horses.

"7th. The bullock-drivers (*bifolchi*), who take care of and drive the oxen.

"8th. Swineherds (*porrai*).

"9th. The peasants (*coloni*), who work on the ground.

"10th. The sifter, or cleaner (*pilatore*), the peasant who attends particularly to the sifting and cleaning of the rice.

"11th. The scullion (*bazzalone*), or servant of all work.

"The following is the method in which the dairyman, the factor, the bailiff, the scullion, and farm-servants are paid:

"House free; viz., two rooms, one on the ground floor, the other on the second.

"Kitchen garden, a small enclosure of a pertica, one quarter of which he is allowed to cultivate for himself.

"The capitation-tax (*filippo*); that is to say, the master pays for them the regal personal tax (which was formerly a *filippo*) and the extra communal tax, in all from six to seven francs.

"The crop, or a quota of the crop of their portions, *tresche*; viz., one-third of the

buckwheat and beans, and one-fourth of the rice. Nevertheless, from this share he makes over to the farmer the seed in advance; viz., about one-fifth of the rice, and one-twentieth of his share of the buckwheat.

"The quit-rent ground (*terratico*) is either a pertica or a half-pertica, in one of those fields in which the rotation of the flax crop happens to take place; this part of the flax serves the family of the peasant; his women take exclusive care of the ground for it, and of its cultivation, even until it is spun.

"The dairyman has, besides, wood for the kitchen, and for bleaching, salt for his family, oil for light, milk and substances from milk for his family, butter from 1 lb. to 1½ lb. per week, fresh pork and lard 120 lb. per annum, buckwheat from four to five *moggia*, rice from one to half a *moggia* (*sacchi*), corn from one to two *moggia*, wine from 6 to 8 *brenta* (150 to 160 gallons), the privilege to keep fowls with the residues of the corn, rice, &c., and of the milk, and from 115 to 192 francs a year.

"The farm-servants have bread, rice soup, unskimmed milk, substances of milk termed *fiorito*, and from 62 to 69 francs per annum.

"The bailiff has half a *moggia* of buckwheat, and 215 francs a year.

"The scullion has his whole victuals; viz., bread, soup, meat, and wine, and 92 francs a year.

"The first carrier has neither quit-rent land nor exemption from the capitation-tax; but his house free, kitchen-garden, a wheat crop, his food every time he is absent with his master, and 154 francs a year, also, a gift (of from 58 cents to 97 cents) for the carriage (almost daily) of the country productions to the markets; that is, for every journey.

"The second carriers have only their regular food, and 177 francs a year, besides some gift for the carriage of the country productions.

"The bullock-drivers have a house free, a kitchen-garden, a crop, and, besides, their food; viz., rice soup twice a day, and bread three times a day in winter, and four times in summer, half a pound each time.

"The women cultivate, root up, and spin the linen; they level the rice-grounds, weed the growing rice, dig about the buckwheat, thresh it, in company with the men, and have part of the crop.

"**MIGRATING LABOURERS.**—The rice-reapers come in August and September: they are mountaineers from the Apennines, chiefly from Plaisance, or inhabitants of the high flat country, termed *Bosini*. They have a bowl of rice soup twice, and bread three times (½ lb. each time). They receive, in money, 96 cents to franc 1.53 a day, and often when labour is greatly required they have more.

"The wood-cutters come in autumn and depart in May. They are mountaineers of the Apennines, viz., Genoese and Plaisantines. They sleep in the hay-loft on a sack which they carry with them. They have rice soup twice and bread three times a day, half a pound each time. They have besides (franc 1.53 to 1.72) for every braccio (2½ feet) of firewood which they prepare. The braccio of firewood is a solid measure of 16 cubic braccio, or one braccio in width, four in length, and four in height. These men hire themselves out also for other rough country labour.

"The mowers come from October to the end of May, seven or eight months. They are Plaisantine and Tyrolese mountaineers. They are fed with *polenta* (Indian corn-flour and water made into a sort of boiled pudding) made by themselves, cheese and wine, all these at their own expense: which food for each person will cost franc 0.38 to 0.46. Besides they gain according to their labour from franc 1.15 to 1.33, which they put apart to carry back to their own country.

"The vine-dressers come from the mountains about lake Maggiore, towards Intra and Canobio (in Piedmont); they go round from farm to farm. They have bread, rice, soup, and wine. They receive in money from franc 0.96 to 1.15."—*Mr. Vice-consul Campbell's Return in Dr. Bowring's Report.*

CHAPTER III.

SILK CULTURE, AND OTHER SILK MANUFACTURES.

THE culture of the mulberry, and the rearing of the silkworm, have in commercial value become the most important branch of Lombard industry.

The white mulberry grows in plantations, and also in rows, surrounding grounds under other culture, over a great extent of Lombardy. It is in many places pruned down into the form of dwarf thickly-leaved trees, and in other places it is allowed to attain full and tall growth.

The preparative winding, throwing, and spinning of silk, and the steam power establishments of the numerous factories are, according to Mr. Vice-consul Campbell, "spread from the left side of the Lago Maggiore to Lake Como—from Olona to the Serio: a part of the country as distinguished for the superiority of its silk produce, as for the beauty of the natural scenery. To this belongs the district of Branza, whose intelligent inhabitants are the masters of the art of cultivating the mulberry and educating the silkworms—as in the preparation of the raw article for manufacture. Milan has many establishments for fabricating rich silk stuffs, which are encouraged by alternate yearly exhibitions at Milan and Venice.

"Next in rank to those of Milan, the silk fabrics of Como formerly stood. The stuffs known by the name of *mantini* and *amorelle* had a wide reputation: that reputation was gradually lost, in consequence of inattention on the part of the manufacturers, from the desire to diminish the quantity of raw material employed. A committee was lately formed to take measures for recovering the lost credit of the Como fabrics, and some improvement has taken place. Time was when the number of looms at work in Como exceeded those of Lyons.

"*Brescia*, *Cremona*, and a part of *Mantua*, stand next in importance to the above. The cultivation of the mulberry has greatly extended itself, and many silk-mills have been introduced. *Brescia* is become a market of much importance, and is regularly visited by the silk-merchants of Milan.

"Though the provinces of *Lodi* and *Pavia*, from their low situation and extent of waters would seem little adapted to silk produce, they have been acted on by the general impulse, and bring to market no small quantity of silk. There, as was formerly the case about Milan, the mulberry-tree is gradually driving out the vine, and introducing itself into every spot where it can be fitly cultivated; but in these parts the thread made by the silkworm is less fine and less clean than in other districts. The atmosphere, generally, is less friendly to the worm, which seems to labour more willingly in the dry and fresh air of a mountainous neighbourhood. Yet the silks of *Lodi* and *Pavia* serve well for trams.

"*Verona* and its neighbourhood, with several Mantuan districts, produce the best sewing and twist silk, as well as the one-threaded trams; but the inattention to the selection of winding the cocoons had for many years given to their silk the reputation of being uneven, many-coloured, and unclean. There has been of late a great improvement introduced, so that the thread is now more regular in colour, size, and cleanliness. *Verona* is the great market for sewing silk; it is there dyed in its various colours, and shipped to North Germany, Greece, and other countries.

"*Padua*, with the provinces of *Polisnia*, also produces large quantities of silk; it is

mostly twisted (*tortigl'ata*), and exported to a great amount, particularly to the Levant. But more attention is paid in this district to the quantity than the quality, though it is incontestable that a constant regard to the fineness, regularity, and purity of the article would be abundantly recompensed.

"The neighbourhood of *Vicenza* and *Bassano* produces immense quantities of silk, principally of the double-threaded trams. The silk is rather hard and unsupple, which is attributed to the character of the water from which the cocoons are wound off. In *Vicenza* there are many silk stuffs made, and find ready sale in Germany, and particularly at the Leipzig fair, where they are very widely distributed.

"The markets of Treviso and Friule must not pass unmentioned. The district between the upper Piave and the Tagliamento gave an early example of improvement in the quality of their threads and the regularity of their spinning, and may be considered as producing some of the best silk of the Venetian provinces. But there is not sufficient care in the management of the cocoons and in the rejection of waste silk to produce much organzine.

"The silk of Tyrol has a bright appearance; that especially of Valsugana, and of some manufactories of Trent; it is both soft and fine. Generally speaking, however, it is inferior to the silks of Italy, the threads being less regularly reeled. Rovereto is, however, distinguished for its silk produce: it has three mills, whose organzines hold a high rank in Austria, England, and Switzerland.

"All things considered, Italy ranks higher for her silk production than any other nation. With an abundance to supply her own manufactures, she furnishes the manufacturing world with the excess of her growth. Her prices fix the universal prices of the article, and her comparative influence grows with the growing consumption of this most precious raw material. In the progress of thirty years, the production has grown from a small and unimportant beginning to the enormous sum of 300,000,000 of *Austrian livres* (more than 10,000,000 *sterling*), of which the Lombardo-Venetian provinces furnish one-third. It is, indeed, an enormous amount paid principally by foreign lands. In 1800, the whole produce of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom did not exceed 1,800,000 lbs. of silk. The then principal market, that of Great Britain, was closed to the silks of Italy by the Berlin decrees; nor could the new demand from France by any means repair the loss of the great English market. When peace arrived, a mighty excitement was given to agriculture, manufacture, and trade. The silks of Italy again found their way to distant countries; every where demand sprung up; and fabrics which had long been inactive were in motion. The difficulty of obtaining the silks of Italy during the war with France, though it was sometimes overcome by their transport by way of Turkey, Russia, and Sweden, necessarily drew the attention of English merchants and manufacturers to other sources of supply. Oriental silks became more and more important, and improved in quality, with the encouragement given to their importation. From 1800 to 1814, the average importation of silk into London was 786,280 Italian lbs. of Italian silk, and only 538,483 lbs. of Asiatic silk; while from 1815 to 1834, the average of Italian silk imported was 1,446,519 Italian lbs., and of Asiatic silk, 1,572,051 lbs.

"Other circumstances demand the attention of Italian silk-growers. The silks of France now meet them in foreign markets, as the export is no longer prohibited; and the quality of many of them equals the finest produce of Brianza. The kingdom of Naples and the country of Ancona are making a constant progress in silk production; and the royals of Naples, as well as the Fossombrone silks, have obtained in England a well-merited favour.

"There were employed in the manufacture of Milan,

	In 1790.	In 1828.
Silk and mixed stuffs, veils, } and gauzes }	1118 looms	1481 looms
" " " " " " " " }	1957 workpeople	2150 workpeople
" " " " " " " " }	4 establishments	14 establishments
" " " " " " " " }	1 private manufacture	4 private manufactures

	In 1790.	In 1828.
Silk and mixed stuffs, veils, } and gauzes }	0 machines	201 machines
In fancy goods	217 looms	395 looms
"	230 workpeople	405 workpeople
"	4 establishments	7 establishments
In ribbons, fringes, lace, &c. .	36 looms	473 looms
"	42 workpeople	721 workpeople
"	1 establishment	8 establishments
"	0 machines	4 machines;

" so that in 40 years the number of looms is increased from 2371 to 2349, and of workpeople from 2229 to 3276. But though the labourers have increased about 50 per cent, the quantity of work produced is nearly trebled, and the quality is greatly improved, which is principally due to the introduction of the Jacquard machine; and though the increase may appear small compared to that of other countries, it must not be forgotten how strongly the excellence of the soil attracts labour and capital to its cultivation.

" The estimated production of raw silk in all Italy is believed to be now not much less than 12,000,000 of pounds annually, and it is thus distributed :

	lbs.
Lombardy, Venice, Tyrol and Tessin	7,000,000
Piedmont and Genoa	2,000,000
Naples and Sicily	1,200,000
Papal States	800,000
Parma, Modena, and Lucca	550,000
Grand Duchy of Tuscany	300,000

11,850,000

Average value of which 374,000,000 of Austrian livres, or above 12,000,000 sterling.

" The proportion of production in Italy and other countries is calculated as follows :

Italy exports	34,000 bales of 225 small lbs.
France produces	10,500 „ 73½ kils., or
India and Bengal exports	9,500 „ 128½ Vienna lbs. =
Persia	7,500 „ 182 lbs. English.
China	4,000 „
Asia Minor	3,500 „
Levant, Turkey, and Archipelago exports	3,500 „
Spain	1,500 „

74,000

" They consumed in the manufactures of the following countries : viz.—

	Bales.
England	28,000
France	22,000
Prussia	7,600
Russia	6,400
Austria and Germany	5,000
Switzerland	5,000

74,000

" These estimates exclude the silk manufactured in Italy."

The production^{of} silk in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces has increased in the following ratio.¹ It was in

Years.	Milanese small lbs.	Years.	Milanese small lbs.
1825	3,469,475	1830	4,269,342
1826	2,667,418	1831	4,338,534
1827	3,837,982	1832	4,530,555
1828	4,248,366	1833	6,164,150
1829	4,194,215		

This does not include the waste, about 1,214,510 Milanese lbs., nor the foreign silk in transit, amounting to about 500,000 lbs. There is also some smuggling in order to avoid the 6 per cent export duty. The value of the silk exported from Lombardo-Venetia is from 120,000,000 to 130,000,000 Austrian livres—say from 3,500,000*l.* to 4,000,000*l.* sterling.

The average price of cocoons, which are sold by the *libra grossa* = 7625 kil., or 1½ Vienna lb., was, during the years

	Milan sols.		Milan sols.
1800 to 1809	55.7	1830 to 1834	84
1810 „ 1819	81.2	„ 1835	91
1820 „ 1829	69.2	„ 1836	120
1830 „ 1833	63.0		

In the progress of 20 years the silk produce of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces has trebled. In that of Cremona, where the data have been carefully collected, there were sold in 1815, 3,828,51 metrical quintals = 100 kil., or 326½ Milan libre picciole, or about 220 lbs. English, and in 1835, 11,488.05 metrical quintals. In the same provinces there were spun in 1815, 77,176.83 kil., and in 1835, 190,088.68 kil.

MILAN is the centre of the silk trade; Bergamo alone, of the other towns of Lombardy, bargains directly with other countries for the sale of silk. All the other towns and districts sell their silk through the Milan agents. This city has manufactories of silks, velvets, lace, ribbons, cottons, carpets, artificial flowers, paper, gold and silver smiths' works, jewellery, glass, felt hats, leather, earthenware, chocolate, carriages, soap, musical instruments, and minor articles. The royal tobacco-manufactory is established here.

BERGAMO.—There are several establishments in this town for throwing, spinning, and weaving silk, some woollen and cotton manufactures, iron foundries, and other fabrics. There is a fair annually held on the 22d of August, which lasts 14 days; it is held in a vast quadrangular building, containing 540 shops or booths. The various products of Lombardy are brought for sale to this fair. Silk is the principal article in the market; some iron, wine, grindstones, and many other articles are also sold.

BRESCIA.—There are considerable iron-works and manufactures of arms and cutlery in this city: the two latter are considered the best made in Italy. It has also some manufactures of silk, linen, paper, leather, and numerous tanneries and oil-mills. Its annual fair begins on the 6th of August.

CREMONA has considerable manufactures of silk and cotton, and some of porcelain, earthenware, and chemical products. Excellent flax is grown in the neighbourhood. Its trade in corn, cheese, oil, honey, wax, flax, silk, &c., is considerable.

MANTUA has some few manufactures of silk, wool, linen, leather, cordage, paper, parchment, and minor articles.

Como has manufactures of silks, woollens, cotton yarn, and soap; the latter is much esteemed. It trades, from its port on the lake, chiefly with Ticino, and parts of Germany. It exports rich, raw and manufactured silks, and a few other articles.

As to manufactures generally, with the exception of silks and velvets, those of Lombardy may be considered as insufficient for domestic consumption.

SAVINGS-BANKS.

THE savings-banks of Lombardy are administered by a central committee which is charged with the control of the whole. All the provinces, with the exception of Sondrio, have their savings-banks. The first was established at Milan, in July 1823; the last at Brescia, in April 1824. They received any sums between 100 and 300 Austrian lire, and allowed 4 per cent interest. In 1830 the interest was reduced to 3 per cent; and, in 1836, the maximum amount of deposit allowed was reduced to A.75 lire, as it was found that the principal depositors were the opulent, and not the laborious, classes. Payments to the extent of A.105 lire are made on demand; above that sum fifteen days' notice is required. Before the reduction of the interest to 3 per cent, the amount in deposit was A.8,600,800 lire; in 1831 it was reduced to A.2,136,340 lire: but, from that period, the deposits have gone on increasing; and, at the close of 1836, the number of depositors was 12,117, and the amount held was A.8,189,784 lire; being an average of A.676 lire per deposit. One portion of the debt is inscribed in the Great Book (*Stocks*) of the Lombardo-Venetian Government; another portion is employed in mortgages.

Tariffs and Commercial Regulations. (For these see Austria.)

REVENUE AND OCTROIS.

THE Taxes of the Lombardian Provinces, exclusive of the predial imposts, are—

Customs	Lire A. 5,868,000	Brought forward	Lire 14,355,984
Tax on consumption (mural)	2,960,346	Appanage	130,000
Ditto (open)	812,116	Hypothèques, &c.	300,000
Salt	2,915,522	Stamps	500,000
Tobacco	1,500,000	Consolidated taxes	300,000
Saltpetre and gunpowder	180,000	Woods	3,000
Land revenues	120,000	Crown property	7,000
Carried forward	14,355,984	Total	Lire A. 15,595,984

Octrois are also levied in all the principal towns in Lombardy.

CHAPTER IV.

VENETIAN PROVINCES.

THE statistics of these provinces are not of very recent date. Quadri for 1827, Drs. Schubert and Springer for 1834, with some few papers which we collected at Venice and Vicenza in 1838, are our principal authorities. Dr. Schubert distributes the lands as follows :

	Austrian yochs.	Produce—	Austrian metzer.
Arable land	389,060	Wheat	2,452,107 •
Vineyards	220,526	„ Maize and rye	4,319,853
Meadows, orchards, and gar- dens	475,463	„ Rice	162,911
Pastures	503,260	„ Barley	45,264
Woods	430,606	„ Oats	251,568
		Total metzer granites	7,231,703
Total, Austrian yochs	3,024,915		
About English acres	4,234,880.		

Live stock : viz.—

Horses, 50,100 ; mules, 8537 ; asses, 20,915 ; horned cattle, 408,560 ; sheep, 365,077 ; goats, 41,009 ; swine, 152,700. Total for the Venetian provinces, 1,046,898 ; which for a population of rather more than 2,000,000 is something over one quadruped for each human being. While the proportion of live stock in Lombardy is only 8 to 25 inhabitants.

The lands are distributed by Quadri, in 1827, as follows :

	Tornature.
Arable ground (arative)	747,260
Rice grounds (risaie)	17,821
Meadows (prati)	136,704
Pastures (pascoli)	52,295
Valleys, cultivated	51,274
Marshes	63,201
Forests	33,570
Total, plains and low lands	1,102,125
Hilly region	186,831
Mountain region	591,168
Barren and waste lands	486,946

Total area, or, 6902 Italian square miles 2,367,070

“ The eight provinces of Padua, Polisiue, Vicenza, Verona, Venice, Treviso, Friuli, and Belluno, comprehend 93 districts, subdivided into 814 communes, and 3483 *frazioni*.

“ Of the population 625,440 inhabit towns, and 1,268,997 the country, making a total of 1,894,437 : and the whole number of families was 397,098, occupying 362,854 houses. 409,118 males paid the personal tax. The number of scholars in the various establishments of education was 70,149, being to the population as 1 to 27. The clergy consisted of 8350 secular priests, 171 regulars, and 246 monks and lay brothers ; there were 398 advocates, 366 notaries, 721 physicians, 305 surgeons, and 718 apothecaries. There were 371,188 proprietors ; 51,651 traders and merchants ; 97,991 artists of various sorts ; 800,512 agriculturists ; 7840 sailors and boatmen ; and 8248 fishermen. From 1812 to 1823 the population continued nearly stationary.

"Twenty-two royal roads (*strade regie*), comprising a length of 723 Italian miles, are the main communications. These are wholly at the cost of the government. There are 217 communal roads, at the charge of the localities, which are about 2000 miles in length, independently of cross-roads, &c.

"The annual expenditure for keeping the roads and bridges in repair is A.890,000 lire, or about 30,000*l.* sterling. There are 40 navigable rivers, which cost the state annually A.1,233,750 lire, of which the Adige is charged with A.480,460 lire, and the Po A.203,615 lire. There are above 200 navigable canals maintained at an expense of about A.62,000 lire."

And the annual produce was estimated at,

"Silk, 4854 metrical quintals; wool, 4491 ditto; butter, 1,804 ditto; cheese, 29,738 ditto; wax, 229 ditto; honey, 963 ditto; meat, 52,200 ditto; hides, 280,070 number."

Of vegetable produce the estimate is,

Wheat produced	1,660,000	
Rice	185,420	
Maize	3,900,000	
Vegetables	520,000	These rather more.
Oil, olive	721 met. quint.	} These insufficient for the consumption.
— linseed	912	
— grapestones	264	
— nut	727	
Fruits	43,230	} Some met.
Wine	1,459,512	
Wood	7,330,000 met. quint.	
Flax	7,200	
Hemp	39,200	
Tobacco	1,773	

"The articles of which the local supply and demand nearly correspond are chestnuts, potatoes, ordinary fruit, hay, and straw."

MANUFACTURES.

"There were (in 1827) between 500 and 600 miners in the Venetian provinces occupied in the extraction of copper; about a similar number in the marble quarries; somewhat more than 100 in digging various earths; and about 60 in the mines of calamine. In 365 iron-works 1180 operatives were engaged; in 21 manufactories of other metals, 229 operatives; and in 680 establishments, with 693 furnaces, for glass, porcelain, earthenware, bricks, tiles, &c., 3133 workmen.

"The number of printing-presses were 245; of stoves for reeling silk, 8485; of mill-stones, 4654; looms for woollens, 744; and for silk goods, 1022: of this last nearly one-half are in Padua, and applied to the weaving of silk ribbon."

The manufactures of the city of Venice are the glass-works, in which are produced, magnificent mirrors, beautiful artificial pearls, gems, and coloured beads, &c.; about 4500 men; the women and children are employed in the various manufactures, beads, jewellery; gold and silver chains, gold and silver stuffs, silks, laces, and velvets, soap, earthenware, wax, and spermaceti candles, sugar-refineries, &c. Printing is more extensively carried on in this than in any other city of Italy; and books form a considerable article of export. Ship and boat-building is carried on to a considerable extent at Venice and Chiozza. The inhabitants are not, however, fully employed ashore, and a great number depend

on fishing and on navigating the vessels belonging to the port. The latter, exclusive of fishing-boats, amount to about 30,200 tons of shipping, employed chiefly in the coasting trade.

VERONA has about seventy factories for throwing, spinning, and weaving silks; extensive tanneries and leather works; some earthenware and soap manufactories; and several small manufactures of linen and woollen. Except so far as regards silk and leather, the others are only on a moderate scale, and the commerce of the town, and of its two fairs and weekly markets, consists chiefly in its silks and other fabrics and in agricultural produce, including oil and sumach.

VICENZA has fabrics of silks, wool, linen, felt, leather, earthenware, gold and silver, jewellery, and a tolerably brisk trade in agricultural products.

For the trade, navigation, imports, and exports of Venice, Trieste, Fiume, &c., see Austria, section first; and also Austria in the supplement at the end of this volume.

CHAPTER V.

PARMA, MODENA, AND LUCCA.

PARMA, as a government, comprises the three small duchies of Parma, Guastalla, and Piacenza: the total area of which is about 2250 square miles, and the population 468,250. It is of a triangular shape, having the Po on the north for its boundary and the Apennines on the south, with branches of the latter intersecting the duchy. The portion of the plain of Lombardy which is comprised within Parma, is watered by numerous canals, and is remarkably fertile. The mountainous districts are dry and rocky, but afford pasturage. The *métayer* system prevails: the engagements are not, however, free between the landlord and tenant: the administration favours and protects the latter, in order that he may not be forced to accept unfavourable terms; the landlord having only power to demand from the tenant to a specified extent, delineated by the law. Pasturage is extensively followed. The farms are small, and the mode of cultivation is not in an advanced state.

Many of the inhabitants leave their homes annually to seek for employment, during the agricultural season, in Lombardy and Tuscany, and return with the money earned to maintain themselves and their families. Whenever we find this migration to seek for employment abroad, the people may generally be considered as not in a favourable condition in their own country. This applies equally to the Irish peasant and to the Westphalian peasant: the one leaves his country for England during harvest,—the other at the same time for the Netherlands.

As a commercial country Parma is limited to the importation of a small quantity of sugar, coffee, &c., and a few articles of luxury, such as dress and ornaments.

The exports are chiefly cattle, hogs, sausages, and some cheese.

MODENA.—This state is of somewhat less extent than Parma. Its soil and productions are also similar: except to the south of the mountains, where the olive and orange grow in the open air. The population is estimated about 400,000 inhabitants. The farms are small, and the *métayer* system prevails. In the Apennines the herds or peasants are often proprietors of the land. Agricultural industry is in a rude state, and the duchy seldom yields sufficient grain for the inhabitants; who live in great part on roasted chestnuts and chestnut-flour, polenta, and a few vegetables fried in common olive-oil. Wheat, maize, some rice, wines, olives, and other fruits, some vegetables, silk, hemp, and some flax are the principal objects of culture. The valley of Garfanana is that alone in which dairy pasturage is followed to any extent. The duke, and a few of the principal landlords, own the large flocks of sheep which pasture on the Apennines, and the slopes of the mountains. On the latter, beech, pine, oak, and also chestnuts abound. The wines are rough and indifferent. The worst of which, with water, constitutes the drink of the population. The labouring classes live in general very sparingly, and are seldom enabled to eat any animal food. Iron and some other minerals are found: the marble of Carrara, which seems inexhaustible, forms the most valuable article of export. Some silk works, linen and canvass, leather, paper, glues, and pottery, all on an insignificant scale, with the ordinary handicraft works, comprise the manufacturing industry of this small state. Its trifling commerce, is like that of Parma, confined to an interchange of its few surplus products, for sugar, coffee, and articles of luxury; all which, from both being inland countries, are comprised in the trade of the surrounding countries.

LUCCA.—This, the smallest of the Italian duchies, is sheltered by the Apennines, and extends, sloping downwards, to the Mediterranean. Its area is only 416 square miles, and its population has increased, during the present century, by suppressing monasteries, and by the law of succession, from less than 120,000 to nearly 168,000. The soil varies, from the stony pastures of the mountains to the rich soil of the plains, and to the marshes along part of the shores. Agriculture is the chief employment of the people, but the soil does not yield sufficient corn for food.

Chestnut-flour, beans, and other pulse, form the chief articles of sustenance. The lands are subdivided into the smallest of all proprietorships, by the subdivision among every third generation of males (*Enfiteutico* system).

The present number of proprietors is more than 25,000, in a population of 168,000.

The culture of oil and silk is improving and extending: the first is esteemed the best in Italy, and the latter is of fair quality.

The wine is tolerably good. Some rice, maize, hemp, flax, and vegetables are also raised. Pasturage is also followed.

The *métayer* system exists, but does not prevail. This is chiefly the consequence of the subdivision of land. The same cause which destroyed that system in France prevents its being general in Lucca. The subdivision of property in the latter has not produced a state of comfortable living among the people, and we are compelled to bring our personal testimony to agree with Sismondi, whose account of Italian agriculture and industry is almost in every instance correct. He tells us that

"Each day the cultivator is reduced to purchase the day's food. He has rarely any store in reserve of grain; still more rarely of oil or wine. He has sold the first in the press, and the latter in the vat. He has scarcely ever any salt-meat, butter, cheese, or vegetables. His kitchen utensils are of pottery; the whole furniture consists of a table and some wooden chairs, one or two chests, and an enormous bed, on which the father and mother sleep, with their feet in one direction, and the children, with their feet towards the head-boards.

"When the troops under General Vetrain ravaged the Val di Nievola, in 1799, the peasantry derived from their indigence this advantage, that when they had concealed their clothing, and the gold trinkets of the women, they had little besides left to 'be robbed.'"

The peasantry are robust, well made, and laborious; they migrate (chiefly during winter) to seek for employment, and return annually with their earnings. Artists, &c., taking with them boys, also go abroad to sell figures, &c., in stone.

The women of Lucca perform the most laborious work in the fields, while their husbands, brothers or sons, are at work in other countries.

The usual wages for common field-labourers vary from 5*d.* to 6½*d.* a day, with food: farm-labourers, who live with their masters, get from 45 to 55 fr. a year.

Iron, copper, lead, and some other minerals are found, but mining is scarcely followed. Beautiful statuary-marble is abundant, but seldom quarried. As to manufacturing industry, this much smaller duchy surpasses Parma and Modena. Silk is the most important manufacture, after which may be reckoned that of common woollens and cottons; all employing, it is stated, about 6000 persons, chiefly in the city of Lucca.

Oils, liqueurs, some wine, silk, lamb-skins, some cattle, and fresh fish, are the principal exports. Sugar, coffee, spice, some salt fish, fine wines and spirits, and various articles of necessity or luxury are the chief imports.

The district of Viareggio and its small port, the only one possessed by Lucca, contains a population of fishermen, who are said to export annually to Tuscany fresh fish to the value of 10,000*l.* sterling. The value of the fine olive exported is stated at 800,000 fr., or 32,000*l.*, and the whole value of exports at 4,000,000 fr., or 160,000*l.* sterling. The imports consist chiefly of sugar,

coffee, spices, fine wines, and spirits, salt-fish, hemp, flax, cotton wool, and various manufactures.

The import duties are, nearly without alteration, those imposed by the tariff of 1825 : viz.—

Cotton manufactures	} Duty . . .	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Hemp „		
Linen „		
Cotton twist (reduced by a decree of 1832 from the duty of 10 <i>l.</i> to)		3 <i>l.</i> per 100 lbs.
Pig and bar iron (raised by a decree of 1832 from 4 <i>l.</i> per 100 lbs. to)		5 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> per 100 lbs.
Woollen manufactures		12 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Earthenware		12 <i>s.</i> per 100 lbs.
Hardware		12 per cent.
Glass work		6 <i>l.</i> per 100 lbs.
Steel (iron wrought)		2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per 100 lbs.
Tin		3 <i>l.</i> per 100 lbs.
Tin plates		5 <i>l.</i> „
Lead		1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> per 100 lbs.
Copper (rough)		1 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> „
Copper plates		2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> „
The duties on colonials are—		
Coffee		15 <i>l.</i> per 100 lbs.
Sugar—Loaves		15 <i>l.</i> „
„ Raw white		10 <i>l.</i> „
„ Brown		8 <i>l.</i> „
Tea		10 <i>s.</i> per lb.
Cocoa		15 <i>l.</i> per 100 lbs.
Cinnamon		6 <i>s.</i> per lb.
Rum		15 <i>l.</i> per 100 lbs.
Mace		15 <i>s.</i> per lb.
Cotton		12 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> per 100 lbs.

The introduction of tobacco and salt is prohibited, except for account of the government, which has the monopoly of these articles.

The lb. (libra) of Lucca is somewhat less than the lb. troy; the peso grosso = 11 lbs.; the copo of oil = 24 pesi grossi; the stajo of corn = about 5½ gallons.

Accounts are kept in lire of 20 soldi and 240 danari. The lira = 7½*d.*; the scudo 4*s.* 5½*d.*; the gold doubloon or pistole = 14*s.* 5⅞*d.* English.

Lucca has only one seaport—Viareggio.

CHAPTER VI.

KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

THIS kingdom, which takes its name from the magnificent island of Sardinia, comprises also the duchy of Savoy, the territory of Piedmont, and the seaward territories of Nice.

The whole superficial area, including the Alps of Savoy and the Maritime Alps, and, exclusive of Sardinia, is estimated at 19,850 square miles, with a population of 4,140,000 inhabitants. The Island of Sardinia, with a fertile surface of 9250 square miles, has only a population of about 530,000 inhabitants. SAVOY, with its grand romantic scenery, its alps, glaciers, and valleys, is comparatively a poor country, and although the inhabitants are chiefly small proprietors cultivating their own land, they are, generally, in wretched circumstances, with a few exceptions, along the Lake of Geneva, and in the neighbourhood of Chamberry. Savoy altogether yields from its soil and from its pastures a subsistence for its inhabitants, but little more. The kernels of the walnut, from which oil is extracted, is made into a sour bread. Some wheat, barley, and oats and a little flax and hemp are raised. In a few places, facing the south, vines are also cultivated. The horses and mules are hardy and useful in carrying burdens. Cattle and sheep, reared or grazed on the highland and mountain pastures of Savoy, are driven down in autumn, and many of them sold in France, Piedmont, and Lombardy. The fertile and broad valley of Piedmont, extending downwards from Mont Cenis and the Simplon to the Maritime Alps and the Northern Apennines, is the most productive part of the continental kingdom. It requires, however, great, careful, and laborious irrigation, and the Po, and the streams flowing into it, supply the water. The farms are generally small, and in some instances cultivated by the proprietors, but generally the *Métayer* system prevails. In most respects, the cultivation resembles that of the flat country of Lombardy. The productions are maize, the chief article of food,—wheat, hemp, silk, the most important after maize,—beans, and other pulse-vegetables. There are several extensive vineyards, and the wines, especially those of Asti, are reputed in the country for superior excellence. They are not, however, in general well prepared, and are often either acid or sweet. Piedmont exports a surplus produce for the consumption of Genoa, Nice, and the littoral country of the sea-coast.

GENOA, NICE, AND THE LITTORAL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The territory of Genoa, as well as the whole littoral of the Mediterranean, from Spain to the frontiers of France, rises abruptly, and often in rocky heights, up to the Maritime Alps. Facing the south, with generally a warm aspect, the olive is extensively and profitably grown; the vine is also cultivated. Wheat and maize are grown and sown in rotative crops. Beans, some potatoes, and other vegetables are also produced, which, with roasted chestnuts and Indian corn meal, made into polenta, constitutes their chief food. Generally the rural inhabitants, as well as the labouring classes in the towns, are poor. The farms are small, held chiefly on leases of from three to seven years, and slovenly husbandry prevails. Along some parts of the littoral country, and inland up the valleys and hills, the *Métayer* system predominates.

The towns along the Mediterranean, from the French frontier to Genoa, with

the exception of Nice, (which strangers have enriched), appear strikingly picturesque and beautiful from the sea ; but on entering them, wretchedness, dirt, and discomfort,—windows without glass, a want of all that we consider convenient within doors, and dilapidation and a general absence of completeness without and within, and a prevalence of what may serve as a slovenly expedient for the moment, are the characteristics of those towns.

Improvement is, however, making advances. It commenced under the late king, and it is making progress under the present reign. The minerals of the country are considered valuable, but only explored to an extent which proves that iron, copper, lead, manganese, and cobalt abound in Savoy and Piedmont, and lead in the Tarantaise ; salt springs and mines,—marble, alabaster, slate, and building-stone, are also abundant. The government salt-works are worked to a considerable extent.

MANUFACTURES.

THE Genoese and other silk velvets and stuffs, stockings, common linen and woollens, for the use of the labouring classes, tanneries, several distilleries, with some unimportant works in iron, paper, glass, and earthenware, form the principal manufactures. Canvass and cordage, with other articles to rig and fit out vessels, are manufactured in the towns : and the ships of Sardinia are constructed in the country. In Genoa, Turin, Nice, and some other towns, optical, surgical, and musical instruments,—jewellery, and fancy articles are manufactured ; but excepting for domestic consumption, and that not in sufficient quantities (with the exception of silk stuff and velvets), this kingdom cannot be considered a manufacturing country. The hours of labour, and the employment of children in manufactories, are regulated by printed rules issued by the government.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

THE revenue is derived from the land-tax, the customs, the excise upon articles of home production, and minor sources. The two branches of customs and excise, yield annually, an average of from 42,500,000 to 43,500,000 lire. The land tax, &c., about 28,000,000 ; post-office, &c., 2,250,000 ; mines, patents, fees, coinage, &c., 1,500,000. Total, 74,750,000 lire. The expenditure, including the interest of the national debt, being something under the receipts. The national credit of Sardinia consequently stands high. The amount of the public debt is about 5,800,000*l.* value in British sterling money, bearing interest, part at 4 and part at 5 per cent.

CHAPTER VII.

ISLAND OF SARDINIA.

THIS large island, though well described by Captain Smyth, and by the Chevalier Marmora, is little known in England. It is at least as large as Sicily, and by all accounts as fertile, and more diversified with forests and waters, harbours, and bays.

Sardinia is situated between 39° and 41° lat. north, and between $5^{\circ} 45'$ and $7^{\circ} 35'$ long. east of the meridian of Paris.

It is 140 nautical miles in length, with an average breadth of about 60 miles. Captain Smyth says it is the largest island in the Mediterranean, agreeing with Seylax, who, according to Cluverius, says, "Maxima est Sardinia, secunda Sicilia, tertia Creta, quarta Cyprus, quinta Eubæ, sexta Corsica, septima Lesbos."

The general elevation of the mountains is from 1000 to 3000 feet, but the Peak of Limbaria is 3686 feet, and that of Genargentio 3276 feet.

Besides the space occupied by lakes, marshes, and torrents, the sandy or stony districts amount to more than one-third of the island; a similar extent may be assigned to forests and pastures, and the remainder (estimated at about 5,000,000 acres of land), is laid out in cornfields, vineyards, olive-grounds, and gardens.

The principal plains are the Campidano, extending from Cagliari to Oristano, those of Murra, Ozieri, Mela, St. Lazzaro, Ottana, Giavesu, Padrogianu, Liscia, Anglona, Sassari, Coquinas, Siliqua, and Orosci.

The principal rivers are the Tirsi, Coquinas, Flumendosa, Tenus, and the Manu.

The principal ports are Cagliari, Palmas, St. Pietro, Oristano, Porto Conto, Porto Torres, Liscia, Maddalena, Terranuova; by these, I mean anchorages.

The following is an average of the population, agriculture, and quantity of live stock given in a detailed statistical report to government of the ten years between 1815 and 1825.

POPULATION.—Adults, 316,929; children, 83,678; absent, 1138. Total, 401,745.

La Marmora estimates the population at from 460,000 to 470,000.

The *Métayer* system, and that of cultivating by hired labour, are both followed. In both cases the actual labourer as well as the *Métayer*, are described as poor. The labourer is usually paid by the proprietor, for whom he works, allowing him a small piece of ground to cultivate on his own account, when not working for the feudal lord.

The *Métayer* usually holds his farm only from year to year; the landlord furnishes the seed, and receives half the produce. Agriculture is consequently in a rude state, and from the cultivator not living on the farm, but in a village, often at a great distance, much of his time is lost. Many barbarous legal restrictions have also retarded agricultural improvements.

The present king and his government seem now to be seriously engaged in improving the condition of this magnificent and fertile island. By a decree promulgated in 1839 lands are declared to be the property either of the crown, or of the communes, or of individuals. The crown taking possession of all waste lands to which neither individuals nor the communes could prove any fair claim. Lands, whether enclosed or not, were assigned in perpetuity to

the occupiers ; possession, if for any reasonable time undisputed, being held to confer a permanent title. Proprietors whose interests were injured by these changes received equitable compensation. The king has assumed the place of the feudal barons, and bought their manorial rents at a value equal to twenty years' purchase. Vassalage has been also made redeemable, and these ameliorations will no doubt improve the condition of the people, and multiply the products of the soil.

PRODUCE.

	Starelli sowed.	Starelli reaped.
Wheat	269,383	1,254,982
Barley	97,718	358,000
Legumes	67,845	221,580

LIVE STOCK.

	Domesticated.	Wild.
Horses	28,800	19,900
Oxen	94,100	148,622
Cows	12,872	„
Calves	7,600	„
Sheep	„	802,930
Goats	„	245,900
Kids	„	299,481
Swine	23,314	150,140

The live stock designated as *wild*, belong to proprietors who allow them to wander in a state nearly wild over the island, being previously marked on the horns of oxen and hoofs of horses. The sheep, goats, kids, and swine are also marked, and browse unherded in the woods and on the mountains. There are no mules nor asses. The breeds of all are inferior. Deer, wild boars, game, foxes, and hares abound.

Corn is the principal article of export, and in good years the total exportation from the island may amount to about 500,000 bushels of wheat, 250,000 bushels of barley, 7500 ditto of maize, 125,000 ditto of beans, 250,000 ditto of peas, and 1200 ditto of lentils.

The culture of the vine is gradually becoming of more importance, and requires but little encouragement to make Sardinia rank among the first wine countries in Europe ; about 3500 catalan pipes are exported annually, principally from Ogliastra, Oristano, and Alghero ; this is chiefly taken to Genoa, and is used there for giving body to the poorer French wines.

The names of the principal wines are—

Red.	White.
Agracera.	Bianchedda.
Bovali.	Galoppedu.
— di Spagna.	Galoppu Mannu.
— Mannu.	Guernaccia.
Caunonau.	Malvagia.
Girô.	Nascu.
Monaco.	Nuragus.
Muscattello.	Occhio di rana.
Nieddu moddi.	Sarrabusu
Zinzillosu.	Semidamu.

* These memoranda are taken chiefly from statements drawn up for me by Mr. Craig, who travelled with me over the Island of Sicily. He resided for many years in Sardinia, and from being a gentleman of great scientific acquirement, as a geologist and botanist, and possessing general information, and upon whom I knew I might depend, I begged of him the statements which he has kindly furnished.

The Monaco, Girò, Cannonau, Malvagia, Nascu and Guernaccia, are the most esteemed; the Nascu is the best; it is of an amber colour, is generous, and mild, with a delicious perfume; the next is the Girò, which is something like the Tinto of Alicante; after these, is the Malvagia, made at Sorso, Bosa, Alghero, and Quartu, a dry and delicious wine; the Cannonau is a sweet wine.

The produce of the tunny fisheries varies very much with the state of the wind, and other circumstances, and appears of late to be gradually falling off. The following are the tunny fisheries:

Porto Paglia, Porto Scuso, Isola Piana, Cala Vinagra, Cala Sapone, Frumentargui, Le Saline.

In 1816 the tunny taken amounted to 17,500; in 1822, to 3500; in 1823, to 11,460; in 1824, to 6893; and in 1825, to 3919.

The following are details of 3680 tunnies taken at Saline in 1823.

		£ sterling.
<i>Expenses.</i> —Hire of the tomara		1125
Wear and tear of nets		1125
Oil to preserve part fish		900
Cost of barrels		637
Food of the men		562
Salaries to men		375
Vessels and boats		450
		<hr/>
		5,174
		<hr/>
		£ sterling.
<i>Receipts.</i> —Preserved in oil 1740 kegs		5625
Salted 4000 „		7500
Mosciami 150 ers.		562
Tunny oil 125 „		403
Botarghe 100 „		
Interior parts 250 „		600
		<hr/>
<i>Profit</i>		9,516
		<hr/>

Besides the coast fisheries, the lakes at Oristano, Cagliari, and Porto Pino, abound with extremely fine mullet, bream, eels, and other fish, which being carefully fattened, render them a staple article of consumption and commerce, and of considerable profit to the proprietors.

The best coral fisheries are on the west and south coasts, where two or three hundred boats arrive annually from Naples and Genoa, for the purpose of fishing it, paying only a small duty for anchorage, and an impost of about 5 per cent on the produce of their labours. The fishery commences in March and ends in October, each boat collecting coral to the value of about 1500 dollars, at the rate of 6½*d.* per English pound weight.

Around Cagliari there are three natural salterns; viz., Molentargius, Spiaggia di Mezzo, and Rollone; there is also an artificial one at the Lazzaretto, and another at St. Peter's church, all of which belong to government, and, if well regulated, would annually produce 90,000 salms (2 salms = 1 ton). Besides these, there are four artificial salterns in the gulf of Cagliari, respectively called La Vittoria, Media-plaja, Cortelonga, and La Maddalena, in favourable seasons, yielding together about 12,000 salms; these the king has let out. The salterns at Teulada have been abandoned for some years; but, if attended to, would probably yield upwards of 6000 salms; and those of Oristano, which produce only 4000, might be increased to 20,000 salms. The salterns at Terranuova, though much neglected, yield about 1000 salms.

His majesty's expenses for producing the salt are not more than nine reals, or four-fifths of a dollar, per salm, whilst his continental subjects are obliged to pay for many thousand salms, at fifty dollars each; the Sards in general pay but five dollars the salm, and the capital is furnished gratis, in consequence of the salterns ceded by the city to the king. The produce of the salterns to the royal finances, for the four following years, was as follows :

	frs.	cents.
1821	176,297	62
1822	200,134	26
1823	185,891	31
1824	174,064	73

The olive groves of Bosa, Sorsa, Sennori, Iglesias, Cuglieri, and Oristano, are reckoned very good; but the best are those of Sassari; they begin to express the oil in December, and finish in February, Sassari alone producing about 5000 barrels, of 8 galls. 3 qts. 1 pt. each. Oranges and other fruit peculiar to the climate ripen in perfection.

Of the fine dry cheese of Iglesias and Simai, about 3000 cantars are annually made, and of the common or coarse, about 12,000 cantars.

Tobacco is a royal monopoly. Around Sassari, Alghero, and the adjacent villages, tobacco is grown by individuals who must each be furnished with an express licence, and are obliged to sell the produce to government.

Linseed is produced in the greatest abundance in the neighbourhood of Oristano; it is gathered in June and July, and embarked in September, to the amount of nearly 2000 starelli per annum.

About 1000 cantars of flax only are exported, the rest being used in the linen manufactures of the country.

Not more than 3000 cantars of indifferent wool are exported, the rest being chiefly made into coarse cloths by the villagers.

Silk and cotton are only cultivated in limited quantities.

Madder grows wild in the island, but is little attended to.

Barilla is permitted to be cultivated only in the environs of Oristano, Cagliari, Quartu, and a few other places, as it is thought to impoverish the land: nearly 9000 cantars of of this article are exported annually, exclusive of the "Bardina," or produce of the wild plant, that grows near the salterns.

The bullocks of Sardinia are of small size, with long horns; the beef is of good quality; the sheep are wretched and the wool coarse; and the swine, especially in winter, are in good condition.

Of the hides of oxen, we have no exact returns; but of sheep-skins there are upwards of 25,000, and of goat-skins, 20,000, embarked every September; of kid or lamb skins, about 60,000 are collected in January and February, and shipped in March and April; among the yearly exports are also 4000 or 5000 fox-skins, 2000 marten, and 60,000 rabbit and hare skins, with about 5000 cantars of carnauci, or dried skins, for making glue.

Sardinia possesses rich mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron, and which, if worked, would furnish one of the brightest items on the credit side of Sardinian commerce, but a mistaken policy closes the doors of those noble resources alike to government and to individual enterprise. A code of regulations for working the mines in Sardinia was published at Cagliari, 22d of October, 1834, which is a masterpiece of schoolboyism, of crude theory, and inexperience; among 31 articles of this code of regulations, most of them more or less absurd, and inimical to enterprise, there are some obliging speculators to work their mines under the direction of a government engineer, or other employer of the royal corps of miners, and who are also to be consulted and furnished with plans for the erection of smelting mills, &c. Speculators are also prohibited from exposing for sale or exporting the produce of their mines, without permission from the intendant-general, and are besides to keep a journal of the daily produce of their mines, the same to be exhibited in a separate statement monthly at the Intendenza-office of the Capo Luogo.

A plan was traced out to form one great road across the island from north to south, between the two leading points of Cagliari and Sassari, from which eight cross-roads might branch off so as to embrace the most important points in the east and west.

The principal road¹ leading through the centre of the island for 146 miles, and often over elevations of 2000 feet, was begun in November, 1822, and completed in 1829.

The habitations of the peasantry are the most wretched in Europe; low, without windows, except unglazed openings, and without chimneys, or any floor than the clay, in which there is a shallow pit for the fire, the smoke of which fills the house, and escapes only by the door, or by a hole in the roof. The family frequently lodge in the same and only room, with dogs, kids, and poultry, sleeping indiscriminately with the naked children, and with the ass, which is employed in turning the little corn-mill (*mola asinaria*) which stands in one corner. A few crazy low chairs with a table are the only movables. Earthenware not being common, the substitute is a long wooden dish. More animal food is eaten than in Sicily, but less potatoes and bread. Omelettes of curds, and raw vegetables, fish, and fruit, are also among the articles of food.

ADMINISTRATION.

Division of the Island into Provinces.—The island is divided into the following ten provinces: viz.—

Cagliari; Busachi, which comprehends the City of Oristano; Iglesias; Isili; Lanusei; Nuoro; Sassari, comprehending the Cities of Sassari and Castelardo; Alghero; Cuglieri, including Bosa; Ozieri.

Subdivision of Districts.—These provinces are subdivided into thirty-two districts; seven cities are under the administration of municipal bodies, having the title of *Magistrati*: each body is composed of six members; they are divided into two sections, each having its chief, or *Capo Giurato*.

The island is divided into 368 communes, having each a council of three, five, or seven members, presided over by a *Scabino*.

Vice-King.—Sardinia is governed by a vice-king, who is the king's lieutenant-general, and captain-general; as the first he is the chief of the civil and judiciary administrations, and as captain-general, he commands the armed force by land and by sea; he presides at tribunals, but has not a deliberate voice in them. By a decree of Charles Felix, dated 23rd of November, 1821, 60,000 francs were assigned to this functionary as his salary, and all other emoluments of a viceroy's nature formerly attached to the office were abolished.

Audienza Reale.—The Audienza Reale is the first tribunal of the kingdom; was created in 1661, and reformed in 1815 and 1822. This tribunal, independent of its functions as supreme judiciary court, participates in the legislative power. Pregioni, or decrees of the vice-king, published with the concurrence of the Audienza Reale, have the force of laws; it is the council of state of the island; its members have the title of king's councillors; it has the right of proposing, by sealed letter, candidates for the magistracy, and also for the bishoprics of the island.

The Regency.—Its head is the regent, who is also first functionary after the vice-king; he has precedence before all others; he exercises the functions of grand chancellor and pretor; the mace and baton are kept at his house; he is sovereign judge in causes of voluntary jurisdiction; he gives a public audience twice a week; he judges summarily to an indeterminate amount in some cases, and as far as 100 livres in others; he presides for the vice-king and captain-general, and is *magistrato sopra i studi* in the absence of the archbishop; he is counsellor of the vice-king; he is to watch over the administration of justice; he appoints notaries and receives advocates; he has the exclusive censorship over the theatre; and acts in concert with the archbishop in the censorship over books and prints; he corresponds with all the public functionaries in the island, and with the supreme council in Turin, with all the sanitary magistrates on the continent, and with all the Sardinian consuls; his title is *Regente della Reale Cancelleria*.

Judge of the Audienza Reale.—The audienza reale is composed of thirteen judges and two presidents; is divided into three chambers, two civil and one criminal; these chambers unite to consult on affairs of government, to register royal ordinances, to give validity to the vice-king's decrees, to present him recourses against abuses of ecclesiastical authority, to consult on civil and criminal causes specially referred to them, and to pronounce on appeals.

Tribunal of Sassari.—The tribunal of Sassari resembles in its organization the *audienza reale*; the governor is the president; it is composed of a regente, four assessori and a *vice avvocatto fiscale generale*: it is called the *real governazione*; it forms only one chamber, and judges in *seconda istanza*; appeals are made from this to the *audienza reale*.

Tribunale del Consolato.—Cagliari and Sassari have each a *consolato*, or tribunal of commerce, composed of a president and two judges, of two consuls and a secretary.

Tribunale del Patrimonio.—The *tribunale del patrimonio* is composed of the *intendant-general* as president, of the *avvocato fiscale generale* of the *patrimonio*, and of the *sotto intendente general*. This tribunal judges of all cases of smuggling, of those which directly or indirectly interest the royal domain; of the coining of false monies, and of forgeries; it has also the title of *Junta Patrimoniale*.

Supreme Council of Sardinia.—The Supreme Council of Sardinia has its seat in Turin; is composed of a president and five counsellor-senators. It is similar to the ancient Supreme Council of Aragona: beyond this tribunal there is no appeal; it gives its opinion in all state affairs transmitted to it from the government of the island, to be communicated to the king; and has, like other tribunals, an *avvocato fiscale generale*.

Inferior Judges and Prefects.—Justice is administered in the provinces by prefects, who were previously *intendants*, and are assisted by a *vice prefect* and secretary; each of the ten provinces has one prefect, the head place of the respective provinces being the seat of its tribunal; from these appeals are made to the *audienza reale*; their decisions are final to the amount of ten *scudi*; they judge in *prima istanza*, in criminal causes.

District Tribunals and Delegates.—The various districts which comprehend sometimes only one and sometimes many villages, have each a tribunal (*curia*) composed of a *delegato di giustizia*, and various *scrivani di curia*. These tribunals are charged with reporting civil and criminal causes, which, if of any importance, they remit to their respective prefects, and cases of very trifling importance only being left to their decision.

Stamenti.—On April 15, 1355, Peter the Ceremonious, with a view of reducing the more powerful chiefs, and balancing their interests, convoked a general parliament of prelates, peers, and commons, under the name of *stamenti*; the first of these, or the *stamento ecclesiastico*, selected from the prelates, speaks through the voice of the Archbishop of Cagliari; the second, or military chamber, comprehends all those nobles, with or without fiefs, who are above twenty years of age, and speaks through the most ancient feudal nobleman; whilst the third, or royal chamber, is composed of the towns and communes under the *capo giurato* of the capital. Each *stamento* holds its sittings apart, the first chamber in the sacristy of the cathedral, the second in the chapel of the *concezione*, and the third in the town-hall. After separately discussing the matter under debate, they communicate by deputies; but it is not a little remarkable, that the deliberations of the ecclesiastical voice, respecting donatives, must be submitted to the pope for his approbation, previous to passing into a law.

The *stamenti* being convened and holden at the king's pleasure, are consequently seldom in strong opposition to the royal desires; yet it is forbidden to appear at the sittings in the royal uniform.

Intendant-general.—The administration of the finance department is entirely in the hands of the *intendant-general* of the kingdom, who has a salary of 6000 fr. per annum, with perquisites to the amount of other 3000 fr.; he is judge of the *real patrimonio*, and is assisted by two *sotto intendenti generali*.

There is a *vice-intendant-general* at Sassari, who is *delegato patrimoniale*, for the *capo settentrionale*, in civil causes, and vice-keeper of the seals; he is assisted by a *sotto intendente*.

Each of the other eight provinces has an *intendente*, or a *sotto intendente*, and a secretary.

There is a treasurer-general in Cagliari, and a treasurer of the royal finances in each of the other provinces.

The public finances are direct and indirect; in the first are included the donations, or taxes, voted with the consent of the *stamenti*, and the contributions for the royal expenses, which are thus stated for the year 1824, in francs:—

	Lire.
Ordinary donative	262,800
Extraordinary donative	271,340
Donation to the queen	120,000
For the posts, roads, and bridges	89,260
The interior administration	102,430
The ecclesiastical subsidy	17,100
Forage and royal patrimony	143,320
Total	1,006,250
The indirect revenue is derived from a more fluctuating source, as follows :	
The customs	879,000
Salt works	237,440
Tobacco	404,200
Gunpowder	37,790
Mines	22,340
Fisheries	107,590
Registers, fines, and casuals	53,870
Total	1,742,230
The remainder of the revenue is derived as follows :	
From copyhold rents and rents of fiefs and domains	4,800
From the real patrimonio	84,082
	88,882
To which add the above	1,006,250
	1,742,230
Total Revenue	2,837,362

Mont de Rachât.—The Mont de Rachât was founded by royal edict, 19th June, 1806, for the progressive extinction of the paper-money created in 1780, and in the subsequent years, which amounted to 3,840,000 francs.

The net disposable fund of two years of vacant ecclesiastical benefices is employed in the amortisation of these notes; in 1825, there was only 480,000 francs remaining.

Statement of actual Fiefs belonging to the King and to the national Lords.

To the king, with jurisdiction	32
Four Sardinian lords, without jurisdiction	42
Thirty-two ditto ditto, with ditto	114
Total	188

Fiefs belonging to Spanish Families.

To the Marquis di Guirra	76
Marquis di Villa Sor	33
Duke di Mandas	55
Marquis di Villa Cidro	12
Count di Montalvo	9
Marquis di Val di Calzana	3
	188
To which add the above, viz.	188
General Total	376

Captain Smyth gives a frightful picture of the state of crime, *especially* assassination, among the inhabitants. Manno, in his history of Sardinia, alluding to the government of the late king, says,

"The sojourn of the royal family in Sardinia, during their expulsion from Piedmont by the French, made its princes better acquainted with the wants of the inhabitants, and the reign of the late Charles Felix has been marked by particular care being bestowed on the affairs of the island. In 1820 an edict of Victor Emmanuel authorized the enclosure of common lands, which extended over immense tracts of the island, and were nearly useless. This permission has been since largely acted upon, and many of the enclosed tracts have become well cultivated estates, equal to the best farms in Piedmont. The Marquis of Villa Hermosa has been foremost in giving the example of enlightened agricultural methods on his vast estates.

"The king, Charles Felix, directed that in every commune or parish there should be a school for the gratuitous instruction of the country-people in reading, writing, arithmetic, religious catechism, and the elements of agriculture. Of 392 villages, more than 300 were already, in 1820, provided with such schools.

"The beneficial effects of all these wise measures on the minds of the people have become apparent in the decrease of crimes, most of which arose, as among all rude uncultivated people, from violence, jealousy, and revenge. This was especially the case in the interior mountainous districts of Barbagia and Gallura, whilst robbery on the roads or in houses was very rare, and in many parts unknown. The number of murders and homicides, which up to 1818 amounted in the whole island to the frightful number of 150 every year, had already decreased in 1828 to ninety.

"The people are brave, high-spirited, and generally hardy and robust, except in the unwholesome plains, especially on the side of Oristano, where the malaria fever prevails.

"*Cagliari* has about 27,000 inhabitants, of whom 1158 are students either in the university or in the secondary schools. *Sassari*, the second city in the island, with about 18,000 inhabitants, has also its university, attended by about 230 students. The total number of students in the *normal schools*, which are established in each of the ten districts of the island, is about 6600. The principal towns, besides *Cagliari* and *Sassari*, are *Oristano*, *Bosa*, and *Alghero*, on the western coast, each with a population of about 5000; *Iglesias*, *Tempio*, and *Quarto* in the interior, having each about the same number.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

SARDINIA has acceded to the slave-trade suppression treaties between France and England; and a treaty between Great Britain and Sardinia was signed at Vienna, 20th May, 1815, from which the following is extracted.

(Translation.)

I. The borders of the former states of Genoa, and of the countries called imperial fiefs, united to the states of his majesty the King of Sardinia, according to the following articles, shall be the same as those which, on the 1st of January, 1792, separated those countries from the states of Parma and Placentia, and from those of Tuscany and Massa.

The island of Capraja, having belonged to the ancient republic of Genoa, is included in the cession of the states of Genoa to his majesty the King of Sardinia.

II. The states which constituted the former republic of Genoa, are united in perpetuity to those of his majesty the King of Sardinia; to be, like the latter, possessed by him in full sovereignty and hereditary property, and to descend, in the male line, in the order of primogeniture, to the two branches of his house, viz. the royal branch, and the branch of Savoy-Carignan.

IV. The Genoese shall enjoy all the rights and privileges specified in the act, intitled, "A. A. Conditions which are to serve as the bases of the union of the Genoese

states to those of his Sardinian Majesty;" and the said act shall be considered as an integral part of the present treaty, and shall have the same force and validity as if it were textually inserted in the present article.

V. The countries called imperial fiefs, formerly united to the ancient Ligurian republic are definitively united to the state of his majesty the King of Sardinia, in the same manner as the rest of the Genoese states; and the inhabitants of these countries shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as those of the states of Genoa, specified in the preceding article.

Done at Vienna, the 20th of May, 1815.

A. A. Conditions which are to serve as the Basis of the Union of the Genoese States, to those of his Sardinian Majesty.

EXTRACT. (Translation, as laid before Parliament.)

IV. The free port of Genoa shall be re-established, with the regulations which existed under the ancient government of Genoa. Every facility shall be given by the king to the transit through his states of merchandize proceeding from that free port, under such restrictions as his majesty shall judge expedient for preventing the said merchandize being illicitly sold or consumed in the interior. It shall be subject only to the usual moderate duty.

XV. The king shall preserve to Genoa a tribunal and a chamber of commerce, with the powers actually belonging to those two establishments.

TREATY of Navigation between her Britannic Majesty and the King of Sardinia, Signed at Turin, September 6, 1841.

[Ratifications exchanged at Genoa, November 6, 1841.]

ART. I.—British vessels which shall arrive laden in the ports of the kingdom of Sardinia, coming from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and, reciprocally, Sardinian vessels which shall arrive laden in the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, coming from the ports of Sardinia; as well as British or Sardinian vessels which shall arrive in ballast in respect of any voyage whatever, the ports of one or other of those two kingdoms, shall be treated on their entry, during their stay, and on their departure, on the same footing as national vessels, with respect to duties of tonnage, harbour, lighthouses, pilotage, quarantine, wharfage, beaconage, signals, and any other duties of navigation whatever which affect vessels, and are levied in the name and for the profit of government, public functionaries, communes, or establishments of whatever kind.

II. In order to avoid all misunderstanding with regard to the regulations according to which are fixed the conditions which establish the nationality of vessels, it is agreed that all vessels shall be considered as British vessels which are built in the dominions of her Britannic Majesty; and all those which, having been captured from an enemy by her Majesty's ships-of-war, or by her subjects furnished with letters of marque by the lords commissioners of the admiralty, shall have been regularly declared a lawful prize by one of the prize courts of her Britannic Majesty: as well as all vessels which shall have been condemned by any competent court for a breach of the laws made for the prevention of the slave trade; provided that they are owned, navigated, and registered according to the laws of Great Britain; that they are the entire property of one or more of the subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; and that the master and three-fourths of the crew are British subjects.

In the same manner, all vessels shall be considered as Sardinian vessels, which are built in the dominions of his Sardinian Majesty; and all those which, having been captured from an enemy by his majesty's ships-of-war, or by his subjects furnished with letters of marque, shall have been regularly declared a lawful prize by one of the prize courts of the kingdom of Sardinia; as well as all vessels which shall have been condemned by any competent court for a breach of the laws made for the prevention of the slave trade; provided that they are owned, navigated, and registered according to the laws of the said kingdom; that

they are the entire property of one or more subjects of his Sardinian Majesty ; and that the master and three-fourths of the crew are Sardinian subjects.

III. In all that regards the stationing of vessels, their loading and unloading in the ports, basins, roadsteads, and harbours of one of the two countries, no privilege shall be accorded to national vessels which shall not be equally accorded to the vessels of the other country ; the desire of the contracting parties being, that in this respect likewise vessels shall be treated upon a footing of perfect equality.

IV. Vessels of the two countries shall be at liberty to discharge the whole or part of their cargo in the ports of the dominions of either of the High Contracting Parties, according as the captain or the proprietor, or whoever is duly authorized to act in the port as agent for the vessel or cargo, shall consider advisable ; and then proceed with the remainder of their cargo to the other ports of the same country.

V. Should any ships-of-war or mercantile vessels of one of the two countries be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such ships or vessels, or any part thereof, their rigging, and all the appurtenances thereof, as well as all effects and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, shall be faithfully restored to the proprietors, or their duly authorized factors, upon being claimed by them. In the event of such proprietors or factors not being on the spot, the said appurtenances, merchandize, or the proceeds thereof, shall be delivered, together with all papers found on board such vessels, to the British or Sardinian consul in whose district the wreck may have taken place ; and such consul, proprietor, or factor shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. The merchandize and goods saved from the wreck shall not be subject to the established duties, unless cleared for consumption.

VI. It is expressly understood that the preceding articles are not applicable to the navigation of the coast, or coasting trade, of each of the two countries, which is exclusively reserved to each of the High Contracting Parties.

VII. British vessels arriving from Gibraltar or from Malta, shall enjoy, in the ports of his majesty the King of Sardinia, the same advantages as are accorded to British vessels arriving from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ; and, reciprocally, Sardinian vessels which shall enter the ports of the Island of Malta or of Gibraltar, shall enjoy all the advantages which are assured to them by the present treaty when entering the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

VIII. The present treaty shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications thereof ; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after one of the contracting parties shall have announced to the other the intention to terminate the same ; each of the said High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years.

IX. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged at Turin within the space of two months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we, Plenipotentiaries, have signed the same in double original, and have affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at Turin, September 6, 1841.

(L. S.)

RALPH ABERCROMBY.

(L. S.)

SOLAR DE LA MARGUERITE.

SARDINIA has treaties of navigation with several other countries : that with the *United States of America* stipulates,

I. Perfect reciprocity of commerce and navigation between the two countries, inhabitants of the one shall enjoy in the other all the privileges of subjects or citizens.

II. Vessels in respective ports to enjoy the same privileges, and to pay no higher duties or charges than national vessels.

III. All commodities and merchandize, the produce of the soil or industry of the United States, or of any other country which may be legally imported into Sardinian ports in Sar-

inian vessels, may also be imported by American vessels, and pay no higher duties : Sardinian vessels to enjoy the same privileges in the ports of the United States. The same principle to be extended to all exports from either country.

IV. The vessels of each country may arrive in the ports of the other with cargoes from any foreign country whatever.

V. Any duty or restriction imposed on the vessels or merchandize of the one country in the other, to be extended to the vessels or merchandize of all nations.

VI. Coasting trade is reserved to national vessels.

VII. Special favours to be granted to any other nation shall be enjoyed respectively by the contracting states.

VIII. Vessels of either country forced into the ports of the other by stress of weather, to be exempt from port charges.

IX. Stipulates for free transit from the Port of Genoa across Piedmont, except for salt, gunpowder, and manufactured tobacco. Other usual provisions respecting the appointment of consuls, &c., are made ; and in a separate article his Sardinian Majesty continues the differential duties in favour of Sardinian ships, on the importation of wheat, olive-oil, and wine from the ports of the Black Sea, Adriatic, and Mediterranean as far west as Cape Trafalgar.

CHAPTER VIII.

CUSTOMS, REGULATIONS, TARIFF, &c., AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST JAN. 1843.

MARITIME DIVISION—NAVIGATION DUES.

THE states of Sardinia are divided into twenty maritime departments, ten of which are on the mainland, and ten belong to the Island of Sardinia.

The navigation dues, established by letters patent of 19th May, 1818, and by the tariff of 26th November, 1827, are independent of the seasons, and of the circumstance of the vessels being in cargo or in ballast.

In consideration of the annual dues paid by national vessels of from 1 to 30 tons, they are exempt from anchorage and harbour dues ; but vessels of Genoa and Nice enjoy this advantage only in those two ports, as those of Sardinia in the ports of that island.

Foreign Vessels.—Native vessels of more than 30 tons, and foreign vessels of any burden, are subject to the dues at each harbour of a department ; but these are only payable once at the same place, unless they enter into trade there, in which case, having paid the entire tonnage dues, they receive back the harbour dues paid in the department.

Foreign vessels, coming from a foreign country, pay the whole dues at the first place in which they cast anchor, whether trading there or not ; but if they are bound for a Sardinian port, and do not trade at the place of anchorage, they only pay harbour dues at the port of destination.

Forced or Voluntary putting into Port.—Native or foreign vessels which are obliged by stress of weather, or any other accident, to return to the port whence they set out, are exempt from anchorage dues, if they have touched at no other port, otherwise they pay harbour dues.

The dues are the same whether the putting into port be forced or voluntary.

Every native vessel, shipping or unshipping goods at different points or ports of the coast, &c., of the state, pays the whole tonnage dues at the place where the operation begins, and only harbour dues at where it ends.

Coasting Trade.—Foreign vessels are not prohibited by law from coasting, but they are prevented from so doing by the fact that native vessels, under 30 tons, pay only an annual sum of 1 f. 50 c. per ton, contenting themselves with freights which would not remunerate foreign vessels of the same tonnage, which would have to pay tonnage dues to the amount of 200 fr. per annum, reckoning one voyage per month.

Foreign vessels are equally prevented from coasting between the Island of Sardinia and the Sardinian continent, in consequence of the favour shown towards native vessels.

Pilotage Dues.—Pilotage dues are the same in all the Sardinian states.

Lighthouse Dues.—Lighthouse dues are levied only at the ports of Genoa, Nice, and other places of the Sardinian continent.

Cleansing Dues.—There are no special cleansing dues, all expenses of this kind being paid out of the tonnage dues.

Inspection of Vessels.—The special jury appointed for this purpose is paid at the rate of 3 fr. for each inspection.

Dock Dues.—The dock dues are paid at the time of entering, and are renewable month by month. The following is the demurrage for vessels laden with wine.

Of 1 to 50	8 days	} Reckoning from the day after the arrival of the vessel.
51 „ 100	10 „	
151 „ 200	15 „	
201 and upwards	20 „	

Vessels remaining in the docks after this demurrage are chargeable with the whole dues without any deduction.

Privileged Flags.—There are no privileged flags among foreign nations. The reason why some foreign flags are exempt from the extra duty of 3 fr. 30 ct. falling on the French flags on the export of rice, is that this duty only applies to the vessels of those nations where the rice of Piedmont has an extra import duty levied.

GENERAL Statement of the Amount of Navigation Dues levied in the Ports of the States of Sardinia.

Description of Dues.	Dues payable by	
	Foreign Vessels.	Native Vessels.
	lire c.	lire c.
Anchorage or tonnage dues*	Of any burden per ton 1 0 Harbour dues „ 0 33½	Of from 1 to 30 tons (fixed and annual dues) per ton 1 50
		Above 30 tons per ton 0 25
		Harbour dues { In a port 0 12½
		per ton. { On the coast 0 8½

* This tariff is not yet adopted in the island of Sardinia, where the following tonnage dues are still levied.

Tons.	Foreign.		Native.	
	Of	lire c.	Of	lire c.
Of 1 to 10	10	80	10	80
11 „ 20	15	60	2	40
21 „ 30	22	80	4	20
31 „ 40	28	80	6	0
In addition to the 28 fr. 80 c. for foreign, and 6 fr. for native vessels, those of above 40 tons pay for each ton above 40 fr.	0	45	0	15

Description of Dues.	Dues payable by	
	Foreign Vessels.	Native Vessels.
	lire c.	lire c.
Harbour dues, commencing a fortnight after the arrival of the vessel	Of 4 to 20 tons 0 60	Same as the foreign.
	21 " 30 " 0 90	
	31 " 40 " 1 20	
	41 " 50 " 1 80	
	51 " 100 " 2 20	
	101 " 200 " 3 60	
	201 and upwards 4 80	
	Of 2 to 20 tons 7 20	
	21 " 40 " 9 60	
	41 " 60 " 12 60	
Dock dues	61 " 80 " 16 80	Same as the foreign.
	81 " 100 " 21 60	
	101 " 120 " 26 40	
	121 " 150 " 30 0	
	151 " 160 " 36 0	
	161 " 180 " 40 80	
	181 " 200 " 45 60	
	Vessels of more than 200 tons, pay in addition to 45 fr. 60 c. for each ton above 200 0 25	
	General repairing 72 0	
	Careening 24 0	
General repairing	Calking 12 0	Same as the foreign.
	Tarring 6 0	
	In dock.* {	
	Of 1 to 10 tons 0 53	
Gauging dues	11 " 50 " 1 17	Same as the foreign.
	51 " 100 " 2 23	
	101 " 150 " 3 50	
	151 " 200 " 4 67	
	201 " 250 " 5 84	
	251 and upwards 7 1	
Bills of health	Of 1 to 100 tons 4 41	Same as the foreign.
	101 " 150 " 7 75	
	151 " 200 " 9 41	
	201 " 300 " 12 75	
	301 " 400 " 16 0	
	401 " 500 " 19 40	
	And for every 50 tons above 500 3 33	
	Vessels taking out their bills of health with the crew's list, pay in addition 2 50	
	Vising the bills of health 1 25	
	Certificates for merchandize 2 50	

(continued)

* When the repairs do not take place in dock, only the following dues are payable on vessels.

	Of 1 to 50 tons.	Of 51 to 100 tons.	Above 100 tons.	
	c.	c.	lire	c.
Careening	25	50	1	0
Calking	16½	33½	0	75
Tarring	16½	33½	0	75

Description of Dues.	Dues payable by		Native Vessels.	
	Foreign Vessels.		Native Vessels.	
			lire c.	lire c.
Declaration of entry .	{ Of 1 to 200 tons } In cargo	{ 2 92 8 33	Same as the foreign.	
	{ For every vessel	{ 2 20 1 0		
{ For every vessel	{ 0 70			
		{ For every vessel . . . . .			{ 1 0
{ Of 1 to 50 tons	{ 0 50 1 0			
		{ 51 or upwards . . . . .			{ 0 40
{ Per diem	{ 0 40			
		{ A duty varying from 1 fr. 50 c. to 8 fr. 50 c. according as the vessel is more or less laden.	{ 1 0	
{ For every vessel laden with wine	{ 1 0			
		{ For every vessel per ton	{ 0 5	
{ For the guard-boat per diem, for vessels of	{ 5 to 100 tons 1 60 101 „ 200 „ 1 91 201 and upwds. 2 29			
		{ For a guard on board, exclusive of food, pr. diem	{ 1 66	
{ For a land guard (fixed due) for vessels of	{ 5 to 100 tons 4 16 101 „ 200 „ 6 66 201 and upwds. 10 0			
		{ For the health officer	{ Below 100 tons 2 8 Above „ 4 16	
{ For the chaplain of the Lazaretto	{ Below 100 tons 2 50 Above „ 5 0			
		{ For fumigation	{ 2 50	
{ From 0 m. 325 to 3 m. 241 (fixed due)	{ 37 50			
		{ „ 3 m. 329 to 3 m. 898, per 0 m. 325	{ 4 50	
{ „ 3 m. 979 to 4 m. 548, per 0 m. 325	{ 5 25			
		{ Above 4 m. 629, per 0 m. 325	{ 6 0	
{ 25 0	{ 3 0			
		{ 3 50	{ 4 0	

* These are not yet levied in the island of Sardinia.

† These dues are not obligatory in any of the ports of the Sardinian states.

CUSTOMS TARIFF. REGULATIONS PASSED BY THE ROYAL CHAMBER OF ACCOUNTS.

THE general tariff, which was ordered to be brought into execution by the 2d article of the royal letter patent, bearing date the 4th March, 1818, having been subjected, in the lapse of time, to various alterations brought about by the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and by those of national industry, his Majesty has thought fit so to alter it, as to facilitate its application to all custom-house operations.

For this purpose his Majesty, by an edict bearing date the 13th of March, 1830, has ordered that from the day of the publication of this manifesto, the custom-house duties shall be levied in conformance with the following tariff, which is, moreover, to be followed in all matters of detail, &c., therein contained.

Preliminary Observations.—No arbitrary use of any improper designation is ever to be permitted, not excepting those placed as *synonymous* with the names adopted by the tariff in declarations, and consequently in receipts for payment. All the custom-house officers are to pay particular attention to this announcement, and are to refuse to allow declarations not conformable with it to pass.

Regulations respecting Custom-house Duties.—When once the certificates of entry for consumption have been produced, it is necessary that the duties should be paid, unless notice in writing be given of the abandonment of the goods, in which case they will be sold by the government.

In the custom-house of Genoa an exception is made in favour of goods, where the payment of duty takes place prior to their being unshipped, or taken out of bond. It is impossible to release every species of merchandize from all the custom-houses, and hence the following distinctions are made :

1. *Books and Prints.*—These can be released only from the custom-houses of Turin, Chambéry, Thonon, Genoa, and Novara, by a licence previously obtained from the revisor in writing.

2. *Cotton, Raw, Plain, or Thread.*—These are releasable only from Turin, Chambéry, Annemasse, l'Eluiset, Chable, Genoa, and Savona.

3. *Tissues, Lace, Bonnets, &c.*—These are to be released from Turin, Coni, Chambéry, Thonon, Chable, Novara, Intra, Vigevano, Voghera, Genoa, Sarzano, Chiavari, Savona, and Oneilla, saving the exceptions mentioned in the 7th article of the manifesto of 7th Sept. 1827.

4. For other articles on which a duty of more than 6 fr. per quintal, or on the value, is payable, they can be released from only a few places, with the exception of cocoa-nut, linseed, fish, and other oils, cattle, wood for building, and raw marble, which, as well as all articles on which a duty of less than 6 fr. per quintal is levied, may be released from all the custom-houses.

Goods destined for the city of Turin, no matter whence they come, can be only released from the custom-house of that place.

An exception is made in favour of the following articles, which, although released elsewhere, can be introduced into Turin, on proving the payment of the duties, and showing the receipts of payment.

Cocoa-nut, olive, fish, &c. oils; cheese; glass bottles (black); jars; iron; metals in lumps, &c.; turpentine; grindstones; all articles on which the duty does not exceed 6 fr. per quintal; and all articles comprised in the fifth category of fish; and damaged goods, accompanied by a discharge given by the custom-houses of the places empowered to discharge them.

The imposition of duties begins from the date of the certificate of entry for consumption, so that goods arrived at the ports or at the frontier custom-houses, and announced before the promulgation of the new tariff, are subject to the old duty.

The declarations made in the frontier custom-houses for goods destined to be released in other custom-houses, decide in the same manner the imposition of the duties.

For goods in deposit, the duty in force at the time of the certificate of entry for consumption is to be invariably levied.

In case of a decrease in the clearance dues, the certificates of exportation given under

the greater duty which preceded, cannot be revoked under any consideration whatever, but ought to have full effect.

Forfeited goods, which by means of sale or negotiation are delivered for consumption, are to pay the entrance dues in force at the time of the clearance from the warehouses of the custom-houses, and not those in force at the time of forfeiture.

Method of Liquidation.—The declared value in the custom-houses is that borne by the goods in their own country. The custom-house officers ought, therefore, to apply themselves to the verification of this declared value by all possible measures, even to the extent of finding the original invoices.

As far as the tare to be allowed for the packages containing the goods is concerned, the regulation of the 7th of September, 1827, with the tariff of fares annexed, and referred to at the end of the present general tariff, is, with some modifications, to be retained.

Although this tariff includes all productions of nature and of art that are generally known, still it may happen that an article not included in it may be brought to the custom-houses; in this case, the officers are to endeavour to find out its nature, the purpose to which it is to be applied, and its approximative value, in order to decide to which article in the tariff it bears the greatest resemblance, and then to suspend any decision on the subject, but to lay the case before the director by means of a special report, sending in specimens of the article under consideration. If the case be urgent, the director is authorized to make what provisional application of duty he may think best suited to the circumstances, sending a statement of the facts to the commissioners of customs, and giving a final decision, which is to be sent round to the directors of all the custom-houses, who, in their turn, are to communicate it to the inspectors and receivers of their own districts.

Special Regulations.—The hereinafter-mentioned productions of Sardinia are to be admitted to the mainland, at a quarter of their present duties, on condition that they be accompanied by certificates of origin, and of clearance from the custom-houses of the said kingdom, and be exported direct in vessels under the national flags, and landed at the ports of Genoa, Chiavari, Spezia, Savona, Oneglia, and Port Maurice, and (for grain only) at Nice;—Fish oils; olive oil; wines; corn, sea biscuits, &c.; cheese; wool, unspun; hides, untanned; biltorgo; mosciarno; tunnies, pilchard, *alclunghe*, *pesce spada*, and other such fish preserved in oil; pickled tunny; anchovies; pilchards.

In accordance with the privileges enjoyed by the province of Nice (royal edict of the 12th of March, 1749), goods arriving by sea at the cities of Nice, Villefranche, and St. Ospice, and thence imported into Piedmont through the ports of Nice and Tenda, enjoy a decrease in the duty in the following proportions, on condition that the said goods be always faithfully consigned, and accompanied by the certificates of departure from Nice, to be then consigned to the custom-house of Limon, under obligation to follow the direct route to their destination, accompanied by other certificates from this last custom-house.

Goods on which a duty not exceeding 11 fr. 72 c. per quintal is imposed, a decrease of one-half.

- „ from 11 fr. 73 c. to 48 fr. 84 c. inclusive, a decrease of 6 fr. 50 c. per quintal.
- „ from 48 fr. 84 c. and upwards, a decrease of 13 fr. per quintal.
- „ paying a duty of not more than 1 fr. 8 c. per dozen, a decrease of one-half.
- „ from 1 fr. 9 c. to 4 fr. 50 c. inclusive, a decrease of 60 c. per dozen.
- „ from 4 fr. 50 c. and upwards, a decrease of 1 fr. 20 c. per dozen.

For brandy of all kinds and for wines, good or ordinary, whether in casks, barrels or bottles, the hectolitre shall be taken as equal to 100 kilogrammes, and a bottle containing a litre to 1 kilogramme, and the reductions made in the duties shall be calculated on this supposition.

The following articles are to be excluded from the above diminutions:

Gold and silver wire, lace, fringes, and such articles; all kinds of silk stuffs; silk stuffs with gold or silver, lace, ribbons, &c.; cotton goods, whether manufactured with silk or thread; and finally cloths, serges, blankets, and other woollen manufactures, with the exception of British cloths of the first quality, and of beaver and mixed beaver hats, which are included in the reduction.

The produce and manufactures of the province of Nice may be introduced into Piedmont on the same conditions, and observing the same formalities as above directed.

On cloths, rice, hemp and cordage exported from Piedmont to Nice, only one-half of the duties fixed by the tariff will be levied. For this purpose, it is necessary to produce the certificate of the officers at the custom-house at Nice, that the said goods have been really imported into that city. For this purpose, in addition to the receipt for payment of clearance dues at Piedmont, there will be given a certificate to insure its destination.

Untanned hides and scrapings of hides coming from the province of Nice can neither be received into warehouse, nor released in transit, but must immediately pay the entrance dues, seeing that their exportation is prohibited.

Hides and skins, tanned or untanned, coming from parts where there is no duty on hides and skins to where there is a duty, are subject to entrance dues as if they came from a foreign country.

Hence, when hides and skins are exported from one part where there is no duty on them, to another where there is no duty, and pass through provinces where there is a duty, they must be accompanied by a certificate under obligation to bring back its discharge, under penalty of paying double entrance dues.

Transit.—The power of transit through the states of his Majesty for goods destined for foreign countries, is limited at some places, but in general, articles in transit are exempt from duties, with the exception of the following :

Tobacco in leaf, per quintal	fr. 2
Ditto, manufactured, ditto	50
Saltpetre ditto	1

The transit of salt, gunpowder, small shot and cannon-balls is prohibited.

Particular Arrangements for various Transits.—The transit of cotton-thread is confined to the custom-houses of L'Eluizet, Pont-Beauvoisin, Saint-Martin-Trino, Saint-Martin-Sicomario, Cardazzo, and Genoa ; so that this article, when released in transit from the warehouses of Turin and Chambéry, can only be cleared from these places.

When brandy is released in transit, or for warehouse, the strength must be announced. If, at the port of shipment, it is found to be of a better quality than described, and at the port of destination, of an inferior quality to that announced in the certificates, the proprietor or his surety shall be proceeded against for the confiscation of the brandy, and a fine equal in amount to the value of the article shall be levied.

Manufactured tobacco cannot be released in transit without the special permission of the royal finance secretary ; but when merely samples are in question, then the directors of the various custom-houses can authorize the transit. In every case this empowerment must be endorsed on the certificate which will be given.

Any deficit or substitution made in tobacco, manufactured or in leaf, which may be discovered at the custom-houses of the ports of destination, or at the royal manufactory at Turin, will be punished by the tobacco having to pay twice the value of tobacco of the finest quality ; and those making the tenders, and their securities mentioned in the certificates, shall be held liable for the whole of such payments.

Plain and checkered playing-cards cannot be released in transit without special permission from the administration general of tariffs.

Re-exportations.—Goods which are re-exported by sea direct from warehouses on the sea-coast and from the free port of Genoa, are subject to the *ostellagio* duty mentioned in the present tariff general.

This duty is equally payable by goods which having come from foreign countries, *via* Lake Major, and been introduced into the warehouses at Intra and Arona, are re-exported direct by the same route.

Warehouse Dues.—Warehouse dues are payable every time that goods are placed in the warehouses or other places belonging to the office for the administration of duties.

The object of these dues is twofold. First, to indemnify the government for warehouse room, and secondly, to ensure, in certain cases, the withdrawal of the goods from the custom-houses by the owners, according to the hereinafter-mentioned rules.

Merchandise introduced into Custom-houses not empowered for Bonding.—Merchandise introduced into custom-houses, other than those open for bonding, are exempt from the warehouse dues for the first five days following their introduction ; for any longer

stay, they are subject to the payment of these dues at the rate of 40 cents per month for each bale, case, cask, or packet; and for goods not in packages, 100 kilogrammes, shall be considered equivalent to 1 bale; 101 to 200 kilogrammes to 2 bales; and so on.

In no case can goods be left in the custom-house warehouses more than two months, during which time the owner may take them to a bonding custom-house; but if they are left longer, they are to be considered as abandoned.

The same duty is payable on goods arriving in transit at the custom-houses of Sestri, Levant, and Sarzano, at the first of which places they may remain 40 days, and at the second, 30 days, but the duty will be levied only after the expiration of 10 days.

Merchandise introduced into Bonding Custom-houses.—Goods introduced into bonding custom-houses, including that of Turin, may be destined either for immediate release from the custom-house, or for warehouse, in accordance with the 1st Article of the Manifesto of 14th October, 1826. In the first case, goods withdrawn within three days after arrival (exclusive of holidays) pay no warehouse dues; after this time they pay 20 cents per quintal per diem.

In the second case, warehouse dues are payable from the day of entry, at the rate of 30 cents for each bale or packet not exceeding 20 kils. in weight, and 50 cents for each bale weighing from 21 to 100 kils. Above this weight, 50 cents for each additional quintal, or fraction of a quintal, are payable.

The same proportions will be observed for goods not in packages, &c.

Goods released from warehouse in transit, will have only to pay warehouse dues of 40 cents per bale or packet, whatever the weight may be, and goods not in packages, &c., at rates in the above proportion; and they will not have to pay this duty when released within five days after their arrival.

Warehouse Dues at the Custom-houses of Genoa and Saint Lazaro.—Goods in transit, which are taken for verification to the warehouses, &c., of Genoa, must be quickly removed. If they remain more than five days (exclusive of holidays, &c.), they will have to pay warehouse dues at the rate of 20 cents per day for every quintal, reckoning from the fifth day after their arrival.

Goods arrived in transit by land at the warehouses for verification, and those released at Saint Lazaro with certificates, will be subject to the above dues, reckoning from the tenth day after their arrival.

When goods are placed in any warehouses of the custom-houses, other than those above mentioned, they pay duties varying from 5 cents to 50 cents per quintal.

Several modifications have been made in the Tariff of 1830, and in October 1842 very important reductions were made, to take place from the 1st of January, 1843, in the import duties upon woven and other manufactured goods: all which modifications are arranged in the following general Tariff of Sardinian duties. See also, regulations annexed to this Tariff, and the table of differential duties, which follows, on articles imported from the Black Sea and Levant.

SARDINIAN TARIFF

Of Import and Export Duties, with all the Modifications, up to 1st of January, 1843.

ARTICLES.	Sardinian Money, and Units.				English Money.	
	Import.		Export.		Import.	Export.
	Units.	Duty.	Units.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.
		liv. s. d.		liv. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CATEGORY I.						
SPIRITS, MEDICINAL WATERS, DRINKS, OILS, &c.						
Beer, cider, and verjuice, in casks	hectolitre	16 0	hectolitre	1 0	0 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— in bottles	bottle	0 20	bottle	0 2	0 0 2	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brandy below 22 degrees in casks or barrels (1)	hectolitre	42 0	hectolitre	1 0	1 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— above 22 degrees, in ditto	do.	72 0	do.	1 0	2 17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Liqueurs—alkermes	kilogram.	3 25	quintal	1 0	0 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— others, same duty as <i>eau-de-vie composée</i>						
Orange juice	do.	1 0	do.	1 0	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oils, essentials, viz.						
— of amber	do.	3 25	....	....	0 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— castor, hartshorn, and marmot	do.	5 0	....	....	0 4 0	
— mace and cloves	do.	12 0	....	....	0 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— beech, and other nuts	do.	2 50	quintal	1 0	0 2 0	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— fennel and aniseed						
— almonds, asphaltum, rosemary, cedar, lemon, and orange	do.	0 80	....	....	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— marjoram, guaiacum, palma christi, jessamine, laurel, lavender, and sandarac	do.	60 0	....	....	2 8 0	
— cinnamon, rose, and bois de Rhodes	quintal	12 0	quintal	1 0	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— seed	do.	20 0	do.	1 0		
— cocoa	do.	8 0	do.	1 0		
— fish	do.	75 0	do.	1 0	3 0 0	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rum, in casks	hectolitre	0 75	bottle	0 2	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— in bottles	bottle	16 0	hectolitre	0 10	0 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1
Vinegar, of all kinds	kilogram.	1 0	quintal	1 0	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— aromatic	do.	0 80	do.	1 0	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Waters, medical and scented	quintal	6 0	do.	1 0	0 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— mineral	hectolitre	100 0	bottle	1 0	4 0 0	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Kirchwasser, in barrels	bottle	1 20	bottle	0 2	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— ditto, in bottles	hectolitre	24 0	hectolitre	0 10	0 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1
Wine of value of 20 <i>l.</i> the hectolitre, in casks or barrels (2)	do.	15 0	do.	1 20	0 12 0	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
— of above 20 <i>l.</i> the hectolitre	{ and 45 pr	ct. on value	{			
CATEGORY II.						
DRUGS, SPICES, CONFECTIONS, PRESERVES, PERFUMERY, AND DYESTUFFS.						
COLONIAL PRODUCTS.						
Cocoa beans	quintal	50 0			2 0 0	
— husks of	do.	20 0			0 16 0	
Coffee	do.	70 0			2 16 0	
Cinnamon, fine	kilogram.	1 25			0 1 0	
— from Goa	quintal	63 0			2 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— (<i>gireffier</i>)	do.	55 0			2 4 0	
— ordinary	do.	35 0			1 8 0	
Cassia lignea	do.	63 0			2 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Confections, with honey or sugar	kilogram.	1 0			0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cloves	quintal	1 25			0 1 0	
— Stalks of	do.	41 0	quintal	1 0	1 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mace	kilogram.	1 25			0 1 0	
Molasses	quintal	12 0			0 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nutmegs, &c.	do.	65 0			2 12 0	
— pecorine nuts	do.	65 0			2 12 0	
Pepper and pimento	do.	45 0			1 16 0	
Syrups, alkermes	kilogram.	3 23			0 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— other sorts	do.	1 0			0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Tea, of all sorts	do.	2 50			0 2 0	
Vanilla	do.	2 50			0 2 0	
Ginger	quintal	38 0			1 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Sardinian Money and Units.				English Money.			
	Import.		Export.		Import.	Export.		
	Units.	Duty.	Units.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.		
CATEGORY II. <i>continued.</i>								
Sugar, unrefined, in powder for refiners.	quintal	liv. c.	} quintal	liv. c.	£ s. d.	} 0 0 9½		
— refined, or in powder	do.	18 0		1 0	0 14 4½			
— ditto, in loaves, whether whole or broken	do.	80 0			3 4 0			
	do.	30 0			1 4 0			
GUMS AND RESINS.								
Gums do., acacia, asafetida, bdellum, euphorbium, galbanum, hypocistis, labdanum, and frankincense	do.	20 0	do.	1 0	0 10 0	} 0 0 9½		
— do. acajou, tragacanth, ammoniacum, animi, arabic, cyprus, hedrè, gemon, kino, lycopode, sandarac and turique	do.	10 0	do.	1 0	0 12 9½			
— do. copal, elastic (caoutchouc) elemi, guaiacum, mastic, myrrh, opoponax, sumach, sarcocole, dragons' blood, &c. &c.	do.	32 0		1 0	1 5 7½			
— from fruit trees	do.	4 0		16 0				
Pitch, pine, Burgundy and white (<i>galipot</i>)	do.	0 0		1 0	0 4 0½	} 0 0 3		
— combustible	do.	1 0		0 30	0 0 9½			
— purified, as turpentine liquid	do.	20 0			0 16 0			
— ditto in cakes	do.	6 0			0 4 9½			
— of Venice and Chio	do.	20 0			0 16 0			
— essence of turpentine	do.	12 0			0 9 7½			
— ditto, refuse of ditto	do.	0 0	do.		0 4 9½			
Balsms, viz., of benzoin	kilogram.	1 0			0 0 9½			
— storax, dry in the natural state	quintal	44 0		1 0	1 14 2½	} 0 0 9½		
— ditto, prepared liquid, in cakes or ground	do.	20 0			0 16 0			
— not otherwise enumerated	kilogram.	1 60			0 1 3½			
Syrups of camphor and opium	do.	2 50			0 2 0			
— manna	do.	0 80			0 0 7½			
— liquorice	quintal	20 0			0 16 0			
Glue	do.	20 0						
MEDICINAL ARTICLES.								
Herbs, not otherwise denominated	do.	20 0			0 16 0	} 0 0 9½		
Flowers, not otherwise denominated	do.	10 0			0 8 0			
Leaves and stalks of the orange-tree, ground ivy, &c.	do.	1 0			0 0 9½			
— senna	do.	50 0			2 0 0			
— not otherwise denominated	do.	20 0			0 16 0			
Fruits and seeds: viz.—								
— anise and cardamum	do.	50 0			2 0 0			
— cassia	do.	32 0			1 5 7½			
— preserved	kilogram.	1 0			0 0 9½			
— cumin, and fennel and mustard seed	quintal.	6 0			0 4 9½			
— tamarinds	do.	20 0			0 16 0			
— ditto preserved	kilogram.	1 0			0 0 9½			
— not otherwise enumerated	quintal	20 0			0 16 0			
Roots: viz.—								
— China root	kilogram.	1 0			0 0 9½	} 0 0 9½		
— ipecacuanha and rhubarb	do.	2 50			0 2 0			
— liquorice	quintal	6 0			0 4 9½			
— sarsaparilla	do.	60 0			2 8 0			
— jalap	do.	50 0			2 0 0			
— salp	do.	32 0	do.	1 0	1 5 7½			
— not otherwise enumerated	do.	20 0			0 16 0			
Oxide of copper	do.	20 0			0 16 0			
Carbonate of lead, white lead	do.	20 0			0 16 0			
— extremely pure (<i>blanc d'argent</i>)	do.	30 0			1 4 0			
PAINTERS' COLOURS, &c.								
Carmine, fine	kilogram.	16 0			0 12 9½			
— common	quintal	30 0			1 4 0			
Indian ink, common	do.	32 0			1 5 7½			
— for drawing (<i>pastels</i>)	kilogram.	0 85			0 0 8½			
Crayons—of stone	quintal	20 0			0 16 0			
— composition	kilogram.	0 85			0 0 8½			
Ivory, Spanish, bone, and other animal black, blacking for shoes, &c., mountain green, and <i>écailles d'ablette</i>	quintal	20 0			0 16 0			
Mineral ditto	do.	6 0			0 1 9½			
Ultramarine	kilogram.	2 50			0 2 0			
Varnish of all kinds	quintal	40 0			1 12 0			
Colours, not otherwise enumerated	do.	20 0			0 16 0			

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Sardinian Money and Units.				English Money.	
	Import.		Export.		Import.	Export.
	Unities.	Duty.	Unities.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.
		liv. s. d.		liv. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CATEGORY II. continued.						
DYES AND DYESTUFFS.						
Orcanette root, nerprun, gall nuts of all kinds, cudbeard (<i>Orseille violette</i>), torusul, madder roots, green or dry, savory, anatto, and saffron.....	quintal	4 0	quintal	1 0	0 3 2 ² / ₃	0 0 9 ³ / ₈
Cochineal	do.	10 0			0 8 0	
Curcuma root	do.	4 0			0 3 2 ² / ₃	
— in powder	do.	6 0			0 4 9 ³ / ₈	
Leaves for dyeing; viz., " <i>Martina de corse</i> "	do.	0 10			0 0 1	
— ground	do.	0 20			0 0 2	
— all other sorts not otherwise enumerated	do.	1 0			0 0 9 ³ / ₈	
Broom, for dyers' use	do.	1 0			0 0 9 ³ / ₈	
Indigo, kermes, in grain, and madder-roots, ground	do.	6 0			0 1 9 ³ / ₈	
Dyewoods, ground	do.	6 0			0 4 9 ³ / ₈	
Barks: pine, not ground	do.	0 10	quintal	1 0	0 0 4	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
— ground	do.	0 20			0 0 2	
— for tanners' use, not ground	do.	0 10			0 0 1	
— ditto ground	do.	0 20			0 0 2	
— of pomegranate and alder trees	do.	1 0			0 0 9 ³ / ₈	
Kermes, in cakes	kilogram.	2 50			0 2 0	
Green nutshells, spurge laurel, roots of. Saffron	quintal	1 0			0 0 9 ³ / ₈	0 0 9 ³ / ₈
Valonia	kilogram.	2 50			0 2 0	0 0 9 ³ / ₈
Sulphate of alum, and alum of every sort — of ammoniac	quintal	1 0			0 0 9 ³ / ₈	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
— of potash, soda and iron	do.	6 0			0 4 9 ³ / ₈	
— of copper	do.	10 0			1 12 0	
— of zinc	do.	5 0			0 4 0	
Acid of potash impure, or lees of wine, wet or dry, and raw tartar	do.	16 0			0 12 9 ³ / ₈	
Acetate of iron	do.	10 0			0 8 0	
— of lead	do.	2 0	quintal	4 0	0 1 7 ¹ / ₂	0 3 2 ² / ₃
Arsenate of potash	do.	3 0	quintal	4 0	0 2 4 ¹ / ₂	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
Carbonate of ammoniac	do.	20 0			0 16 0	
Raw borax	do.	20 0			0 16 0	
Refined borax	kilogram.	1 0			0 0 9 ³ / ₈	
Chromate of lead and potash	quintal	20 0			0 16 0	
Chloride of lime	do.	30 0			1 4 0	
Muriate of tin	do.	20 0			0 16 0	
Semivitreous oxide of lead, red and yellow	do.	10 0			0 8 0	
Smoke black	do.	6 0			0 4 9 ³ / ₈	
Prussian blue	do.	40 0			1 12 0	
Woad (<i>Feseda luteola</i>)	do.	1 0			0 0 9 ³ / ₈	
Pastil	do.	4 0			0 3 2 ² / ₃	
Natural or gum lake	do.	4 0			0 3 2 ² / ₃	
Prepared lac, lac cake, or lac dye	do.	10 0			0 0 1	
Nutmegs with husks	do.	65 0			2 12 0	
Pecorine nuts	do.	65 0			2 12 0	
Raw sugar of any quality	do.	35 1			1 8 0	
Citron and lemon juice	do.	1 0			0 0 9 ³ / ₈	
Cachou juice	do.	10 0			0 8 0	
Leeches	kilogram.	1 0			0 0 9 ³ / ₈	
Starch	quintal	20 0			0 16 0	0 0 2 ² / ₃
Alkali volatile	do.	40 0			1 12 0	
Decoction of Pollini	kilogram.	1 50			0 1 2 ² / ₃	
Elixir of grande Chartreuse	do.	1 50			0 1 2 ² / ₃	
White, red, mottled, and black soap, and soap for the dyeing of silk	quintal	30 0			1 4 0	
White arsenic acid	do.	10 0			0 8 0	
Citric, tartaria, and oxalic acid	do.	50 0			2 0 0	
Nitric acid	do.	25 0			1 0 0	
Nitro-muriatic acid	do.	25 0			1 0 0	
Sulphuric and vitriolic acid, and spirit and oil of vitriol	do.	9 0			0 7 2 ² / ₃	
Raw carbonate of soda and natural soda	do.	1 50			0 1 2 ² / ₃	
Raw artificial soda	do.	1 50			0 1 2 ² / ₃	
Refined soda and potash	do.	5 0			0 4 0	
Sal ammoniac	do.	40 0			1 12 0	
Liquid nitrate of silver for analyzing	same as nitrate of silver					
Nitrate of soda	same as nitrate of potash					
Sulphate of iron and copper mixed	same as sulphate of copper					
Vitriol of amondo and Salzberg	same as sulphate of copper					

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Sardinian Money and Units.				English Money.			
	Import.		Export.		Import.		Export.	
	Units.	Duty.	Units.	Duty.	Duty.		Duty.	
		liv. s. d.		liv. s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
CATEGORY II. <i>continued.</i>								
Dyewood of Brazil, Pernambuco, and Nova Selva.....	quintal	1 50	....	....	0 1 2½			
— of Braziletto, Santa Marta, and Campeachy.....	do.	1 50	....	....	0 1 2½			
— of Fustetto.....	do.	1 50	....	....	0 1 2½			
Red sandal-wood.....	do.	1 50	....	....	0 1 2½			
Crushed dyewoods.....	do.	5 0	....	....	0 4 0			
Lichen for dyeing.....	do.	1 0	....	....	0 0 9½			
Pastil of wood.....	do.	10 0	....	....	0 8 0			
Crystallized prussiate of potash.....	do.	40 0	....	....	1 12 0			
Oak bark.....	do.	3 0	....	....	0 2 4½			
Sumach.....	do.	1 0	....	....	0 0 9½			
Bark.—Citron and orange, &c.....	do.	6 0	....	....	0 4 9½			
— cascarilla.....	kilogram.	0 80			0 0 7½			
— costus.....	quintal	50 0			2 0 0			
— quinquina.....	do.	10 0			1 12 0			
— not otherwise enumerated.....	do.	20 0			0 16 0			
Rushes and various scented woods, not otherwise enumerated.....	do.	20 0			0 16 0			
Lichens (<i>mosses</i>) not for dyers' use.....	do.	20 0			0 16 0			
Ambergris.....	kilogram.	60 0			2 8 0			
Elephants' teeth.....	quintal	50 0			2 0 0			
Cautarides, harts' horns and marrow, deer's feet, bone and Ivory shavings, bladders of various animals, & cuttle-fish.....	do.	20 0			0 16 0			
Castoreum and bezoar stone.....	kilogram.	2 50	quintal	1 0	0 2 0		0 0 9½	
Spermaceti.....	quintal	40 0			1 12 0			
Musk and civet.....	do.	60 0			2 8 0			
Crabs' eyes and centipedes.....	do.	0 80			0 0 7½			
Sponges, ordinary.....	quintal	20 0			0 16 0			
— fine.....	kilogram.	1 0			0 0 9½			
Wax, yellow, unmanufactured.....	quintal	25 0			1 0 0			
— ditto, manufactured.....	do.	35 0			1 8 0			
— white, unmanufactured.....	do.	35 0			1 8 0			
— ditto, manufactured.....	do.	50 0			2 0 0			
— pieces of wax candles.....	do.	30 0			1 4 0			
— ditto, refuse of ditto.....	do.	10 0			0 8 0			
— spermaceti candles.....	do.	67 0			2 5 7½			
Chocolate.....	kilogram.	1 50			0 1 2½			
Chicory, ground.....	quintal	50 0			2 0 0			
COMPOUND MEDICINES.								
Morphine, acetate of.....	kilogram.	50 0			2 0 0			
Precipitate, white, red, or yellow.....	do.	1 60			0 1 3½			
Cau tie.....	do.	5 50			0 4 4½			
Soap to be used in dyeing silk.....	quintal	40 0			1 12 0			
Soap, medicinal.....	kilogram.	1 0			0 0 9½			
Sulphate of quinine.....	do.	20 0			0 16 0			
Sublimate, sweet.....	do.	2 50			0 2 0			
— corrosive.....	do.	1 60			0 1 3½			
Antimony, transparent.....	quintal	20 0			0 16 0			
— not otherwise enumerated.....	kilogram.	5 50			0 4 4½			
Powder, vegetable.....	quintal	50 0			2 0 0			
gunpowder.....	prohibited	prohibited						
Perfumery.....								
— cosmetics, white.....	kilogram.	1 0	quintal	1 0	0 0 9½		0 0 9½	
— rouge (not including the tare on the pots), &c.....	do.	16 0			0 12 9½			
— pastes, liquid or in cakes.....	do.	1 0			0 0 9½			
— pastils.....	do.	1 0			0 0 9½			
— hair-powder.....	quintal	40 0			1 12 0			
— ditto scented.....	kilogram.	2 0			0 1 7½			
— pomatum of all kinds.....	do.	1 60			0 1 3½			
— soaps, liquid or in cakes, balls, &c.....	do.	1 0			0 0 9½			
Spices, prepared (as liquid mustard).....	quintal	20 0			0 16 0			
— preserved.....	kilogram.	1 0			0 0 9½			
Sugar-candy.....	quintal	100 0			4 0 0			
Sugar (<i>de lait</i>).....	do.	50 0			2 0 0			
CHEMICAL PRODUCTIONS.								
Acid of benzoïn (flowers of).....	do.	30 0			1 4 0			
— muriatic.....	do.	6 0	quintal	1 0	0 4 0½			
— boracic.....	do.	20 0			0 16 0			
— succinique.....	do.	2 50			0 2 0			
Alkali (from wood-ashes).....	do.	1 0		prohibited	0 0 0½			

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Sardinian Money and Units.				English Money.	
	Import.		Export.		Import.	Export.
	Units.	Duty.	Units.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.
CATEGORY II. <i>continued.</i>						
Alkali, mineral	quintal	liv. c. 1 0	quintal	liv. c. 1 0	£ s. d. 0 0 9 ³ / ₄	£ s. d. 0 0 9 ³ / ₄
— of potashes	do.	16 0	do.	1 0	0 12 9 ³ / ₄	0 0 9 ³ / ₄
Salt, sea	prohibited	prohibited		exempt		exempt
— mineral (rock)	quintal	40 0			1 12 0	
Muriate of potash	do.	20 0			0 16 0	
Sorrel, acid of ditto	do.	50 0			2 0 0	
Tartar, raw	do.	4 0			0 3 2 ³ / ₄	
— cream of	do.	20 0			0 16 0	
Tartrate of potash and Rochelle salts	do.	50 0			2 0 0	
Verdigris	do.	20 0			0 16 0	
— crystallized	do.	32 0			1 5 7 ¹ / ₂	
Magnesia	kilogram.	0 80			0 0 7 ¹ / ₂	
Sulphates of arsenic:—			do.	1 0		0 0 9 ³ / ₄
Orpiment	quintal	15 0			0 12 0	
— red (<i>realgar</i>)	do.	4 0			0 3 2 ³ / ₄	
Cinnabar	kilogram.	1 0			0 0 9 ³ / ₄	
Vermilion	do.	1 60			0 1 3 ³ / ₄	
Oxides: viz.—						
Masticot	quintal	30 0			1 4 0	
Minium	do.	6 0			0 4 9 ³ / ₄	
Oxide of white zinc	kilogram.	0 80			0 0 7 ¹ / ₂	
— gray	quintal	12 0			0 9 7 ¹ / ₂	
CATEGORY III.						
FRUITS AND SEEDS; viz.—						
Green fruit, oranges, lemons, and berga-						
mot pears	quintal	6 0	do.	0 60	0 4 9 ³ / ₄	0 0 5 ¹ / ₂
— limes	do.	5 0	do.	0 50	0 4 0	0 0 4 ¹ / ₂
— ditto, pickled	do.	4 0	do.	0 60	0 3 2 ³ / ₄	0 0 5 ¹ / ₂
Cocoa-nuts	do.	4 0	do.	0 60	0 3 2 ³ / ₄	0 0 5 ¹ / ₂
Grapes	do.	5 0	do.	0 5	0 4 0	0 0 0 ¹ / ₂
Green fruit, not otherwise enumerated ..	do.	1 0	do.	0 60	0 0 9 ³ / ₄	0 0 5 ¹ / ₂
Dates, Myrobolans, shelled almonds,						
olives, dried and in oil, mushrooms,						
dried and in oil	do.	15 0	do.	1 0	0 12 0	0 0 0 ¹ / ₂
Figs, raisins, fruit in vinegar, al-						
monds, in the shell, olives, salted,						
mushrooms, ditto, and vegetables, ditto,						
and all dried fruits not otherwise						
enumerated	do.	8 0	do.	1 0	0 6 4 ¹ / ₂	0 0 0 ¹ / ₂
Pistachio-nuts in the shell, plums in						
nouan, and pineapple kernels, not in						
the shell	do.	9 0	do.	1 0	0 7 2 ³ / ₄	0 0 0 ¹ / ₂
Flower, garden, and forest seeds of all						
kind: meadow ditto, also cotton and						
madder seeds	do.	3 0	do.	3 0	0 2 4 ¹ / ₂	0 2 4 ¹ / ₂
Seeds of Alpine plants	do.	3 0	do.	1 0	0 2 4 ¹ / ₂	0 0 9 ³ / ₄
Hazel-nuts in the shell, and kernels of						
pineapple ditto	do.	3 0	do.	1 0	0 2 4 ¹ / ₂	0 0 0 ¹ / ₂
Truffles, white	do.	10 0	do.		0 8 0	
— dried	do.	6 0	do.		0 4 9 ³ / ₄	
— black, fresh	do.	5 0	do.	3 0	0 4 0	0 2 4 ¹ / ₂
— dried	do.	3 0	do.		0 2 4 ¹ / ₂	
Oil seeds	do.	2 0	prohibited	prohibited	0 1 7 ¹ / ₂	
Flax ditto	do.	2 0	quintal	3 0	0 1 7 ¹ / ₂	0 2 4 ¹ / ₂
Bulbs (flower roots)	do.	20 0	do.	1 0	0 16 0	0 0 9 ³ / ₄
Hops	do.	10 0	do.	3 0	0 8 0	0 2 4 ¹ / ₂
Pistachio-nuts shelled, fruit in syrup,						
common nuts in the shell	do.	1 0	do.		0 0 9 ³ / ₄	
Mushrooms, fresh and green vegetables,						
chicory roots, and bran of all kinds....	do.	1 0	do.	0 60	0 0 9 ³ / ₄	0 0 5 ¹ / ₂
Tree and vine plants	do.	0 60	do.	0 60	0 0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 0 5 ¹ / ₂
Hay and straw, &c.	do.	0 10	do.	0 35	0 0 1	0 0 3 ³ / ₄
Mulberry-leaves	do.	0 10		prohibited	0 0 1	prohibited
CATEGORY IV.						
Beehives, containing the bees	each	0 50	each	0 25	0 0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 0 2 ³ / ₄
Entrails of animals, fresh	quintal	3 0	quintal	2 0	0 2 4 ¹ / ₂	0 1 7 ¹ / ₂
— salted	do.	6 0	do.	1 0	0 4 9 ³ / ₄	0 0 9 ³ / ₄
Butter, fresh or salted	do.	1 0	do.	2 0	0 0 9 ³ / ₄	0 0 7 ¹ / ₂
Game and wild fowl	do.	10 0	do.	2 0	0 8 0	0 1 7 ¹ / ₂
Tallow candles	do.	10 0	do.	1 0	0 8 0	0 0 9 ³ / ₄
Meat, fresh	do.	5 0	do.	1 0	0 4 0	0 0 9 ³ / ₄
— salted, or smoked	do.	10 0	do.	1 0	0 8 0	0 0 9 ³ / ₄
— essence of	do.	50 0	do.	1 0	2 0 0	0 0 9 ³ / ₄
Manure and husks of grapes	do.	0 10	prohibited	prohibited	0 0 1	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Sardinian Money and Units.				English Money.	
	Import.		Export.		Import.	Export.
	Units.	Duty.	Units.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.
CATEGORY IV. <i>continued.</i>						
Cheese.....	quintal	20 0	quintal	liv. ct. 1 0	£ s. d. 0 16 0	£ s. d. 0 0 4½
Fat, animal and tallow.....	do.	3 0	do.	5 50	0 2 4½	0 4 4½
Oil, from skins.....	do.	12 0	do.	0 50	0 9 7½	0 0 4½
Must of grapes.....	do.	0 10	prohibited	prohibited	0 0 1	0 0 9½
Snails.....	do.	3 0	quintal	1 0	0 2 4½	0 0 9½
Honey, all kinds.....	do.	10 0	do.	1 0	0 8 0	0 0 9½
Sinews of animals.....	do.	3 0	do.	1 0	0 2 4½	0 0 9½
Eggs.....	do.	1 0	do.	2 0	0 0 1½	0 1 7½
— of silkworms.....	kilogram.	0 5	prohibited	prohibited	0 0 0½	0 1 7½
Pies and patés of meat, game, or fish.....	quintal	20 0	quintal	2 0	0 16 0	0 1 7½
Potted meat for soups, &c.....	kilogram.	2 0	do.	2 0	0 1 7½	0 1 7½
Powls and turtles (living).....	quintal	5 0	do.	2 0	0 4 0	0 1 7½
Bonnet.....	do.	3 0	....	....	0 2 4½	....
Hams and sausages.....	do.	10 0	....	....	0 8 0	....
Must of olives, and blood of cattle.....	do.	1 0	do.	1 0	0 0 9½	0 0 9½
Hard glue.....	do.	10 0	....	....	0 8 0	....
Isinglass.....	do.	50 0	....	....	2 0 0	....
Lard.....	do.	10 0	....	....	0 8 0	....
Cakes of walnut, and other oily materials.....	do.	....	quintal	3 0	....	0 2 4½
Tan for hides, or tan cakes for burning.....	do.	0 5	....	....	0 0 0½	....
CATEGORY V.						
Fish.						
Fish, fresh, of all sorts, not otherwise enumerated.....	do.	8 0	....	....	0 6 4½	....
— dried.....	do.	8 0	....	....	0 6 4½	....
— smoked, salted, or in pickle.....	do.	10 0	....	....	0 8 0	....
— in oil.....	do.	55 0	....	....	2 4 0	....
— eels, pickled or salted, and herrings, anchovies smoked or salted.....	do.	10 0	....	....	0 8 0	....
— botargo, musciampi, and pickled oysters.....	do.	55 0	....	....	2 4 0	....
— cod-fish dried, fresh oysters, and salmon.....	do.	10 0	....	....	0 8 0	....
— pickled and sardines salted.....	do.	8 0	do.	1 0	0 0 4½	0 0 9½
— star-fish.....	do.	7 50	....	....	0 6 0	....
— tunny, turbot, and other flat fish, pickled.....	do.	10 50	....	....	0 8 4½	....
Caviar and tunny sausages.....	do.	30 0	....	....	1 12 0	....
Salted tunny fat.....	do.	26 0	....	....	1 0 9½	....
— " lean, called tarantello.....	do.	18 0	....	....	0 13 4½	....
— " bones and entrails in barrels and cakes.....	do.	9 0	....	....	0 7 2½	....
Tunny, do fish, seawolf, and other fish pickled in oil.....	do.	10 0	....	....	1 12 0	....
CATEGORY VI.						
CATTLE.						
Asses.....	each	0 50	each	3 0	0 0 4½	0 2 4½
Bulls and oxen.....	do.	10 0	do.	2 0	0 8 0	0 1 7½
Cows.....	do.	1 0	do.	1 0	0 0 9½	0 0 9½
Heifers.....	do.	0 20	do.	1 0	0 0 2	0 0 9½
Young cattle.....	do.	0 20	do.	1 25	0 0 2	0 1 0
Calves.....	do.	1 50	do.	0 25	0 1 2½	0 0 2½
Goats.....	do.	1 0	do.	0 25	0 0 9½	0 0 2½
Sheep.....	do.	1 0	do.	0 25	0 0 9½	0 0 2½
Lambs and kids.....	do.	0 25	do.	0 12	0 0 2½	0 0 1½
Horses under the value of 300 livres.....	do.	6 0	....	....	0 4 9½	....
Mares.....	do.	6 0	....	....	0 4 9½	....
Mules.....	do.	6 0	....	....	0 4 9½	....
Horses above the value of 300 livres.....	do.	20 0	....	....	0 16 0	....
Mares.....	do.	20 0	....	....	0 16 0	....
Mules.....	do.	20 0	....	....	0 16 0	....
Pigs of the weight of 26 kils. and under.....	do.	0 50	....	....	0 0 4½	....
— above 20 and under 30.....	do.	1 0	....	....	0 0 9½	....
— " 30 " 60.....	do.	3 0	....	....	0 2 4½	....
— " 60.....	do.	6 0	....	....	0 4 9½	....
CATEGORY VII.						
HIDES, SKINS, AND FURS.						
Calf-hides, large, fresh, salted, or not salted.....	quintal	8 0	value	10 per cent	0 6 4½	....
— other.....	do.	8 0	prohibited	prohibited	0 6 4½	....
— small.....	do.	5 0	value	10 per cent	0 4 0	....
— dry, salted or not salted.....	do.	16 0	do.	do.	0 12 9½	0 0 9½
— other.....	do.	16 0	prohibited	prohibited	0 12 9½	....
— small.....	do.	10 0	value	10 per cent	00 8 0	....

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Sardinian Money and Units.				English Money.			
	Import.		Export.		Import.		Export.	
	Units.	Duty.	Units.	Duty.	Duty.		Duty.	
CATEGORY VII. continued.								
Calfskins for furriers.....	quintal	10 0	value	liv. ct.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Eel and sea-dog skins.....	do.	20 0	quintal	10 per cent.	0 8 0	0 0 9½		
— skins, &c., which may have been used for the purpose of packing.....	do.	16 0	prohibited	prohibited	0 12 9½			
Skins, prepared with the hair, of								
— Astracan lambs.....	doz.	4 80			0 3 10			
— Algora, white and ermine.....	each	1 0			0 0 9½			
— goat.....	quintal	55 0			2 4 0			
— calanca chinchilla.....	doz.	1 80			0 3 10			
— dog and kid.....	quintal	55 0			2 4 0			
— beaver and swan.....	doz.	2 40			0 2 0			
— rabbit, white and gray, and lynx ..	do.	1 80			0 1 5½			
— polecat, grebe, toucan, and other birds.....	do.	2 40			0 2 0			
— cats, wild and domestic.....	do.	1 20			0 0 11½			
— leopard.....	each	3 50			0 2 9½			
— hare, white and gray.....	doz.	6 0			0 4 9½			
— lion.....	each	8 50			0 6 9½			
— otter.....	doz.	3 0			0 2 4½			
— lynx.....	each	2 0			0 1 7½			
— common.....	do.	0 50	quintal	1 0	0 0 4½			
Skins prepared with the hair off:								
— the marmot.....	do.	2 40			0 1 11			
— marten.....	do.	4 30			0 3 5½			
— sh. p. lamb, and kid.....	quintal	110 0			1 8 0			
— cut and trimmed for pelisses.....	doz.	1 30			0 3 5½			
— bear and panther.....	each	3 50			0 2 9½			
— pekan.....	doz.	2 40			0 1 11			
— calabar.....	do.	0 9½			0 0 9½			
— fitchet.....	do.	1 20			0 0 11½			
— wild boar & pig, calf of the country, and seal skins.....	quintal	55 0			2 1 0			
— fox, white (Russian).....	doz.	6 0			0 4 9½			
— ditto, blue (ditto).....	each	1 0			0 0 9½	0 0 9½		
— ditto, gray, of the country.....	doz.	2 40			0 1 11			
— badger.....	do.	1 80			0 1 5½			
— tiger.....								
— back and belly of white hare, polecat, marten, calabar, and fox skins.....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ the rate of the entire skin						
Tails, marten.....	the 100	3 0	do.	1 0	0 2 4½			
— of the marmot, fitchet, and fox.....	do.	2 0			0 1 7½			
Bags, &c., of ermine, calanca, and marten	each	12 0			0 9 7½			
— of the back and belly of calabar.....	do.	6 0			0 4 9½			
— of ditto of white hare; of rabbit and belly of the gray fox of the country	do.	3 0			0 2 4½			
Skins, undressed, not curried: viz.—								
— goat, sheep, and calf skins.....	quintal	60 0	....	prohibited	2 8 0			
— half soles of ditto from Lisbon, Rio, and the Havana.....	do.	75 0	....	prohibited	3 0 0			
Skins, dressed, tanned, or curried, viz.:								
— horse, ass, mule, sheep, pig, bull, or ox, and calf skins, also Russian cow skins, and "mascaruizzo," or "catr ruse".....	do.	100 0			3 0 0	0 0 9½		
— morocco, varnished, and chamoy leather.....	do.	150 0			6 0 0			
— various, as swan and goose, pre- pared and cut for fans; also of white lamb and kid, for making gloves.....	dozen	6 0	do.	1 0	0 4 9½			
— leather cut in shapes for boots and slippers.....	pair	2 50			0 2 0			
— shavings and clippings of leather ..	quintal	3 0	....	prohibited	0 2 4½			
— parchment.....	do.	20 0			0 16 0			
Manufactures of leather:								
— saddles.....	each	1 50			0 1 2½			
— bridles, girths, &c.....	quintal	100 0			1 0 0			
— pistol holsters.....	pair	3 0			0 2 4½			
— trappings and other harness of mixed material.....	kilogram. and in addition	5 0			0 4 0			
— various wares, as bandoulières, gun and sword straps, belts and cases, and haversacs.....	each	4 0	do.	1 0	& 10 per ct.	0 0 9½		
— leathern bottles and flasks for wine and oil, new.....	quintal	55 0			2 4 0			
— ditto old.....	do.	16 0			0 12 9½			
— portmanteaus.....	each	8 0			0 6 1½			

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Sardinian Money, and Units.				English Money.	
	Import.		Export.		Import.	Export.
	Units.	Duty.	Units.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.
		liv. s. d.		liv. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CATEGORY VII. <i>continued.</i>						
Manufactures of leather not otherwise enumerated.....	quintal	150 0	quintal	1 0	6 0 0	0 0 9½
Cloaks and coats made of or lined with fur	each	20 0			0 16 0	
— simply bordered	and 5 pr ct. on value				& 5 pr ct.	
Fur muffs, fine	kilogram	12 0			0 9 7½	
— common	and 5 pr ct. on value				& 5 pr ct.	
Fur caps	each	20 0			0 16 0	
Fur coverings of holsters and housings, common	do.	10 0			0 8 0	
— bordered or embroidered with fine gold or silver	do.	1 0			0 0 9½	
All fur borderings, including pelerines, palatines, boas, capes, and such like	kilogram.	2 50			0 2 0	
Common pelisses for women and children	do.	5 0	do.	3 0	0 4 0	0 2 4½
Harness, common	do.	12 0			0 9 7½	
— bordered	and 5 pr ct. on value				& 5 pr ct.	
Saddles	each	4 0			0 3 2½	
Gloves of any sort of skin, even simply cut	kilogram.	1 20			0 0 1½	
Shoes and slippers, for man and woman	do.	2 50			0 2 0	
Boots, bottines, and buskins	each	20 0			0 16 0	
Gaiters	pair	0 25			0 0 2½	
	do.	1 50			0 1 2½	
	do.	5 0			0 4 0	
	do.	2 0			0 1 7½	
CATEGORY VIII.						
FLAX, HEMP, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.						
Flax, raw, or in stalks	quintal	1 0	do.	1 0	0 0 9½	0 0 9½
— tow of .....	....	2 0	....	4 0	0 1 7½	0 3 2½
— hackled .....	....	1 0	....	6 0	0 0 9½	0 1 9½
— combed .....	....	5 0	....	5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Hemp and flax in raw, green, dry, or bruised stalks	quintal	1 0	....	....	0 0 9½	
— hackled	do.	4 0	quintal	0 13	0 3 2½	0 0 1
— combed	do.	20 0	do.	0 15	0 16 0	0 0 1½
Linden bark for cordage	same duty as raw flax					
Links of tow	as hemp cordage					
Tow	as hemp cordage					
Cloths of hemp and linen of less than six threads of warp in the five millimetres unbleached	kilogram.	0 45	....	....	0 0 4½	
— ditto, bleached	do.	0 75	....	....	0 0 7½	
— of less than nine threads unbleached	do.	1 25	....	....	0 0 1½	
— ditto, bleached	do.	1 70	....	....	0 1 4½	
Cloths and hosiery of hemp or linen, even mixed with cotton or wool plain or crossed, or otherwise wrought, unbleached	do.	2 0	....	....	0 1 7½	
— ditto, bleached or mixed with white	do.	2 50	....	....	0 2 0	
— ditto, coloured or dyed	do.	3 0	....	....	0 2 4½	
— ditto, printed	do.	4 0	....	....	0 3 2½	
— ditto, embroidered in cotton, thread, or wool	do.	5 0	....	....	0 4 0	
— ditto, embroidered in silk, floss silk, gold and silver, real or false	do.	12 0	....	....	0 9 7½	
— ditto, waxed or varnished	do.	2 0	....	....	0 1 7½	
— ditto, mixed with silk, floss silk, gold or silver	same duty as those em		broided in silk, &c.			
Floor carpets of waxed or varnished cloth	kilogram.	0 80	....	....	0 0 7½	
Other carpets	as cloths ac		ording to the kind			
Linen felt, simple or embroidered with cotton thread or wool	kilogram.	5 0	....	....	0 4 0	
— ditto, with embroidery or mixture of silk, floss silk, gold or silver	do.	12 0	....	....	0 9 7½	
Buttons of thread, white or dyed	do.	2 50	....	....	0 2 0	
Coverlets the same as the respective sorts of cloths	as cloths ac		ording to the kind			
Ribbons and galloons of every colour not wider than five centimetres	kilogram.	1 0	....	....	0 0 9½	
Tapes and ribbons	same duty as cloths ac		ording to the kind			
Thread lace of the first quality	kilogram.	20 0	....	....	0 16 0	
— of the second ditto	do.	16 0	....	....	0 12 0½	
Dutch thread list	as lace					
Linen and all other manufactures not named separately, made of thread or hemp tissue, new or nearly new	quarter more than the duty on tissue					
— ditto, worn	same duty as tissue of which it is made, or at the choice of custom-house officers 25 per cent on value					

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Sardinian Money and Units.				English Money.	
	Import.		Export.		Import.	Export.
	Units.	Duty.	Units.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.
		liv. s. d.		liv. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CATEGORY IX.						
COTTON AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.						
Cotton wool	quintal	0 3	quintal	1 0	0 6 0½	0 0 9½
— spun cotton, white or dyed	kilogram.	1 80	....	....	0 1 5½	
Spun cotton unbleached simple, inferior to No. 40	do.	0 90	....	....	0 0 8½	
— ditto, from No. 40 and upwards	do.	0 75	....	....	0 0 7½	
— ditto, twisted of any No.	do.	1 20	....	....	0 0 11½	
— ditto, bleached or dyed of any quality or No.	do.	1 80	....	....	0 1 5½	
Stuffs of cotton even mixed with thread or wool, crossed, woven, knit, or otherwise wrought (6) unbleached	do.	2 0	....	....	0 1 7½	
— ditto, bleached	do.	2 50	....	....	0 2 0	
— ditto, tissue with colours or dyed	do.	3 0	....	....	0 2 ½	
— ditto, printed	do.	4 0	....	....	0 3 2½	
— ditto, embroidered in thread, cotton, or wool	do.	5 0	....	....	0 4 0	
— ditto, embroidered in silk, floss silk, gold or silver, real or false	do.	12 0	....	....	0 9 7½	
— ditto waxed or varnished	do.	2 0	....	....	0 1 7½	
— ditto, mixed with silk, floss silk, gold or silver	as those embroidered in silk, &c.		....	....
Cotton velvet	kilogram.	2 50	....	....	0 2 0	
Cotton felt, simple or embroidered with thread, cotton, or wool	do.	5 0	....	....	0 4 0	
— ditto, with embroidery or mixture of silk, floss silk, gold and silver	do.	12 0	....	....	0 9 7½	
Cotton buttons, white or dyed	do.	2 50	....	....	0 2 0	
Coverlets even quilted	as stuffs according to the kind		....	....
Ribbons and tapes, and cotton galloons of any colour, not exceeding the width of five centimetres	kilogram.	1 0	....	....	0 0 9½	
Lace and ribbons	as stuffs according to the kind		....	....
Flour carpets	kilogram.	0 80	....	....	0 0 7½	
Carpets and tapestry	as stuffs		....	....
Wearing apparel and all other manufactures not named separately, made with tissues of cotton, new or nearly	one-fifth more than the duty on tissues.		....	....
— ditto, worn	as tissue of which it is made, or at the choice of custom-house officers 25 per cent		....	....
Tapestry not especially taxed	as tissues		....	....
Wearing apparel, male and female, and every other manufacture not made with tissue of wool and hair, also mixed with thread or cotton, new or nearly new	kilogram. and on value 20 per cent	2 0	....	....	0 1 7½ and 20 per cent on value	
— ditto, not named separately, made with tissue of wool and hair, also mixed with thread or cotton, worn	kilogram. and on value 20 per cent	2 0	....	....	0 1 7½ and 20 per cent on value	
— ditto, mixed with silk, or floss silk, new, or nearly new	½ more than the duty on tissue		....	....
— ditto, worn	as tissue of which it is made or on value 20 per cent		....	....
CATEGORY X.						
WOOL AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.						
Wool, and waste of wool or of hair	quintal	1 0	quintal		0 0 9½	
Hair in the rough, or dyed	do.	12 0	....	....	0 9 7½	
— curled	do.	16 0	....	....	0 12 0½	
— chains of	do.		....	....
Woollen yarns, white	kilogram.	1 10	....	....	0 0 10½	
— ditto dyed	do.	1 60	....	....	0 1 3½	
— other sorts, white	do.	1 10	....	....	0 0 10½	
— ditto dyed	do.	1 60	....	....	0 1 3½	
Hats, beaver and rabbit skins	do.	3 50	do.	1 0	0 2 0½	0 0 9½
— of wool or goats' hair, pure or mixed with cotton	do.	7 0	....	....	0 6 4½	
Buttons, of wool or hair	do.	2 50	....	....	0 2 0	
Coverlets of wool, ordinary	do.	2 0	....	....	0 1 7½	
— of cloth, in patchwork	do.	2 0	....	....	0 1 7½	
— wool or hair mixed, of all sizes	do.	3 0	....	....	0 2 4½	
Turkey carpets, imported from the Levant in national vessels	quintal	100 0	....	....	4 0 0	
— others of a coarser kind (as coverlets above) .....			....	....

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Sardinian Money, and Units.				English Money.	
	Import.		Export.		Import.	Export.
	Units.	Duty.	Units.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.
		liv. ct.		liv. ct.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CATEGORY X. <i>continued.</i>						
Wool of every sort, unwashed, shorn or stripped.....	.....	.....	quintal	4 0	....	0 3 2½
— ditto, washed, or partially washed (Sarter).....	.....	.....	do.	3 0	....	0 2 4½
— ditto, dyed.....	.....	.....	do.	1 0	....	0 0 9½
Hair of camel, ostrich, seal, dog, goat, beaver, Angora cat, pine marine, hare, rabbit and otter.....	quintal	3 0	.....	.....	0 2 4½	
— of pig and wild boar.....	do.	10 0	.....	.....	0 8 0	
Mattresses of wool or hair, or of these mixed.....	do.	18 0	.....	.....	0 14 4½	
— of feathers.....	do.	20 0	.....	.....	0 16 0	
Tissues of wool or hair, plain, crossed, woven, knit, or wrought, whether white or dyed, shot or printed (7), pure or mixed with thread or cotton.....	} kiolog. and on value 20 per cent	} 2 0	.....	.....	} 0 1 7½ and 20 per cent on value	
— ditto, embroidered in thread, cotton, or wool.....			.....	.....
— ditto, in silk, floss silk, gold or silver, real or false.....	kilogram.	5 0	.....	.....	0 4 0	
— ditto, mixed with silk, floss silk, gold or silver.....	do.	12 0	.....	.....	0 9 7½	
— of horsehair, mixed with silk, or floss silk.....	do.	12 0	.....	.....	0 9 7½	
Felt of wool, hair or worsted, even embroidered with thread, cotton, or wool.....	do.	12 0	.....	.....	0 9 7½	
— with embroidery or mixture of silk, floss silk, gold or silver.....	do.	5 0	.....	.....	0 4 0	
Lace and ribbons of wool or hair, even mixed with thread or cotton.....	do.	12 0	.....	.....	0 9 7½	
— ditto, of wool or hair, mixed with silk or floss silk.....	do.	5 0	.....	.....	0 4 0	
— ditto, of horsehair.....	do.	12 0	.....	.....	0 9 7½	
Woolen lace.....	do.	2 50	.....	.....	0 2 0	
Floor carpets, except Turkey carpets, and those in pieces or with border.....	do.	16 0	.....	.....	0 12 9½	
.....	do.	3 0	.....	.....	0 2 4½	
CATEGORY XI.						
SILK AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.						
Cocoons for spinning, taken from the branch.....	.....	.....	quintal	16 0	....	0 12 0½
Eggs of the silkworm.....	.....	.....	kilogram.	8 0	....	0 6 4½
Raw silk.....	.....	.....	do.	3 0	....	0 2 4½
Tissues of every sort as well in piece as in scarfs, handkerchiefs, or shawls of pure silk, or mixed with other materials comprising gold or silver, real or false.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
— of floss silk or ferret, or mixed with thread, cotton, or wool.....	kilogram.	20 0	.....	.....	0 16 0	
— of gold or silver, real.....	do.	12 0	.....	.....	0 9 7½	
— ditto, false.....	do.	20 0	.....	.....	0 16 0	
Silk handkerchiefs, called Foulards.....	do.	12 0	.....	.....	0 9 7½	
Felt of pure silk, or mixed with other materials.....	do.	10 0	.....	.....	0 8 0	
— of floss silk, ferret, or mixed with thread, cotton, or wool.....	do.	20 0	.....	.....	0 16 0	
Buttons of thread, of gold or silver.....	do.	12 0	.....	.....	0 9 7½	
— of silk, or floss silk.....	do.	8 0	.....	.....	0 6 4½	
— ditto mixed with thread, cotton, wool, or hair.....	do.	5 0	.....	.....	0 4 0	
Coverlets, even wadded, of silk, floss silk, ferret or mixed.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lace and ribbons of gold or silver, real.....	kilogram.	20 0	.....	.....	0 16 0	
— ditto, false.....	do.	12 0	.....	.....	0 9 7½	
— of pure silk, or mixed with other materials.....	do.	20 0	.....	.....	0 16 0	
— of floss silk, ferret, or mixed with thread, cotton, or wool.....	do.	12 0	.....	.....	0 9 7½	
Open lace of gold and silver, real.....	do.	20 0	.....	.....	0 16 0	
— ditto, false.....	do.	12 0	.....	.....	0 9 7½	
— of silk, called blonde.....	do.	20 0	.....	.....	0 16 0	
Tulle, list, &c., of pure silk, or mixed.....	do.	20 0	.....	.....	0 16 0	
Silk, waste.....	quintal	1 0	quintal	3 0	0 0 9½	0 2 1½

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Sardinian Money, and Units.				English Money.				
	Import.		Export.		Import.	Export.			
	Units.	Duty.	Units.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.			
CATEGORY XI. continued.									
Silk carded for spinning	quintal	0 65	quintal	2 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
— spun for dyeing	kilogram.	1 35	do.	1 50	0 0 6½	0 1 7½			
— ditto, twisted and dyed	do.	2 70	do.	0 50	0 1 0½	0 1 2½			
— floss and tram	do.	1 10	kilogram.	1 50	0 2 2	0 0 4½			
— sewing silk	do.	1 50	do.	1 25	0 0 10½	0 1 2½			
— organzine, prepared or dyed	do.	5 40	do.	1 30	1 1 2½	0 0 11½			
Carpets of silk, floss silk, ferret, or mixed same as tissues according to the kind					0 4 4	0 1 0½			
Wearing apparel, male or female, and every other manufacture not named separately, made of the above tissues new, or nearly new	one-fifth more than duty on tissues as tissue of which it is made, or 25 per cent on value								
— ditto, worn									
CATEGORY XII.									
GRAIN, FLOUR, AND VEGETABLES.									
Chestnuts, white, <i>biscuite</i> , or dried ditto, and fresh	quintal	3 60	quintal	0 5	0 2 10½	0 0 0½			
— flour of	do.	5 40			0 4 4				
Flour of small grain and vegetables	do.	3 0			0 2 4½				
— of wheat	do.	4 50			0 3 7½				
— of rice	do.	13 50	....	....	0 10 0½	0 0 0½	
Wheat	do.	3 0	....	....	0 2 4½		
Barley, oats, rye, maslin, peas, haricots, French beans, " <i>farro</i> " (red wheat), black wheat, lentils, lupins, maize, millet, and vetches	do.	2 0	quintal	0 5	0 1 7½				
Rice	do.	0 0	....	0 5	0 7 2½			
— for seed	do.	0 0	....	prohibited	0 7 2½	0 0 0½		
Sago, semolina, and tapioca	do.	24 0	quintal	0 5	0 10 2½				
Ship biscuit	do.	18 0	do.		0 14 4½				
Gingerbread, wheaten cakes, &c.	do.	24 0	do.		0 10 2½				
Potatoes	do.	1 50	do.		0 1 2½				
— <i>féculs de pomme de terre</i>	do.	24 0	do.	0 10 2½					
Corn or vegetables bruised or cleansed ..	half the duty upon the entire article								
CATEGORY XIII.									
WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.									
Firewood	quintal	0 5	quintal	0 30	0 0 0½	0 0 2½			
Other kinds	do.	0 5	do.	0 20	0 0 0½	0 0 2			
Charcoal	do.	0 5	do.	1 50	0 0 0½	0 1 2½			
Timber, common, for building, cut in logs, beams, or laths, of the height of 4 centimetres or less	metre of length	0 3	value	2 per cent	0 0 0½	0 0 0½			
— ditto, from 4 to 12 do.	do.	0 4	do.	5 per cent	0 0 0½				
— ditto, above 12 do.	do.	0 5			0 0 0½				
Furniture woods: viz.,									
— ebony, boxwood, rosewood, mahogany, &c.	quintal	3 0	quintal	1 0	0 2 1½	0 0 0½			
— woods for cabinet-makers' use	do.	3 0	do.	0 60	0 2 4½	0 0 5			
— lignum vite	do.	2 0	do.	1 0	0 1 7½	0 0 0½			
Wooden utensils, common	do.	20 0	....	....	0 16 0	0 0 0½	
— gilt or varnished	do.	85 0	....	....	3 8 0		
— fine ditto of mahogany	do.	100 0	....	....	4 0 0		
Boats, river boats	value	10 pr ct.	value	1 per cent					
Ships, &c., for sea service	exempt								
Timber, common, for building: viz.,									
— rough or simply squared	value	1 per cent	do.	15 per cent					
— cut or sawn into planks, beams, or laths	do.	6 per cent	do.	8 per cent					
CATEGORY XIV.									
BOOKS AND PAPER.									
Paper, white, of all sizes	quintal	65 0	quintal	1 0	2 12 0	0 0 0½			
— ruled for music	do.	75 0			3 0 0				
— printed or stamped	do.	50 0			2 0 0				
— prints, historical, &c., views	do.	130 0			5 4 0				
— manuscripts only fit to be used as envelopes, and coarse paper of all colours	do.	20 0	do.	0 50	0 16 0	0 0 4½			
Books, plain, bound	do.	85 0	do.	1 0	3 8 0	0 0 0½			
— printed ditto	do.	100 0			4 0 0				
— in sheets, pamphlets	do.	50 0			2 0 0				
Playing-cards	prohibited	prohibited							
Geographical ditto	quintal	60 0							

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Sardinian Money and Units.				English Money.			
	Import.		Export.		Import.		Export.	
	Unities.	Duty.	Unities.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.
CATEGORY XIV. continued.								
Music, printed.....	quintal	liv. 85 0	} quintal	1 0	£ s. d. 3 8 0	} 0 0 0 ⁶	}	
— manuscripts	do.	50 0			2 0 0			
Paper, coloured or gilt.....	do.	65 0			2 12 0			
— printed, designed, or painted for tapestry.....	do.	100 0			4 0 0			
— blotting paper	do.	50 0			2 0 0			
Pasteboard, coloured	do.	50 0			2 0 0			
CATEGORY XV.								
Collars of hair, &c.	dozen	3 0	} do.	1 0	0 2 4 ¹	} 0 0 0 ⁶	}	
— of silk, pure or mixed	do.	0 0			0 4 0 ⁶			
Cocoa-nuts	quintal	4 0	do.	0 00	0 3 2 ¹	0 0 5 ²		
Musical instruments: viz.,								
— flutes, hautboys, clarionets, English and other horns, mandolins, drums, trumpets, serpents, trombones, tam- bourines, cymbals, &c.....	each	1 0	} do.	1 0	0 0 0 ⁶	} 0 0 0 ⁶	}	
— violins, guitars, and lyres.....	do.	1 50			0 1 2 ¹			
— violoncellos and double basses	do.	3 0			0 2 4 ¹			
— portable organs and spinets	do.	1 0			0 3 2 ¹			
— pianos and harps	value	8 per cent						
— church organs	quintal	20 0			0 16 0			
— not otherwise enumerated (similar duties to those of the same kind) ..	do.							
Baskets, coarse	do.	12 0	} do.	0 50	0 9 7 ¹	} 0 0 4 ¹	}	
— fine	do.	40 0			1 12 0			
— mats	do.	2 50			0 2 0			
Machines, engines, &c., combs for wea- vers' use, and materials for their manufacture, cards for carding, &c.	do.	10 0	} do.	1 0	0 8 0	} 0 0 0 ⁶	}	
— not otherwise enumerated	value	1 per cent						
Mother-of-pearl, rough	quintal	20 0			0 16 0			
Masks of <i>papier mâché</i>	dozen	0 60			0 0 5 ³			
— of silk	do.	0 0			0 4 9 ³			
— waxed cloth	do.	2 40	} do.	1 0	0 1 11	} 0 0 0 ⁶	}	
— <i>de toile métallique</i>	do.	2 89			0 2 3 ³			
					0 19 2 ⁶			
Modes—(fashions)	kilogram. & 10 pr ct. on the value	24 0			& 10 pr cent			
Objects of natural history.....	value	1 per cent						
Materials for painting pictures	do.	do.						
Watches: viz.—repeaters.....	each	6 0	} do.	1 0	0 4 0	} 0 0 0 ⁶	}	
— in silver or silver-gilt cases.....	do.	1 0			0 0 9 ³			
— gold, or gold and silver ditto.....	do.	3 0			0 2 4 ¹			
— mock gold ditto.....	do.	1 0			0 0 9 ³			
— clocks and pendules of all kinds.....	value	10 per cent						
— „ in bronze, alabaster, and crystal and wood cases	do.	do.	} exempt	}	0 0 8	} 0 0 8	}	
— movements of all kinds	do.	do.			0 8 0			
— fittings and cases for clocks, &c.....	kilogram.	0 85			2 12 0			
Whalebones, rough	quintal	10 0			0 2 4 ¹			
— cut.....	do.	03 0			0 16 0			
Thrams.....	do.	3 0	} kilogram.	}	0 8 0	} 0 2 4 ¹	}	
Pincers, common	do.	20 0			6 0 0			
Hackles, for combing flax	do.	10 0			0 10 0			
Feathers for court dress, &c., in the rough	kilogram.	3 0			0 2 4 ¹			
— prepared and arranged.....	do.	150 0			6 0 0			
— bed feathers	quintal	20 0	} quintal	1 0	0 10 0	} 0 0 0 ⁶	}	
Plates of silver of all kinds.....	do.	85 0			3 8 0			
Snuffboxes, fine, each exceeding 5 livres value	dozen	8 0			0 6 4 ¹			
— lined with silver or silver-gilt.....	value	10 per cent						
— musical.....	do.	do.						
Woven materials, of straw, bark, &c., for hats or caps.....	kilogram.	1 60	} do.	}	0 1 3 ¹	} 0 1 7 ¹	}	
— others.....	do.	0 85			0 0 8			
— tresses or plaits of the above, fine, for hats.....	do.	1 60			0 1 3 ¹			
— coarse.....	quintal	20 0			0 16 0			
— for ropes, &c.	do.	2 50			0 2 0			
Fire-arms, and various descriptions of small wares, included under the terms, <i>Mercerie</i> and <i>Quincail- lerie</i>	prohibited	do.	55 0	2 4 0		
Arms: viz.—bayonets, and gun-barrels for the military.....	prohibited	do.	1 0	0 1 7 ¹	0 0 0 ⁶		
— ditto fowlingpieces, whose caliber does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce....	each	2 0	do.					
— if above.....	prohibited	do.					

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Sardinian Money and Units.				English Money.	
	Import.		Export.		Import.	Export.
	Units.	Duty.	Units.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.
CATEGORY XV. continued.						
Arms: barrels for pistols, whose caliber does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce	pair	1 50	quintal	1 0	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— if above	do.	prohibited				
— Guns of the same caliber	do.	do.				
— fowlingpieces, whose caliber does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce, ornamented with ordinary metals	each	4 0	do.	55 0	0 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 0
— ditto with silver	do.	8 0	do.	55 0	0 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— if above $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce in caliber	prohibited	prohibited				
— pistols for the military	do.	do.				
— others not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce ornamented with ordinary metals	pair	3 0	do.	1 0	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— ditto with silver	do.	6 0			0 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sword-blades, fine	each	0 90			0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— common	quintal	48 0	value	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1 18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sabres, &c., with steel hilts	each	4 50			0 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— silver	do.	12 0			0 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— silver gilt	do.	18 0	do.	1 per cent	0 11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— common metal	do.	3 0			0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— ditto, gilt	do.	6 0			0 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Packing cases	quintal	40 0			1 12 0	
Ships' tackle, rigging, &c.	value	5 per cent	quintal	1 0	0 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hats for travellers, of hair, &c., plain	doz.	8 0			0 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— ornamented	do.	12 0			0 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of silk, plain	do.	12 0	each	0 1	0 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
— ornamented	do.	24 0			0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of skins, &c., oiled or varnished	each	2 0			0 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— of any woven material, whether plain or not, for men	do.	4 0	do.	0 1	0 8 0	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— ditto for women	do.	10 0			0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— bonnets in pasteboard, plain	do.	1 0			0 8 0	
— ditto, ornamented with flowers	do.	10 0	quintal	1 0	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— ditto of fine straw, having 22 plaits	do.	1 50			0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— and additional	do.	10 per cent			0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— common straw	do.	1 0	quintal	1 0	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— and additional	do.	6 per cent			0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Reeds, garden, whole	quintal	2 0			0 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— ditto, in tubes	do.	4 0	quintal	1 0	0 8 0	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— small pieces for combs	do.	10 0			0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— common marsh	do.	0 50			0 8 0	
— small for umbrellas	do.	10 0	value	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	0 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Types, new	do.	3 0			0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— old	do.	3 0				
Bells (<i>carillons</i>)	value	10 per cent	quintal	1 0	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish wax	kilogram.	1 00				
Hardwares, ornamented with silver or silver-gilt	do.	1 0	do.	1 0	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coral, rough	do.	3 0	do.	1 20	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
— worked, not set in gold	do.	9 0			0 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— beads	do.	5 0			0 4 0	
Strings for musical instruments	do.	1 60	do.	1 0	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Billiard balls	do.	1 60	do.	1 0	0 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skullcaps (<i>calottes</i>)	dozen	2 40			0 1 11	
— in satin or velvet	do.	3 60			0 4 0	
Leggings of cloth	kilogram.	5 0	do.	12 0	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hair, not worked	do.	1 60	do.	1 0	0 1 4 0	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— perukes, wigs, &c.	do.	30 0				
Horns, of cattle, rough	quintal	1 50	do.	1 0	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— of rhinoceros, &c.	do.	50 0			2 0 0	
Teeth of the sea horse and wolf	do.	50 0			2 0 0	
— elephants'	do.	25 0	kilogram.	1 0	0 16 0	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flowers, artificial	do.	20 0			2 0 0	
Tortoiseshell, rough	quintal	50 0			2 0 0	
Fans, each exceeding 5 livres value	dozen	8 0	each	3 0	0 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chariots and waggons	value	10 per cent			0 0 1	
Drills	quintal	0 10			0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Spartagras	do.	1 0	quintal	1 0	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shoes for cattle	do.	0 10			0 0 1	
Simple straw hats, fine, i. e., having 14 or more plaits in the space of a decimetre	each, and on value	1 0			0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— ditto, common	do.	0 25			& 5 per cent	
— ditto, furnished with ribbons and flowers	do.	5 per cent			0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hats and caps of felt	each	10 0			& 5 per cent	
Gold-headed sticks	do.	3 0			0 8 0	
Hardware (11) of common objects, gilt or plated	do.	3 0			0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	quintal	70 0			0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Sardinian Money and Units.				English Money.	
	Import.		Export.		Import.	Export.
	Units.	Duty.	Units.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.
		liv. c.		liv. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CATEGORY XV. <i>continued.</i>						
Elastic pieces for braces covered with skin or tissue (12)	dozen	1 0	....	....	0 0 9½	
Musical instruments, fifes, flageolets, and bagpipes	on value	8 per cent	....	....
Bones of cattle .....	....	....	quintal	1 0	....	0 0 9½
Umbrellas and parasols of silk	each	2 0	....	....	0 1 7½	
— ditto of wax cloth	do.	1 0	....	....	0 0 6½	
— of cotton or linen cloth, not waxed ..	do.	1 50	....	....	0 1 2½	
Appendages separate, i. e., sticks, handles, and points .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Combs of ivory and tortoiseshell	kilogram.	0 70	....	....	0 0 6½	
Quills	do.	1 0	....	....	0 0 9½	
Spring carriages	quintal	85 0	....	....	2 8 0	
	on value	10 per cent	....	....	& 10 per cent	
CATEGORY XVI.						
Steel in bars for manufacturers	quintal	20 0	quintal	1 0	0 16 0	0 0 9½
— files of all sorts	do.	16 0			0 12 9½	
— wire	kilogram.	0 65			0 0 8	
Iron ore	quintal	0 10	do.	0 10	0 0 1	0 0 1
— ditto, 1st fusion	do.	20 0			0 16 0	
— ditto, 2d ditto, plain	do.	30 0			1 4 0	
— ditto, 2d do., mixed with other metal ..	do.	40 0	do.	1 0	1 12 0	0 0 1
— implements, fit for the mechanical arts, &c.	do.	25 0			1 0 0	
— anchors, cannon, anvils, hammers, forges, ploughshares, &c.	do.	20 0			0 16 0	
— wire	do.	12 50	do.	1 0	0 10 0	0 0 9½
— carriage-springs	do.	60 0			3 4 0	
— plates or tubes	do.	20 0			0 16 0	
— pig iron, raw, in lumps, or broken ..	do.	0 50	do.	0 10	0 0 4½	0 0 1
— ditto, wrought, plain	do.	20 0			0 16 0	
— ditto, ditto, mixed with other metals ..	do.	30 0			1 4 0	
— filings, or waste of iron	do.	0 10	do.	1 0	0 0 1	0 0 1
— old iron, &c., in pieces not exceed- ing 3 kilogrammes in weight	do.	2 0			0 1 7½	
— dross	do.	0 10			0 10 1	
Marcasites (mineral stones)	do.	16 0	do.	1 0	0 12 7½	0 0 9½
(For brass, and manufactures of, see last amendments).						
Lead ore	do.	2 0			0 1 7½	
— in pigs, or broken lumps	do.	4 0	do.	1 0	0 3 2½	0 0 9½
— wrought or hammered	do.	12 0			0 9 7½	
— plumbago	kilogram.	0 80			0 0 7½	
Pewter and bismuth, in pigs, &c.	quintal	12 0	do.	1 0	0 9 7½	0 0 9½
— ditto, in bars	do.	16 0			0 12 9½	
— ditto, hammered	do.	20 0			0 16 0	
— manufactured, in vessels, &c.	do.	32 43	do.	1 0	1 5 7½	0 0 9½
— in sheets, beaten out for mirrors, &c. ..	do.	26 0			1 0 9½	
— wrought in tubes, or other great articles	do.	20 0			0 16 0	
Cobalt ore	do.	20 0	do.	1 0	0 16 0	0 0 9½
— metallic	do.	20 0			0 16 0	
— zaffres	do.	20 0			0 16 0	
— vitrified (small)	do.	30 0	do.	1 0	1 4 0	0 0 9½
— vitrified (large)	do.	40 0			1 12 0	
Mercury, native (quicksilver)	do.	40 0			1 12 0	
Zinc calamine stone, burnt calamine, pulverized or not, in masses and ingots	do.	8 0	do.	1 0	0 6 4½	0 0 9½
— in plates or regular bars	do.	8 0			0 6 4½	
— in sheets	do.	16 0			0 12 9½	
— wrought in tubes, or other great articles	do.	40 0	do.	1 0	1 12 0	0 0 9½
— ditto in various articles	kilogram.	0 70			0 0 6½	
Manganese .....	....	....	quintal	0 10	0 0 1	0 0 1
Copper ore	quintal	0 10	do.	1 0	0 0 1	0 0 9½
— in cakes, rings, and fragments	do.	8 0	do.	1 0	0 6 4½	0 0 9½
— in sheets	do.	16 0			0 12 9½	
— in bottoms of kettles	do.	30 0			1 4 0	
— wrought, fitted up with iron	do.	30 0	do.	1 0	1 4 0	0 0 9½
— ditto, not fitted up with iron	do.	40 0			1 12 0	
— drawn, coloured with yellow to imitate gilding	kilogram.	0 85	quintal	1 0	0 0 8	0 0 9½
— ditto, not coloured	quintal	40 0	....	....	1 12 0	0 0 9½
— gilt or plated, beaten, drawn, or in sheets	kilogram.	0 85	quintal	1 0	0 0 8	0 0 9½
— ditto, drawn on thread or silk	do.	0 85	....	....	0 0 8	0 0 9½
— ditto, wrought or in ingots	do.	0 70	....	....	0 0 0½	0 0 9½
Brass, cakes or fragments	quintal	8 0	....	....	0 6 4½	0 0 9½
— in lumps simply cast with out other work	do.	40 0	....	....	1 12 0	0 0 9½

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Sardinian Money and Units.				English Money.	
	Import.		Export.		Import.	Export.
	Units.	Duty.	Units.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.
CATEGORY XVI. continued.						
Brass in plates.....	quintal	liv. c. 16 0	....	liv. c.	£ s. d. 0 12 0½	£ s. d.
— wire for strings of musical instruments.....	kilogram.	0 85	....	....	0 0 8	....
Other brass wire.....	quintal	40 0	....	....	1 12 0	....
Brass wrought.....	same as wrought copper		....	....	....	....
Bronze in masses, cakes, and fragments.....	quintal	8 0	quintal	1 0	0 6 4½	0 0 9½
— wrought in bells, cannons, and other large articles.....	do.	30 0	....	....	1 4 0	....
— ditto, in various articles, gilt or not gilt.....	kilogram.	0 70	....	....	0 0 6½	....
Tin, British metal in cakes or fragments.....	quintal	8 0	quintal	1 0	0 6 4½	} 0 0 9½
— ditto, in sheets.....	do.	30 0	do.	1 0	1 4 0	
— ditto, wrought.....	kilogram.	0 70	do.	1 0	0 0 6½	
Metallic arsenic.....	quintal	10 0	....	....	0 8 0	....
CATEGORY XVII.						
GOLD AND SILVER, JEWELLERY, &c. &c.						
Gold in ingots, bars, and dust, or old broken jewellery.....	exempt	exempt	exempt	exempt	....	....
— leaf (without tare on the paper).....	kilogram.	15 0	value	¼ per cent	0 10 4½	....
— wire, or wound on silk.....	do.	18 0	do.	do.	0 14 4½	....
— wrought, or mixed with other metals.....	hecto.	16 0	do.	do.	0 12 9½	....
Silver, raw in ingots, &c., or old and broken.....	exempt	exempt	exempt	exempt	....	....
— leaf (without tare on the paper).....	kilogram.	5 0	....	....	0 4 0	....
— wire.....	do.	18 0	} value	¼ per cent	0 11 4½	....
— wrought, not gilt.....	do.	20 0		....	0 16 0	....
— ditto, gilt.....	do.	40 0		....	1 12 0	....
Coin of gold or silver, and filings of.....	exempt	exempt	exempt	exempt	....	....
Precious stones, pearls, and garnets.....	value	1 per cent	value	¼ per cent	....	....
CATEGORY XVIII.						
STONES, EARTHS, AND FOSSILS.						
Crystal, rough.....	kilogram.	0 35	} quintal	....	0 0 3	} 0 0 0½
— wrought.....	do.	2 50		1 0	0 2 0	
Lapis-lazuli.....	do.	2 50		....	0 2 0	
Marble, of all sorts, in squares or blocks.....	value	5 per cent	value	4 per cent	....	....
— slabs (simply hewn), of 150 centimetres in length.....	each	3 0	do.	....	0 2 4½	} ¼ per cent
— of more than 150 ditto.....	do.	5 0	do.	....	0 4 0	
— slabs, &c., polished, of 150 ditto.....	do.	8 0	do.	....	0 6 4½	
— ditto of more than 150 ditto.....	do.	10 0	do.	....	0 8 0	
— sculptured, or polished.....	do.	18 0	do.	....	0 14 4½	
— blocks of any form, being 25 centimetres, or under.....	the 100	5 0	do.	¼ per cent	0 4 0	
— ditto from 25 to 40 ditto.....	do.	8 0	do.	....	0 6 4½	
— „ „ 40 „ 60 „.....	do.	18 0	do.	....	0 14 4½	
— „ „ cornices, &c., for balconies.....	(the length by the decimetre)	0 20	do.	....	0 0 2	
— chimneypieces, simply hewn.....	value	6 per cent	do.	....	....
Alabaster, rough or pulverized.....	quintal	1 0	do.	4 per cent	0 0 9½	} ¼ per cent
— sculptured.....	value	10 per cent	do.	¼ per cent	....
Stones, wrought, incrustated with marble.....	do.	do.	do.	....	....
Grinding-stones (mill).....	each	2 0	each	4 per cent	0 1 7½	
— ditto for sharpening knives, &c.....	do.	0 20	do.	0 5	0 0 2	
Coal, whether vegetable or mineral.....	quintal	0 15	} quintal	....	0 0 1½	
— coke.....	do.	0 30		0 10	0 0 3	
— bitumen (<i>de Scysset</i>).....	do.	3 0		....	0 2 4½	
Sulphur, raw.....	do.	0 75	do.	1 0	0 0 7	0 0 9½
— purified.....	do.	16 0	do.	0 25	0 12 9½	0 0 2½
— refined (flour of).....	do.	16 0	do.	0 25	0 12 9½	0 0 2½
Prepared gypsum, either ground or calcined.....	do.	0 10	....	....	0 0 1	....
Building materials.....	quintal	0 5	each 10 quintals	0 2	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Bituminous stones or earth.....	same as building materials		....	....	....	....
Stones and earth for arts and manufactures, as chalk.....	quintal	1 0	....	....	0 0 9½	....
Ochre.....	do.	3 0	....	....	0 2 7½	....
Other stones and earths for the arts.....	do.	0 10	....	....	0 0 1	....
White sand of quartz.....	....	....	quintal	0 5	....	0 0 0½
Asphalt or bitumen of Judea.....	quintal	1 0	do.	0 30	0 0 9½	....
Mineral tar from distillation of fossil carbon.....	do.	1 0	do.	0 30	0 0 9½	} 0 0 3
Black amber (naphtha).....	do.	1 0	do.	0 30	0 0 9½	
Petroleum.....	do.	1 0	do.	0 30	0 0 9½	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Sardinian Money and Units.				English Money.	
	Import.		Export.		Import.	Export.
	Units.	Duty.	Units.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.
CATEGORY XVIII. continued.						
Yellow amber.....	quintal	liv. 1 0	quintal	liv. 0 30	£ s. d. 0 0 9½	£ s. d. 0 0 3
Mastic or asphaltic cement.....	do.	1 0	do.	0 10	0 0 9½	0 0 1
CATEGORY XIX.						
EARTHENWARE AND GLASS.						
Earthenware (13) squares for pavement.	on value	10 per cent				
— in other articles, white.....	quintal	12 0	.....	.....	0 9 7½	
— ditto, gilt, painted, or coloured.....	do.	20 0	.....	.....	0 16 0	
Porcelain—(see below).						
Crystals of all kinds.....	do.	40 0	.....	.....	1 12 0	
Common black bottles of about a litre (15)	the 100	3 0	.....	.....	0 2 4½	
Common black half bottles.....	do.	2 0	.....	.....	0 1 7½	
Beads for chaplets and necklaces.....	quintal	70 0	.....	.....	2 16 0	
Porcelain of all shapes (14) white.....	do.	50 0	.....	.....	2 0 0	
— gilt, painted, or coloured.....	do.	70 0	.....	.....	2 16 0	
Mirrors, not in frames, of all sizes.....	do.	60 0	.....	.....	2 8 0	
— large, framed.....	do.	100 0	.....	.....	4 0 0	
— small.....	do.	85 0	.....	.....	3 8 0	
Crystals, cut for jewellery.....	kilogram.	0 85	} quintal	1 0	0 0 8	} 0 0 9½
— beads.....	quintal	60 0			2 8 0	
— „ for embroidery.....	kilogram.	0 85			0 0 8	
— fine, cut for lustres.....	quintal	60 0			2 8 0	
Enamel, in cakes, or powder.....	do.	30 0			1 4 0	
CATEGORY XX.						
Tobacco.						
Havannah cigars.....	each	0 5	do.	1 50	0 0 0½	0 1 2½
All other descriptions of tobacco, whether raw (i. e., in the leaf), or manufactured.....	} prohibited	prohibited	and a similar export duty on all other kinds of tobacco, whether raw or manufactured.			

VARIOUS DISPOSITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

THE reduction of the half of the duty established upon the importation into the royal states of the continent, of various productions of Sardinia, extends in the same manner, and with the same conditions, to brandy and spirits, vinegar, coralline, and to almonds, as well with the shell as without it.

(1) The importations of brandy effected by the frontier of Savoy will be subject to the payment of only two-thirds of the tariff duty.—(2) The price of merchandize, which is taxed according to the value, must be declared on the consideration of its cost at the place of manufacture, or of its selling price, and of the diminution caused by the freight to the place of declaration; in support of this, the original invoices, the bills of lading and the bills of freight, must be produced; in the declaration of the value, the fractions of livres will not be admitted for wines, and for other merchandize the fractions less than ten centimes.

The officers will be authorized to retain for the account of the administration the merchandize which proves to be of a value greater than that declared, and will in such case pay to the owner 5 per centum more than the declaration which has been made.—(3) Carnuccio may also be exported from the county of Nice at a duty of 3 livres the quintal.

Plain cloths, having more than six or nine threads.—(4) The number of threads of waft, i. e., in length, contained in the space of five millimetres, will be

determined by means of the instrument called the thread-counter, provided for that purpose by the administration, by applying it to that part of the tissue where the number of the said threads is the greatest; when a thread shall prove to be contained only in part in the said space, it shall be counted as if it were contained there entirely. The crossed and wrought cloths, whatever be the number of their threads, and such as are plain, and have nine or more threads in the five millimetres, shall be charged with the higher duty, according as they be unbleached or bleached.

Cloth of hemp or linen mixed with other materials.—(5) For tissues and other manufactures of hemp, linen, cotton, wool, hair, &c., composed of more materials, and not specially mentioned in the tariff, such duty will be retained as is imposed upon the tissues and manufactures of that material, of which they are in the greater part formed, and which in the tissues constitute generally the ground, entirely or in the greater part.

In case, however, they be mixed with silk, it will be observed that they are considered as tissues of silk mixed with other materials, not only those in which all or the greater part of the ground is silk, but also those in which all the waft is of silk, or even in which the ground and the waft being alternately of silk and other materials, the half of the threads composing the tissue are of silk; and for those mixed with floss silk, gold or silver, real or false, it is to be observed that they are, without distinction, subject to the duty of 12 livres the kilogramme, although the quantity of those materials be small, it being well understood, that if the real gold or silver be in these the predominant material, they must be subject to the duty of 20 livres as tissues of these materials.

The tissues in which thread or cotton are the predominant materials will be treated thus:—if mixed floss silk, gold or silver, either real or false, as tissues embroidered with silk, &c.—if mixed with wool, simply as tissues of thread or cotton, according to the kind—if mixed with silk, as tissues embroidered with silk. The above explanations will be observed in order to know when the silk shall be considered as predominant.

Cotton stuffs mixed with other materials.—(6) With regard to stuffs of cotton mixed with other materials, the rules laid down at No. 5 will be followed for the imposition of duty.

Tissues of wool, hair, or horsehair mixed with other materials.—(7) Also of tissues of wool, hair, or horsehair mixed with other materials, the rules laid down at No. 5 will be followed for the imposition of duty.

Cloths without selvage.—Cloths without selvage taken out of the Porto Franco of Genoa for consumption, shall pay 1 livre per kilogramme above the duty of entry levied on the weight.

Raw silk.—(8) The exportation of the raw silk of Savoy which shall be made through the custom-house shall be subject to a duty of 2 livres the kilogramme.

Tissues of silk, or floss silk, mixed with other materials.—(9) For the levying

of the duties on tissues of silk or floss silk mixed with other materials, the rules laid down at No. 5 will be followed.—(10) The duty imposed upon common unworked wood for building, in trees, poles, or spars, can only be levied in the custom-houses on the coast.

(11) The following articles, which now form a part of hardware, were comprised in the second class of wrought iron; *i. e.*, rings of iron and black tool, unpolished clasps of iron, wine cocks, chains of pure iron, hinges of twelve lines or more, ladles, large hinges, hinge hooks of three inches or more, door latches, unpolished bands, locks not varnished or mixed with other metal, and padlocks.

(12) In levying the duty, the elastic pieces necessary for making a dozen braces will be counted as a dozen.—(13) It is expressly declared, that in order to enjoy the smaller import duty upon white earthenware, the same must be introduced in suitable cases; and if any article of gilt, painted, or coloured earthenware be found in the same, even the whole of that white earthenware contained in the same case, or even in more cases, if it shall have been the subject of one inclusive declaration, shall be subject to the duty in force for gilt, painted, or coloured earthenware.—(14) The explanations given on the obligation of introducing in separate cases the white earthenware, and that which is gilt, painted, or coloured, are applied in all cases to the introduction of white porcelain, and of that which is gilt, painted, or coloured.

(15) Those bottles which contain not more than one litre and one-tenth, nor less than two-thirds of a litre, shall be considered as common bottles of about a litre; those containing less than two-thirds of a litre will be considered as half-bottles.

In the custom-houses of the Duchy of Savoy the duty upon black bottles will be 5 livres upon those of a litre, and three livres upon half-bottles.

(16) Mirrors which do not exceed the dimensions of 40 centimetres either in length or breadth, will be considered as small mirrors.

(Signed) Turin, 24th Sept. 1842, by order of His Majesty,

The first Secretary of State for the Affairs
of the Interior, and of Finance.

GALLINA.

STATEMENT of the *differential* Duties levied on the following Articles of Import and Export, distinguishing the Amounts payable by Sardinian and by Foreign Vessels.

ARTICLES.		Under native Flags.		Under foreign Flags.	
(1) IMPORTS:		fr.	c.	fr.	c.
Wheat	per 100 kilog.	6	0	9	0
Chestnuts, white, fresh, and biscuit	"	2	40	3	60
Chestnut meal	"	3	60	5	40
Wheat meal	"	6	0	9	0
Small grain, &c.	"	4	0	6	0
Barley, oats, maize, &c.	"	1	25	1	87
Pearl barley	"	16	0	24	0
Bread and biscuit	"	12	0	18	0

(continued)

ARTICLES.		Under native Flags.		Under foreign Flags.	
IMPORTS: (<i>continued</i>)		fr.	c.	fr.	c.
Wheat	per 100 kilog.	16	0	24	0
Potatoes	"	0	30	0	45
Rice, &c.	"	6	0	9	0
Sago, semolina, and tapioca	"	16	0	24	0
Brandy and rum	50 litres	23	0	37	50
Ditto, and liqueurs in general {	In casks	1	0	1	50
	" bottles	1	20	1	80
Wine, common	50 litres	8	0	12	0
Ditto, fine {	In casks	20	0	30	0
	" bottles	0	50	0	75
Olive oil	100 kilog.	20	0	30	0
(2) EXPORTS:					
Olive oil	"	0	33 ¹ ₃	0	50
Rice	"	0	5	3	35

CHAPTER IX.

SEAPORTS, NAVIGATION, AND TRADE OF THE SARDINIAN STATES.

The chief ports are Genoa, Spezzia, and Nice on the continent, and Cagliari in the island of Sardinia.

GENOA is a Porto Franco, in which goods may be warehoused, or re-exported from, free of duty. It is the chief outlet for the Mediterranean of the manufactures of Switzerland, Lombardy, and Piedmont, and Lombardy receives most of the foreign articles, imported, through Genoa. The harbour, which is not of great extent, is deep, and protected by two moles. The resident population, including the seamen, and excluding the garrison, amounts to about 110,000. Manufactures of silks, velvets, damasks, and other silks, thrown silks, paper, soap, and the usual trades of a seaport town, employ many of the inhabitants.

NAVIGATION.

ARRIVALS and Departures of Shipping at the Port. of Genoa during the Years 1822, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838.

DESCRIPTION.	CLEARED.			DEPARTED.		
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.
1822.						
British	141	19,067	1,246	147	20,694	1,313
Sardinian	577	70,136	5,888	662	77,024	7,196
American	25	4,676	252	23	3,690	217
Austrian	85	20,087	1,115	52	14,112	770
Danish	10	1,374	97	11	1,755	97
Dutch	21	2,907	173	20	2,904	174
French	110	6,263	836	158	6,584	971
Neapolitan	74	5,457	717	76	4,988	682
Russian	34	8,442	886	13	3,014	173
Roman	1	80	1	1	80	8
Spanish	426	15,047	3,515	484	16,350	4,169
Swedish	36	7,081	443	36	5,933	374
Tuscan	115	3,218	510	131	3,410	615
	1685	164,755	15,079	1814	160,458	16,789

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.
1831.						
British	91	13,984	820	100	15,136	908
Sardinian	738	110,670	8,000	857	127,734	9,100
Ditto Coasters	4188	140,771	28,360	4164	159,223	22,700
American	23	4,677	286	13	3,032	124
Austrian	10	2,127	130	7	1,634	85
Brazilian	2	363	27			
Danish	2	286	24	1	168	8
Dutch	8	1,141	100	4	589	7
French	173	12,918	1,404	183	14,682	1,850
Greek	4	1,073	62	3		
Neapolitan	98	12,195	1,176	88	11,193	126
Portuguese	2	108	19	3	304	28
Russian	3	1,010	45	2	710	44
Spanish	120	4,176	884	125	4,683	1,133
Swedish	15	2,877	166	9	1,466	92
Tuscan, Roman, &c.	297	7,329	1,025	189	3,948	592
Hamburg	1	200	12			
	5775	315,905	42,009	5747	344,502	36,797
1832.						
British	81	13,478	800	83	13,451	796
Sardinian	880	139,060	9,600	810	109,840	8,930
French	145	10,900	1,209	221	14,775	1,494
All others	511	36,912	3,952	520	37,075	4,263
Total, not including 4240 coasters	1620	200,380	15,561	1634	175,141	13,483
1833.						
British	72	11,509	617	76	12,171	714
Sardinian	1018	120,900	9,162	959	115,000	8,670
French	152	11,960	1,880	162	13,008	2,203
All other nations	567	41,231	6,012	602	45,221	6,378
	1809	185,600	17,771	1799	185,490	17,962
1834.						
British	96	15,014	917	95	14,073	908
Sardinian	1127	121,000	9,900	998	117,000	8,990
French	258	19,000	3,800	250	18,507	3,750
All other nations	515	39,965	5376	566	45,398	5,966
	1996	194,979	19,993	1909	95,068	10,004
1835.						
British	84	14,015	815	77	12,705	735
Sardinian	1079	157,800	12,790	1004	149,500	11,000
Austrian	12	2,700	140	13	3,007	156
Belgium	1	74	6	1	74	6
Bremen and Lubec	4	480	31	3	331	22
Danish	2	276	19	2	276	19
Dutch	14	1,370	110	10	1,090	79
French	89	5,450	929	78	5,422	810
Hanoverian	1	100	7	1	100	107
Neapolitan	90	10,700	900	83	9,975	969
Prussian	1	201	8	1	201	8
Russian	4	1,034	56	4	1,034	56
Spanish	99	4,109	907	92	4,093	900
Swedish	13	2,500	109	11	2,281	96
Tuscan, Lucca, and Roman	71	1,780	476	57	1,549	402
United States of America	12	2,446	110	9	2,046	92
	1576	205,385	17,509	1440	193,684	16,257
1836.						
British	85	14,569	794	84	14,430	794
Sardinian	1010	149,000	11,300	997	140,760	10,700
French	110	7,900	806	112	7,960	814
All other nations	396	23,823	3,400	377	23,007	2,992
	1611	195,292	16,300	1570	186,157	15,300
1837.						
British	73	12,538	723	73	12,296	734
Sardinian	1103	158,400	12,500	1058	147,960	11,979
French	95	6,800	705	103	7,310	990
All other nations	299	27,684	2,615	278	26,144	2,211
	1570	205,422	16,443	1512	193,650	15,814
1838.						
British	60	10,233	579	66	11,392	644
Sardinian	909	126,730	11,040	1004	141,964	11,560
French	111	8,090	866	114	8,275	920
All other nations	328	20,233	2,777	320	29,884	2,735
	1406	165,286	15,262	1504	211,515	15,859

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, which entered at, and cleared from, the Port of Genoa, in the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Tuscany	650	46,863	719	67,089
France	592	58,682	575	54,008
Russia	202	38,689	310	57,212
Turkey	238	32,194	168	26,745
Two Sicilies	174	23,764	186	21,048
Other Italian States	166	5,170	212	8,225
England, Malta, Gibraltar, and Ionian Isles	162	16,854	120	11,744
Brazil	54	11,253	40	6,934
Spain	133	7,911	50	4,758
Portugal	53	6,732	31	3,542
Austria	24	4,771	24	3,492
Barbary States	26	2,870	13	1,218
United States	7	1,722	7	1,824
Denmark	6	1,032	10	1,494
Holland	12	2,118	3	360
Peru	2	901	2	866
Sweden and Norway	6	1,054	2	211
Sumatra	4	1,075		
Belgium	5	1,035		
Mexico	2	321	4	702
Venezuela	3	617	2	368
Uruguay . . . . .	.....	.....	4	794
Greece	2	216	4	564
Hanse Towns	3	273	1	194
Chili	1	225		
Rio-de-la-Plata . . . . .	.....	.....	1	160
Sardinia (coasting trade)	362	26,875	253	20,371
Total	2829	293,467	2801	293,933

STATEMENT of the Value of Imports into, and Exports from, the Port of Genoa, in the Year 1839, distinguishing the Countries traded with.

COUNTRIES.	Imports. £	Exports. £
Austria	388,108	607,156
England, Malta, Gibraltar, and Ionian Isles	812,484	149,556
France	517,536	351,156
Tuscany	244,232	355,800
Russia	411,936	36,976
Two Sicilies	155,124	317,168
Other Italian States	59,840	264,628
Brazil	313,764	90,080
Turkey	272,752	48,916
Spain	198,080	90,268
Portugal	112,860	84,284
Switzerland	99,872	58,304
States of Barbary	105,644	15,020
Holland	46,236	8,976
United States	62,364	7,032
Denmark	39,748	22,948
Peru	26,036	14,240
Sumatra	31,600	
Mexico	21,530	14,836
Carried forward	3,399,596	2,567,344

COUNTRIES.

	Imports. £	Exports. £
Brought forward	3,939,596	2,567,344
Chili	21,760	
Belgium	20,252	
Guatemala	16,456	
Venezuela	14,372	
Uruguay . . . . .	.....	8,908
Sweden and Norway	8,312	
Hanse Towns	4,216	4,524
Bremen	3,796	
Greece	2,232	180
Rio-de-la-Plata . . . . .	.....	2,016
Sardinia	240,308	94,624
Total	£4,271,300	£2,677,596

The principal Articles composing this trade, were as follow :

(1) IMPORTS.		(2) EXPORTS.	
£	Countries whence Imported.	£	Countries to which Exported.
Cotton 495,120	England 313,680	Cotton 475,280	Tuscany 131,816
	Austria 104,360		Naples and Sicily 110,800
	Switzerland 48,240		Austria 61,080
			Parma and Placenza 40,840
Wool 212,760	England 96,840	Wool 176,800	England and Gibraltar 31,440
	Austria 53,410		Sardinia 28,320
	France 41,490		Switzerland 26,210
	Switzerland 10,560		Roman States 14,920
Silk 51,000	France 26,240	Silk 52,320	Naples and Sicily 60,720
	Austria 15,600		Tuscany 49,320
	Switzerland 2,880		Austria 23,760
	Switzerland 21,400		Parma and Placenza 21,160
Flax and hemp 12,040	England 9,200	Flax & hemp 41,880	Sardinia 8,520
	Austria 4,210		Tuscany 14,360
	Parma and Placenza 4,160		Naples and Sicily 11,480
	France 2,560		Brazil 9,100
Corn and meal 676,560	Russia 400,720	Corn and meal 211,440	Sardinia 1,920
	Turkey 129,680		Naples and Sicily 18,400
	Sarman 109,280		Tuscany 10,560
	Brazil 151,800		Sardinia 4,360
Sugar 425,520	France 95,600	Sugar 297,480	Spain 2,520
	Spain 92,640		Brazil 2,280
	United States 21,400		Austria 193,840
	Holland 16,800		Parma and Placenza 37,600
Tobacco 258,720	England 17,320	Silk, raw 112,680	Tuscany 19,760
	Tuscany 7,960		Sardinia 19,360
	Austria 118,640		Roman States 13,560
	Turkey 38,680		France 118,410
Hides, raw 199,280	United States 20,000	Hides, untanned 96,920	England and Gibraltar 60,260
	Belgium 15,120		Portugal 44,200
	England and Malta 13,928		France 20,720
	Brazil 12,520		Austria 18,160
Wool 165,480	France 7,800	Coffee 94,960	Tuscany 13,680
	Brazil 91,280		Naples and Sicily 47,540
	States of Barbary 21,500		Austria 25,920
	England, Gibraltar, &c 23,560		France 8,120
Coffee 111,720	Sardinia 19,760	Rice 87,400	Austria 39,640
	Portugal 17,320		Parma and Placenza 9,360
	States of Barbary 38,180		Turkey 7,960
	Turkey 36,800		Roman State -
Cotton wool 141,680	England and Gibr. Tar. 26,600	Cotton wool 77,120	Russia 7,320
	Roman States 26,520		Tuscany 6,410
	Tuscany 14,640		Switzerland 1,810
	Peru 5,810		France 60,480
Olive oil 137,080	France 5,520	Writing paper 76,920	Portugal 7,720
	Spain 46,480		Naples and Sicily 5,160
	Brazil 26,640		Austria 66,560
	Denmark 16,800		Tuscany 3,300
	Portugal 16,360		France 2,720
	France 14,120		Switzerland 2,400
	Holland 6,610		Spain 23,200
	England 46,480		Brazil 11,240
	France 29,240		Mexico 10,180
	Tuscany 27,920		Gibraltar 8,720
	Turkey 9,180		Portugal 4,360
	Turkey 41,640		France 4,120
	States of Barbary 33,000		Austria 31,240
	Naples and Sicily 26,800		Tuscany 12,800
	Tuscany 10,400		Parma and Placenza 12,900
			Roman States 3,320

(1) IMPORTS.		Countries whence Imported.	(2) EXPORTS.		Countries whither Exported.
	£	£		£	£
Silk, raw	130,840	France	Tobacco	42,180	Gibraltar
		Naples and Sicily			Tuscany
		Tuscany			Austria
		Austria			France
Fish, salted ..	129,560	Sardinia	Cotton thread ..	45,610	Austria
		France			Parma and Piacenza ..
		Tuscany			Roman States
		England			Tuscany
Wine and spirits	96,280	France	Indigo	43,000	Naples and Sicily ..
		Spain			Parma and Piacenza ..
		Sardinia			Austria
		Brazil			Tuscany
Cheese	71,520	Naples and Sicily ..	Olive oil	42,800	Turkey
		Austria			France
		Sardinia			Austria
		Holland			Brazil
Indigo	63,000	England			Denmark
		Guatemala			
		Tuscany			
		Peru			
Hemp	45,760	Tuscany			
		Austria			
		Naples and Sicily ..			
		France			

STATEMENT of the Number of British Ships, with their Cargoes, which arrived in the Port of Genoa during the Year 1841, and the Countries from whence they came.

From the United Kingdom :—With coals, 16 ; herrings, 3 ; iron, 2 ; sugar, 2 ; general cargoes, 57. Total, 80 from the United Kingdom.

From other countries : viz.—Almceira, lead, 3 ; Matanzas, sugar, 2 ; Paraibo and Cadiz, sugar, 1 ; Porto Rico, sugar, 1 ; Rio Janeiro, hides, 1 ; Santos, coffee and sugar, 1 ; St. Domingo, cotton and coffee, 1 ; Newfoundland, fish, 1 ; Leghorn and Gibraltar, ballast, 2. Total, 13 from other places. Total, from the United Kingdom and other countries, 93.

THE Articles composing the Cargoes from the United Kingdom were as follow :

5461 tons coals ; 970 tons, 47,412 bundles, and 37,104 bars of iron ; 263 tons cast iron ; 780 cks., 1400 lingots and sheets, and 1030 pigs of copper ; 119 pigs pewter ; 110 bbls. and pigs tin ; 23 cks. steel ; 21 chains and 29 anchors ; 720 pieces machinery ; 2 boilers and machinery complete ; 112 bbls. tar ; 451 cks. paint ; 30 cks. tallow ; 2692 boxes tin plate ; 153 cks. hardware ; 1113 crates and bbls. earthenware ; 1833 bbls. and bags drugs ; 427 chests indigo ; 583 chests bark ; 41 chests cinnamon ; 168 cks. castor oil ; 72 cks. linseed oil ; 259 cks. other oil ; 61 cks. linseeds ; 163 chests magnesia ; 204 chests and bbls. wax ; 24 cases soap ; 1934 pieces logwood ; 8262 pieces fine wood ; 1071 hhds., 418 cks., 1139 barrels, and 1409 bags sugar ; 46 puns. spirits ; 153 bags coffee ; 34 hhds. tobacco ; 1782 bales cotton ; 115 bales wool ; 214 bales and 23,428 hides ; 3876 barrels herrings, and 9356 packages of manufactured goods.

THE Departures from the Port of Genoa during the Year 1841 of the same vessels were as follow :

For the United Kingdom, 11 with 12,065 imperial quarters of wheat ; 1 with general cargoes. Total, 12.

For Leghorn, 21, with part of the cargoes they brought ; Marseilles, 1, ditto ; Tanagora, 1, ditto ; Smyrna, 1, ditto ; Trieste, 1, ditto. Total, 25.

For Leghorn, 27, in ballast ; Marseilles, 11, ditto ; Malta, 2, ditto ; Sicily, 3, ditto ; Cadiz, 3, ditto ; Gibraltar, 1, ditto ; Smyrna, 1, ditto ; Cephalonia, 1, ditto. Total in ballast, 51 ; total departures, 88.

NICE.—This small port, protected by a mole, admits vessels of 200 to 300 tons burden. Some steamers which ply between Marseilles, Genoa, &c., call at Nice. It has some manufactures of silk, and a few other articles. Its exports are chiefly oil, wine, fruit, manufactures, grain, coffee, sugar, fish, spices, &c. Its imports vary. Nice is like Genoa, a Porto-Franco.

ARRIVALS and Departures of Shipping at Nice during the Year 1831.

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.
1831.						
British	16	2,034	165	15	1,622	177
Sardinian	1219	48,305	6,932	1196	45,514	6,568
Spanish	41	2,480	422	36	2,256	387
Russian	9	1,570	117	11	2,097	149
Austrian	19	4,225	227	15	3,196	207
Neapolitan	142	22,222	1,854	162	19,037	1,702
Tuscan	25	1,374	157	24	1,308	146
Swedish	12	1,369	95	13	1,277	104
Danish	4	612	41	4	612	41
Total	2200	119,362	13,712	2153	111,189	12,980
Total 1832	2487	119,955	17,501	2348	97,772	15,645
„ 1833	1599	83,270	12,878	1541	84,355	7,265
„ 1834	1506	106,295	11,679	1458	103,155	11,387
„ 1835	1108	74,957	9,184	1019	68,243	8,685
„ 1836	1777	80,819	11,792	1730	80,227	9,736
„ 1837	901	82,531	5,593	787	73,965	5,052
„ 1838	1577	104,564	11,386	1585	101,650	10,533
*1841.						
British	8	1,312	81	8	1,312	84
French	1473	24,556	4,156	1200	36,604	4,235
Neapolitan	64	5,706	691	60	5,652	624
Tuscan	85	3,285	516	85	3,285	516
Spanish	31	1,033	264	25	922	204
Austrian	2	168	19	2	168	19
Swedish	6	752	48	6	752	48
Roman	11	527	67	11	527	67
Sardinian	1244	36,879	6,159	1201	36,604	4,235
American	1	240	10	1	240	10
Lucchese	25	727	140	21	680	120
Total	2950	75,185	12,157	2620	86,746	10,162

The cargoes of 8 British ships which arrived in 1841 at Nice, consisted of 1 from Liverpool with iron; 1 from Bristol; 1 from Yarmouth with herrings; 1 from Malta, and 1 from Gibraltar, each with a general cargo of merchandize; 1 with sugar from Havannah; and 2 with oil from the Ionian Islands; 1 British vessel arrived at Villa Franca with sugar from Cuba, and another from Malta with a general cargo.

Navigation.—The total tonnage of foreign vessels which entered and cleared at the port of Nice during the year 1839, amounted to 152,677 tons. Of these 96,193 tons belonged to vessels engaged in the French trade, being about 63 per cent; 39,000 tons belonged to Naples, Sicily, Tuscany, being 25 per cent. The remainder consisted chiefly of native vessels, and Turkish and Russian vessels.

Coasting Trade.—863 vessels of 25,585 tons were engaged in 1839 in the trade between Nice and the continental coast of the Sardinian States, hardly any of which belonged to foreign nations.

The value of articles imported and exported in the coasting trade, amounted to 308,000*l.*, of which 272,840*l.* were for articles imported.

The following are the chief articles imported and exported by the coasting trade :

(1) IMPORTS.

	£		£
Olive oil	117,160	Miscellaneous goods	14,720
Corn	68,560	Sugar	11,680
Manufactures	21,160	Iron	4,840
Rice	15,320	Tobacco	3,160

(2) EXPORTS.

	£		£
Meal	9200	Corn	3400
Miscellaneous goods	8800	Planks	1720
Olive oil	3600	Sugar	1640

Trade with Foreign Countries.—The value of articles imported and exported amounted to about 2,360,000*l.*, of which the imports and exports are nearly equal.

The value of articles imported into Nice from France amounted to 560,000*l.*, or nearly half the total imports. The imports from Naples, Sicily, and Tuscany amounted to 548,720*l.*

The principal articles imported from France consisted of corn and meal, sugar, coffee, and wines. Those from Naples and Sicily were olive oil, corn, grain, and meal.

The following is a statement of the quantities of oil imported into and exported from Nice.

Imports, 9,805,000 kil. : viz.—Two Sicilies, 9,265,000 ditto; Tuscany, 309,000 ditto; Turkey, 126,000 ditto; other countries, 105,000 ditto. Exports, 14,707,000 kil.; excess of exports over imports, 4,902,000 ditto.

It appears by the foregoing returns that the total value of articles imported into, and exported from Genoa and Nice, the two principal ports of the Sardinian States, amounted in 1839 to 9,320,000*l.* : viz.—Genoa, 6,960,000*l.*; Nice, 2,360,000*l.* Total, 9,320,000*l.*

In 1838 the amount was 8,920,000*l.* : viz.—Genoa, 7,080,000*l.*; Nice, 1,840,000*l.* Total, 8,920,000*l.*

The trade carried on by Nice and Genoa with France, for the most part, *viâ* Marseilles, gives the following result:

In 1838, 2,280,000*l.*; 1839, 2,600,000*l.*; being an increase of about 14 per cent.

Villa Franca is considered, on account of its vicinity, as making a part of the port of Nice. All the vessels that arrived during the time of the cholera were sent there to perform quarantine: it is not possible to ascertain the invoice values of all foreign vessels.

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.
British	10	1,169	98	8	903	75
Sardinian	420	25,200	3360	420	25,200	3360
French	316	12,640	1896	316	12,640	1895
Spanish	8	397	96	8	397	96
Austrian	2	260	21	2	260	21
Neapolitan	23	3,080	240	23	3,080	240
Total 1835	779	42,746	5711	777	42,480	5687

(continued)

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.
British	4	537	41	4	537	41
Sardinian	256	12,520	2304	241	11,845	2169
French	121	5,709	526	136	6,312	714
Spanish	11	273	101	14	273	101
Neapolitan	14	2,412	131	12	2,970	112
Tuscan	8	342	41	8	342	41
Total 1837	404	21,793	3144	412	22,279	3178
British	3	414	29	3	411	29
Sardinian	287	31,570	2875	280	28,100	2806
French	89	4,450	534	97	4,855	582
Other Nations	46	6,752	553	51	7,075	765
Total 1838	425	43,183	3991	431	40,441	4182

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.
British	2	225	18	2	225	18
Sardinian	201	14,949	2826	192	14,320	2756
French	41	2,422	263	57	4,112	287
Neapolitan	23	4,270	325	23	4,270	325
Tuscan	8	595	61	8	595	61
Lucchese	2	55	11	2	55	11
Austrian	2	355	23	2	355	23
Hamburg	1	90	7	1	90	7
American	1	215	10	1	215	10
Greece	1	176	11	1	176	11
Roman	1	75	9	1	75	9
Monaco	2	89	12	2	89	12
Total 1841	285	23,516	3576	272	24,577	3530

PORTS OF ST. REMO, MAURIZIO, AND ONEGLIA.

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.
(ST. REMO.)						
Sardinian	193	6,312	314	176	5,471	224
French	87	4,237	482	78	562	359
Monaco	14	720	720	14	720	62
Total 1835	294	11,269	1516	268	6,753	645

(continued)

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.
(MAURIZIO.)						
Sardinian	214	10,231	1070	197	9,275	936
French	102	4,080	560	91	3,724	511
Spanish	4	170	32	4	170	32
Total 1835	320	14,481	1662	292	13,169	1479
(ONEGLIA.)						
Sardinian	79	1,870	408	68	1,536	382
French	21	340	89	20	302	84
Spanish	6	214	53	5	174	44
Total 1835	106	2,424	550	93	2,012	508
(St. REMO.)						
Sardinian	74	2,220	375	81	2,436	405
French	26	2,210	192	27	2,360	209
Tuscan	4	125	25	4	125	25
Total 1838	104	4,555	592	112	4,921	639
(MAURIZIO.)						
Sardinian	214	10,715	1284	225	11,250	1350
French	84	8,105	845	84	8,105	845
Other nations	5	405	33	5	405	33
Total 1838	303	19,525	2162	314	20,060	2228
(ONEGLIA.)						
British	2	285	17	2	285	17
Sardinian	112	4,180	560	121	4,850	625
French	71	7,150	639	71	7,150	639
Swedish	2	320	16	2	320	16
Total 1838	187	12,235	1232	196	12,605	1297
(St. REMO.)						
Sardinian	256	15,870	3757	197	14,320	1272
French	67	2,612	536	63	2,540	512
Spanish	4	182	32	4	182	32
Roman	5	122	57	5	122	37
Monaco	4	127	28	4	127	28
Total	336	18,913	4390	273	17,291	1881
(MAURIZIO.)						
Sardinian	270	16,020	3320	210	15,312	3114
French	67	3,412	469	59	3,375	426
Tuscan	5	124	37	5	124	37
Roman	3	90	18	3	90	18
Total	345	19,646	4444	277	18,901	3595
(ONEGLIA.)						
Sardinian	185	14,312	2740	179	13,714	2632
French	54	2,512	291	50	2,419	212
Tuscan	4	95	23	4	95	28
Roman	1	109	8	1	109	8
Total	244	17,028	3067	234	16,337	2880

PORTS OF THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA.

The ports of this island, and its places of anchorage for shipping, are numerous. The chief port, but not more secure than Madallena for large ships, is that of *Cagliari*, the capital of the island. This city has a population of nearly 30,000 inhabitants. The port is sheltered by a mole, and there is good anchorage in the gulf without. The royal tobacco monopoly manufacture, and some coarse cotton and other common fabrics, tanneries, and soap, are its chief manufactures.

Trade and Navigation.—According to the Chevalier Marmora, the imports and exports of Sardinia were as follow for 1824 :

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	fr.		fr.
Timber, &c.	250,372	Brandy, wines, liquors, &c. .	906,871
Hosiery	125,105	Grains, &c.	272,825
Hemp and cordage	133,025	Skins and leather	437,514
Cotton goods	1,032,693	Fish, cured and fresh . . .	700,000
Drugs and spices	660,236	Salt	150,000
Woollen goods	627,782	Meats, forage, and seeds . .	1,258,574
Hardwares and metals . .	203,338	Cattle	70,809
Skins and leather	266,217	Timber, &c.	191,854
Linen fabrics, &c.	215,460	Tobacco	50,000
Corn, &c.	160,514	Various	348,750
Various	1,174,368		
Total	4,849,110	Total	4,287,177

The custom duties received in the above year amounted to 997,232 fr.

In 1832 there arrived in all the ports of the island from foreign countries, and from the continental ports of the kingdom, 242 vessels, of 17,133 tons; and there departed 258, measuring 25,356 tons. The total value of imports and exports were of less value than in 1824: viz.—imports for 1832, 3,278,100 fr.; exports, 3,158,900 fr. Arrivals and departures since 1832 were

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.
(PORT OF CAGLIARI.)						
1835.						
British	2	234	15	2	234	15
Sardinian	172	7,513	1282	172	7,543	1282
Other nations	23	2,435	252	23	2,435	252
Total	197	10,202	1549	197	10,202	1549
1836.						
British	7	1,219	70	7	1,219	70
Sardinian	361	24,556	3292	361	41,556	3292
Other nations	57	5,767	526	57	5,767	526
Total	425	48,542	3888	425	48,542	3888

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.
(ALGHERO.)						
Sardinian	257	12,062	1542	257	12,062	1542
Other nations	92	1,787	596	92	1,787	596
Total	349	13,849	2138	349	13,849	2138
(CARLOFORTE.)						
British	1	128	8	1	128	8
Sardinian	302	21,095	1818	303	21,095	1818
Other nations	32	2,324	218	32	2,324	218
Total	336	23,547	2044	336	23,547	2044
(MADDALENA.)						
Sardinian	156	3,872	1034	156	3,872	1034
Other nations	50	1,059	405	50	1,059	405
Total	206	4,931	1439	206	4,931	1439
(CAGLIARI.)						
1837.						
British	5	670	46	5	670	46
Sardinian	387	42,708	3187	387	42,708	3187
Other nations	77	15,116	680	77	15,116	680
Total	469	58,496	4213	469	58,496	4213
(MADDALENA.)						
Sardinian	173	3,611	1111	173	3,611	1111
Other nations	14	279	102	14	279	102
Total	187	3,920	1213	187	3,920	1213
(LONGO SARDO.)						
Sardinian	33	545	165	33	545	165
Other nations	49	534	246	49	534	246
Total	82	1,079	411	82	1,079	411
(TORRES.)						
Sardinian	155	6,741	1050	155	6,741	1050
Other nations	33	993	138	33	993	138
Total	188	7,739	1238	188	7,739	1238
(ALGHERO.)						
Sardinian	138	8,032	1013	138	8,032	1013
Other nations	207	2,331	1229	207	2,331	1229
Total	395	10,363	1277	395	10,363	1277
(ORISTANO.)						
Sardinian	123	6,533	677	123	6,533	677
Other nations	6	311	43	6	311	43
Total	129	6,874	720	129	6,874	720
(PORT OF BOSA.)						
Sardinian	19	1,027	104	19	1,027	104

(continued)

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.
(CARLOFORTE.)						
British	1	75	8	1	75	8
Sardinian	270	19,657	1744	270	19,657	1744
Other nations	9	1,475	80	9	1,475	80
Total	280	21,207	1832	280	21,207	1832
(ST. ANTIOCO, Pralmas Bay.)						
1837.						
British	2	280	22	2	280	22
Sardinian	15	1,335	119	15	1,335	119
Other nations	5	929	56	5	929	56
Total	22	2,544	197	22	2,544	197
(CROSEL)						
Sardinian	44	1,260	260	44	1,260	260
(SINISCOLA.)						
Sardinian	52	716	316	52	716	316
(TORTOLI)						
Sardinian	74	2,382	518	74	2,382	518
(SARRABUS.)						
Sardinian	75	808	480	75	808	480

OFFICIAL Statement of the Duties received at the Custom-house of Cagliari and its dependencies in the Island of Sardinia during the Year 1839.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Amount of Duties.	Value of Goods.	Amount of Duties.	Value of Goods.
	lire c.	lire c.	lire c.	lire c.
1. Waters, drinks, essences, liquors, oils, spirits, and wines	2,966 59	27,276 93	1,534 70	34,300 39
2. Arms	321 24	3,134 0	0 60	30 0
3. Cattle	3 0	50 0	2,281 56	27,741 0
4. Caps, stockings, gloves, and knit or net work	7,106 88	42,263 10		
5. Hoop, flax, thread, rags	6,016 74	67,829 80	9 95	2,072 0
6. Hats	2,802 20	18,517 67	1 55	20 67
7. Paper, books, and maps	11,801 15	126,195 31	20,913 0	40,062 70
8. Quilts, blankets, &c.	6,066 40	21,680 20		
9. Cotton, cotton stuffs, and cloths, or of cotton and linen thread	259,823 58	2,041,143 46	3 26	6,395 26
10. Sweets, dry, green, and conserved fruits	715 59	9,656 59	382 03	13,080 70
11. Drugs, spices, medicines, and dyestuffs	277,818 75	1,001,651 39	1,415 90	156,384 90
12. Grain, legumes, flour, and paste	2,114 57	31,315 37	159,046 12	3,962,969 50
13. Lard, &c., game, fowls, greens, cheese, forage, and seeds	427 11	6,721 23	17,301 58	1,017,565 10
14. Wool, skins, cloths, and stuffs, &c., of wool or hair	54,911 29	948,921 21	782 71	12,850 70
15. Wood and work in wood	12,679 08	282,928 22	265 54	9,620 16
16. Mercury, hardware, &c.	12,864 24	97,794 46	5 42	2,161 80
17. Miscellaneous, not being inserted in any particular category	34,190 43	342,171 84	5,771 84	100,609 84
18. Metals and works in the same	29,490 97	362,674 71	201 16	19,909 50
19. Gold and silver, pure and imitation, and works in the same				
20. Jewellery, tapestry, gilded works, diamonds, and precious stones	1,342 54	15,218 20		
21. Lace, ribbons, trimmings, &c.	2,163 77	25,338 24		
22. Skins, furs, works in furs, &c.				
Chamois skins, &c., for gloves, &c., leather for coaches, &c., works in leather, and tanned skins in general	24,076 39	240,607 90	28,779 33	454,971 30
Fish, fresh, salted, dried, or pickled	2,186 85	30,196 0		
23. Thread lace, &c.	2,437 39	228,590 0		
24. Silk works in silk, or silk mixed with other substances	23,978 72	660,427 51	22 76	555 0
25. Tobacco			0 01	6 40
26. Linen cloth, &c.	20,806 04	268,320 58	0 54	13 50
Total	800,042 11	6,914,786 98	239,123 46	5,860,311 41

VALUE, in English Money, of Articles imported into, and exported from, the Sardinian States in the Trade with France, from 1830 to 1839.

	Imports.	Exports.
1830	£ 2,937,163	£ 1,612,278
1831	2,174,363	1,735,948
1832	2,912,286	2,041,015
1833	2,745,504	1,987,485
1834	3,007,077	1,965,731
1835	2,356,685	1,759,512
1836	2,444,974	2,165,193
1837	3,416,346	2,258,164
1838	4,469,388	2,380,816
1839	4,243,516	2,473,607
age of 10 years	£ 3,070,730	£ 2,037,975
Total imports and exports	5,108,705	
Total of 1839	6,717,123	

Increase of 1839 over decennial average. £1,608,418 or 31 per cent.

THE following is a Statement of the Trade carried on between the Sardinian States and France during the Year 1839.

IMPORTED FROM FRANCE.		EXPORTED TO FRANCE.	
	£		£
Tissues of { Wool . . . 47,400 } Cotton . . . 27,040 } Silk . . . 26,240 } Flax and hemp . . 2,560 }	103,240	Corn and meal	118,440
Sugar	95,600	Rice	60,480
Silk, raw	49,560	Olive oil	21,440
Fish, salted	44,600	Silk, raw	20,720
Wine and spirits	31,800	Hides, untanned	8,120
Cotton wool	29,240	Tobacco	5,080
Coffee	14,120	Hemp	4,640
Tobacco	7,800	Vermicelli	4,160
Wool	5,520	Writing paper	4,120
Corn and meal	4,120	Tissues of { Flax and hemp . . 1720 } Silk 1520 } Cotton 720 } (Wool 100)	4,060
Olive oil	3,080	Cotton wool	2,720
Hides, untanned	2,920	Cheese	1,480
Cocoa	2,120	Indigo	800
Hemp	1,400	Miscellaneous articles	94,896
Indigo	1,320		
Cheese	840		
Miscellaneous articles	120,256		
Total sterling	517,536	Total sterling	351,156

Albengo, Savona, and numerous small places extending along the Mediterranean from the safe and deep harbour of Spezzia to the frontiers of France, have each some share in the coasting trade.

“ The excess of importation over exportation was

	Hectolitres.	English Quarters.
Wheat	5,855,375	= 2,012,785
Indian corn and other grain	1,378,730	,, 473,938
Total	7,234,105	,, 2,486,723

“ The average importation therefore of foreign grain may be calculated as follows, of

	Hectolitres.	English Quarters.
Wheat	585,537	= 201,278
Indian corn and other grain	137,873	,, 47,393
Total	723,410	,, 248,671

“ Estimated quantity of rice yearly exported from the continental states of Sardinia, 300,000 hectolitres, = 103,120 English quarters.

“ No proximate calculation can be made as to the quantity of oats consumed by horses in Sardinia: the number of these animals being small in proportion to other countries north of the Alps, oxen and cows are generally used for agricultural purposes. The continental states of Sardinia produce sufficient for the consumption, except in bad years, when the deficiency is made up by importation from Lombardy and the Romagna; viz.,

About 500,000 hectolitres = 171,875 English quarters.

“ Barley is greatly consumed for the feeding of swine.

“ Beer is made in the country, but in small quantities, and the brewers mostly import a large proportion of the ingredients necessary.

“ From the above details, therefore, the average yearly production of grain in the continental states of Sardinia may be reckoned under—

	Hectolitres.	English Quarters.
Wheat	7,300,000	= 2,509,375
Indian corn	4,700,000	,, 1,615,625
Barley	1,300,000	,, 446,875
Chestnuts	1,000,000	,, 343,750
Rice and other grain	1,200,000	,, 412,500
Total	15,500,000	,, 5,328,125

“ From the above amount is, however, to be deducted for seed, for the various kinds of grains, about 1,830,000 hectolitres, = 629,062 English quarters, leaving for the consumption of the population 13,670,000 hectolitres, = 4,696,562 English quarters; thus making the average yearly production of Sardinia to fall short by about 330,000 hectolitres, = 113,437 English quarters, which are required to supply the calculated yearly consumption of farinaceous food in the continental states by his Sardinian majesty.

“ Beet-root is very little cultivated in the continental states of Sardinia. A few years ago, it was attempted to grow beet-root for the purpose of making sugar; but the sugar thus produced coming dearer than West India sugars, the cultivation of beet-root for this object has entirely ceased.

“ The quantity of hemp produced in the continental states of Sardinia represent a yearly value of about 10,000,000 of francs, = 400,000*l.* sterling; but the produce of the country is not sufficient for its wants, or for those of the naval arsenal at Genoa.

“ What flax is grown in Piedmont is consumed in the country.

“ Tobacco being a royal monopoly, the cultivation of this plant is strictly prohibited: a small quantity is, however, grown on the island of Sardinia, but to what amount I have not been able to learn.—*Turin, Jun. 29, 1842.*”

CHAPTER X.

GRAND DUCHY OF TUSCANY.

THE resources of this state are numerous: the "soil, climate, and configuration of the country are as various as the diversities presented by the sterile, cold, Apennine region,—the fruitful valley of the Arno, and other valleys,—and the unhealthy Maremma. In 1840 the census gave 1,494,991 inhabitants.

The total population, in 1836, excluding the Tuscan islands, was thus divided :

Florence District	671,857
Pisa ditto	329,482
Siena ditto	139,651
Arezzo ditto	228,416
Grosseto ditto	67,379

Total 1,436,785

The proportion of males was 731,057 to 705,728 females, classed as follows

	Males.	Females.
Married	247,140	250,385
Adults	230,704	223,139
Non-adults	236,746	223,071
Secular Ecclesiastics	8,757	...
Friars, Nuns, &c.	2,540	3,907
Non-Catholics	5,170	5,226

Total 731,057 705,728

The superficies of the terra firma of the Grand Duchy, to which the cadastral operations were limited, not including the islands, give a total of 6,379,325 $\frac{25}{100}$ quadrati, divided into taxable and non-taxable surface.

The non-taxable consist of roads, rivers, and lands, exempted from impost, among which are reckoned buildings serving for purposes exclusively agricultural; those used for divine worship, including the sacristies of towns, mortuary grounds, cemeteries, and fortresses in military occupation. The final results are—

Taxable surface	6,138,993.86
Exempted (as above)	31,318.42
Area occupied by roads and rivers	209,012.97

6,379,325.25

Division of Lands.	Proportion to whole Extent.	Produce in Tuscan Lire. 1834.	Proportion to whole Produce.	Produce per Quadrato.
Uncultivated pasturage	0.299	1,442,725	0.033	0.70
Forests	0.271	2,971,126	0.067	1.79
Common cultivation	0.162	4,622,502	0.104	4.63
Vineyards	0.105	12,239,212	0.277	19.00
Vines and olives	0.076	7,195,969	0.162	15.57
Chestnut woods	0.059	1,141,954	0.026	3.17
Meadow lands	0.013	865,660	0.020	10.63
Various produce	0.011	604,620	0.014	...
Buildings	0.005	13,171,737	0.297	458.57
		44,259,125		7.21

CHAPTER XI.

AGRICULTURE.

THE number of separate estates in Tuscany, according to the cadastral return of 1834, amounted to 162,067, which, according to Serristori, were, on the 1st of January, 1835, possessed by 132,845 proprietors.

The *métayer* system prevails in Tuscany, and unless it be in the Maremma, the farms, as well as the estates, are small. The proprietor of the land supplies the capital; the cultivator the implements and the labour; the produce being divided between them. M. Sismondi, in his *Tableau de l'Agriculture Toscane* says, the *métayer* lives much like the Luccan peasant from hand to mouth, seldom, with any grain, oil, or wine in reserve; that they are usually indebted to their masters; that the system begets such idleness that a hired labourer will do three times as much work in the same time as one *métayer*.

Sismondi wrote on the Agriculture of Tuscany twenty-two years ago, and the condition of the *métayer* has certainly improved since that time.

The Marquis Capponi, an intelligent landed proprietor in Tuscany, drew up for Dr. Bowring a statement from which the following account is abstracted:

"The mezzeria system has existed from time immemorial. Of a date anterior to the Roman domination, it has survived the middle ages, for the feudal system was never generally prevalent in Tuscany. This system and form of cultivation is thus far the only one understood in Tuscany. From the earliest period the plains have been abandoned in order to carry on the cultivation to the very summit of the mountains. Property being always much divided, and the government not being centralized, did not admit of the great expenses being incurred which the cultivation of the plains would have entailed. Could the outlay, which has been gradually and voluntarily submitted to, almost without its being perceived, in the cultivation of the hills, have been skilfully employed in the cultivation of our plains, the revenue would have been much more considerable, but the divisions of property and the distribution of wealth would have been very different. Tuscany possesses *two vast and fertile plains, the Val di Chiana and the Maremma*; they have been neglected till lately. *In the course of three years the Grand Duke has expended six millions of francs on the Maremma.*

"Every species of cultivation, except that of the hills, of wheat, vines, and olives, is neglected in Tuscany. Forests have been destroyed or badly managed, and the cultivation of meadow lands is unknown here.

"Physical circumstances and the nature of the soil have led to this mode of cultivation, whilst political and social considerations have determined the particular arrangements. The mezzeria differs in the various places in which it prevails; it is not the same in Tuscany as in France; nor does it even accord with that of Lucca. In Tuscany it is very favourable to the peasant, and it may, in this country, be regarded as the *beau idéal* of the system.

"Two causes may be assigned as having mainly contributed to this:

"1st. A highly democratical form of government during a period of three centuries, which has left its traces in the customs of the country.

"2d. The competition of manufacturing industry which formerly flourished highly in Tuscany.

"Our mezzeria system, therefore, is such as custom has rendered it: no written contract exists between landlord and peasant. One part of the understanding, such for example as the trade in cattle, is liable to some degree of uncertainty in practice. The contract is in force for one year only; the proprietor may discharge his cultivator every year at a fixed period, but a good tenant will hold by the estate from generation to generation.

"In the partnership the proprietor supplies all the capital, and the cultivator the labour and the utensils; the produce is equally divided between them, even as regards the profits arising from the sale of cattle. The cultivator is only obliged to supply the labour required in the ordinary cultivation. Should the proprietor be desirous of making new plantations, or to reclaim waste lands, the expense falls wholly upon him, and he is obliged to pay the cultivator wages for extra work, and also to keep up his new adventures at his own expense, should their produce prove insufficient.

"The seed for sowing is also supplied at joint expense; that required for the support of the cultivator the proprietor is in general bound to supply him with; should he not do so, a good labourer would quit his employ, which would be the worst thing that could happen, for the system wholly depends on mutual good faith, and a good labourer is indispensable to the well doing of the landlord.

"The proprietor derives his advantages from the surplus produce, should there be any, from the work performed for him by the labourer or cultivator, and from the profit arising from the sale of the cattle; it is the master or proprietor on all occasions who pays and receives the money arising out of this branch of business. This occasions long accounts to arise with every proprietor, which are adjusted yearly. A cultivator who should prove a debtor at this settlement would be held in bad repute. He dreads getting into debt, as it would end in dismissal; but in case of dismissal the proprietor loses his claim upon him. In the poorer situations the cultivators are all in debt for large sums, which at the end have to be deducted from the half-produce which is assigned to them out of the estate.

"The cultivators reside in isolated dwellings in the centre of the estate; the villages are not occupied by cultivators. They dwell in the midst of their families; never see their neighbours, except at holiday times, at church, or occasionally at market, where they are not often obliged to go, for they buy and sell but little. A good cultivator rarely goes to market: the great recommendation of the mezzeria system in this country is, that the farmer neither buys nor sells; his land should supply him with all he wants.

"Every family possesses a head (*capo di casa*), who is known to and approved by the proprietor; to him belongs the government of the family, and the direction of the agricultural labours; he negotiates with the proprietor or his agent. There is also a female head (*massaja*), who has the direction of the household economy. It frequently happens that two families are resident in the same dwelling, and under one head. Families are generally very numerous; some reckoning twenty or twenty-five individuals, seldom less than six or eight."

"M. Ridolfi has ably described the manner in which this system took its rise, in an article in the *Giornale Agricola*. It has sprung up by degrees:—the wants and the industry of the labourer have gradually contributed to the increase of the capital and labour devoted to the land. These have undergone a prodigious augmentation during the last sixty years. The tendency of the government reforms of Leopold I. was to divert every thing to this channel.* Estates were divided and rendered free; impediments were destroyed; full freedom of commerce allowed;—all these things rendered agriculture so much in vogue, that it became a source of luxury. The Tuscans, besides, have no other occupation—no sort of manufactures—no political existence. Possessed of home feelings, agriculture for them was all in all. High prices followed; a fresh division of property took place, by the sale of the convent estates; and every one became a cultivator, right or wrong. Agriculture became a passion—a mania.

"Tuscany was formerly celebrated for its high state of cultivation: it was an Eden—an

* The French Government sold landed property to the extent of 100,000,000 of francs, in payment of the public debt. That which remains of convent property at present does not amount to one-fourth of what it formerly was.

oasis—the model country. The beneficial laws of Leopold I., whose reputation even exceeded their real merits, occasioned property in Tuscany to be much sought after, and attracted large masses both of home and foreign capital.

“ In fact, *Tuscany is highly cultivated*. If the quantity of labour applied to land—if diligence, aptitude, readiness, willing labour and love for the soil, on the part of the peasantry, bring with them good culture, Tuscany has nothing to desire in these respects. A small extent of land, of very moderate fertility, suffices for the support of a family of ten or fifteen individuals. No other system, it is conceived, could draw from the land so large a mass of produce. The evil lies not here, but in the enormous capital swallowed up by the land. Assuredly, *the cultivation is by no means scientific*. In the first place, it is no easy matter for science to influence the mezzeria system, whilst the labourer is a joint proprietor, who acts on his own opinion, and generally opposes himself to improvements which he does not comprehend. Besides, in what way could science operate? It would begin by changing the entire system; it would not admit of the same land, *the same field being under cultivation for wheat, vines, and olives, at one and the same time*, and frequently for fruit, herbage for cattle, and all the different varieties of produce that may be required, not according to the condition of the land, but to the wants of the family; and this state of things forms the basis of the mezzeria system.

“ The important results which science affords are, therefore, utterly out of the question in this system; in hill-cultivation, especially, it appears very doubtful if science could succeed in developing a greater absolute production than is now the consequence of a most careful and persevering industry.

“ Our most urgent necessity is less an increased produce, than a mode of turning it to account. What is wanting to our agriculture are those subsidiary undertakings which give increased value to productions, and render them marketable. We possess a prodigious quantity of wine, generally of a tolerable quality; but to render it fit for exportation has never yet been deemed an object for consideration. The sole purpose with us has been to render it suitable to our own consumption; every thing is sold at the earliest moment, and at the nearest market for the consumption of the immediate vicinity in which it is produced; the ideas of the cultivator go not further. Even oil is not exactly regarded as an article for exportation. *The supply of wheat is inadequate to the consumption of Tuscany*, but Leghorn amply supplies foreign wheat to make up the deficiency; this situation of our productions is owing to the system of Leopold I., which sought to render Tuscany as one family, self-dependent, and its consequences are traceable in our customs and manners.

“ Every species of cultivation, therefore, which does not contribute to furnish direct consumption is neglected. Mulberry-trees, which the country could produce most abundantly, are not in favour with our cultivators: they spoil the fields, and contribute nothing to the use of the table. The rearing of silkworms, which is carried on in the house of every cultivator, is treated with great neglect: it is abandoned to the women; and if information is required about it of the mistress of the house, she can tell you nothing. The production of silk, therefore, is far less considerable than it might be: it does not rank as of sufficient importance in the farm, or in the estimation of the cultivator. The same may be said of all articles of export.

“ The erroneous self-sufficing principle pervades every thing, even, to the extent that a single field should produce every thing, that one man should do every thing; there is no such thing as division of labour—no intermediate branch of occupation. The same individual who has planted a vine, or sown his field, must sell the final produce to the consumer; the labour of the Tuscan proprietor is, therefore so complicated that it is impossible to get through it. The result of all this is, that out of all the gross produce the net revenue to the Tuscan proprietor is most miserable. The gross produce in itself is large—very large in proportion to the natural productiveness of the soil; but it is small considered in relation to the expenses incurred, to the capital absorbed, and to the labour bestowed upon it. Regarding man as an instrument of labour, our agriculture is costly in the extreme; but, under any other system, man would do less and cost more. The cultivator is always on the spot—always careful; his constant thought is,—this field is my own. It is always ruinous in the end to cultivate land in Tuscany by day-labourers; on the other hand, were

the labourer to be paid his wages in money, they would prove inadequate to his support. It is not possible for the cultivators to make a rapid fortune, but the better class of them possess their little capital of money. The marriage-portions they give their daughters are a proof of this; these are considerable and always increasing. It is true the landlord frequently assists; and not only the head of the family, but the other members also, both girls and boys, to whom they leave slight bequests by way of dowry, or who enter into small speculations, have all a little stock of money laid by. It is, I consider, the great and only advantage of Tuscan economy, that it ensures the subsistence of a large number of labourers, and ensures this in a mode independent of men and events, and free from the vicissitudes of commerce and the uncertainties of trade or of ruinous changes.

"The labourer in general is happy and virtuous: the unvarying nature and quietude of his life, and the dependence, free from all servility, in which he stands in relation to his employer, foster his habits of morality, whilst they maintain his dignity as a man. The cultivators constitute, according to my estimate, at least one-third of the population of Tuscany; there are computed to be between 50,000 and 60,000 farms (*podere*), upon which the average number of individuals in a family may be taken at eight, and if to this number be added the agricultural day-labourers, and those who depend upon agriculture for their subsistence, and the proprietors and servants of proprietors, it will be seen how small is the number of those who live by manufactures and other trades.

"The number of employes, medical men, lawyers, priests, &c., is very considerable in Tuscany.

"The peasantry is, beyond dispute, the best class in Tuscany, and all the good that is said and has been said of the Tuscans is due to the peasantry. A peasant, who should be reduced to work as a day-labourer, would feel himself miserable and degraded; it would be a descent from a high elevation in the social scale.

"I have before remarked that an immense capital is absorbed by the land, owing to the extent of labour employed in bringing it into cultivation, and the necessity of an expensive mode of keeping it so.

"As regards farm-buildings, they are built in Tuscany at a great charge; the central farm especially is generally erected in a very uneconomical manner.

Every well-arranged farm should possess, and most of them do possess, a granary for the hay and herbage, a shed built on masonry to keep the dung-heap under cover, a latrine, &c.

"The peasants' houses are of a very superior description in Tuscany; in no country are the peasantry so well lodged. Probably half or more of the peasants' houses have been rebuilt within the last sixty years, and the remainder have been improved. It is reckoned that, taking one house with another, they must cost 1000 crowns, or 5000 francs each; and the average value of a farm (*podere*) is 2000 crowns. The living of the peasantry does not correspond to the *luxury* of their habitations: it is wholesome, though frugal, and proportioned to the poverty of the soil; and much merit is due to a peasantry so industrious, and to whom we owe so much that they are content with their frugal fare. Bread varies according to the quality of the soil and the grain it produces. In most of the provinces it is a mixture of rye, barley, and Indian corn, with a little wheat; in some places, however, it is of pure wheat; but wherever the land is of good quality, there is no occasion to have recourse to grain of secondary qualities. Next to bread, beans form the principal article of nourishment of the cultivators. They drink but little wine, but more frequently aquarello (*piquette*). To eat meat once a week is considered a luxury. The poorest of them are satisfied with a piece of bacon. The number of cattle is on the increase considerably, and the consumption of meat still more. A great deal comes from Lombardy.*

"It was the custom on holidays, instead of meat, to purchase salt-fish (*baccala*); they

* This description of the peasants' houses is, it must be recollected, drawn up by a Tuscan landlord. We can speak from personal knowledge that these houses are generally better than in other parts of Italy south of Lombardy; but still there is little of comfort or convenience to be found within them. Generally speaking, there is scarcely a room in the best peasant's cottage in Tuscany, that is not inferior to the worst peasant's house in Austria, Styria, Moravia, or the Tyrol.

can obtain a larger quantity of this, and it has a stronger taste. The importation of salt codfish into Tuscany exceeds 1,000,000 of francs in amount.

"I consider the condition of the *métayer* in every respect superior to that of the day-labourer; but still all depends on ancient usages, and the *mezzeria* system differs in various places; in Tuscany, our customs have rendered it more favourable than elsewhere.

"At Pistoja the proprietors have leagued together, and have in some degree followed the example of Lucca, their neighbour. The land is rich and the culture easy, and the cultivator does not receive the exact half. At this place and some others they have begun to introduce the system of farming the land to the cultivator at a fixed rent, or sometimes farming some particular article of produce, such as grain, and dividing the rest.

"In order that a cultivator may manage his farm advantageously, the following conditions are requisite:

"1st. That the farm be large, and adequate to the support of his family.

"2d. That it be of easy cultivation, and not overstocked with trees; that the culture be simple, in order that it may not entail a heavy expense for management.

"3d. That the cultivator be rich enough to purchase the requisite cattle, and himself to supply all the moveable capital required in the cultivation of the property, so as to find himself wholly independent, and to keep his interest distinct from that of the proprietor.

"These conditions are in general only to be found in the plains, where the cultivators are better off, but it is rarely the case in Tuscany.

"I have myself let many farms,* and where all these conditions were not fulfilled, I have been obliged to return to the *mezzeria* system; where, on the contrary, they were all to be found, I hope for a favourable result.

"Various modifications, more or less essential, would necessarily take place in the system, if extensive manufacturing undertakings existed to admit of an invidious comparison with the poverty of our agricultural industry, but I question if that can ever become the case; in the first place, the *métayer* spirit, when deeply rooted, is fatal to manufacturing industry, and, in the next place, large undertakings require large capitals, and we have already sunk the largest part of ours.

"The all important and alarming problem is that which regards the working classes—the increase of the population, which, in Tuscany has, for some years past, gone on at the rate of one per cent annually. This increase is limited, it is true, in the families of the cultivators; thoughtful and calculating, they make but few imprudent marriages; attached to a restricted extent of soil, they limit their family by the extent of their farm.

"Government works—roads, the *Maremma*, furnish subsistence to a part; entire freedom of commerce affords facilities of meeting daily with trifling employments, which serve as a temporary alleviation of misery, and the low prices of all articles of consumption lessens the evil. Besides, they had laid by savings in times of prosperity; many had even been able to build themselves houses, but still the evil is increasing, whilst the means of remedying become less.

"The same is the case, for the most part, everywhere else; but the spirit which prevails in Tuscany prevents great disorders as it also denies great resources: a revolution is less to be feared and less to be desired here than elsewhere.

"Until the present time, the proprietors, even in the *Maremma*, had no other idea than *mezzeria* farms (*podere*); the most industrious of them engaged an agent (*fattore*); from the neighbourhood of Florence, to adopt their mode of cultivation and management, and thought they had performed wonders when, at an enormous expense, they had succeeded in planting a farm in the *Maremma*. They must be undeceived; but the government is, I think, under the same erroneous impression, and many things indicate the intention of preparing the future destitute of this province, should their undertakings answer, as there is every reason to expect, under the same *mezzeria* plan.

"The government had filled up a large extent of very fertile morass land belonging to it in the Val di Chiana, by means of the river deposits, an operation in which we are very skilful; but when the work was completed, the administration, having no idea of any thing

* I take the wheat in payment, calculated on an average of twenty years, and the remainder in money.

but the *mezzeria* system (*poderi*), and seeking to apply cultivation on the small scale to a country adapted to that on a large scale, became embarrassed, and could not supply the enormous expense requisite for the construction of buildings, &c.—an error which has retarded, and still retards, the progress of which this province is susceptible.”

There is an appearance of neatness and cleanliness, as well as contentment, which prevail among the Tuscan peasantry, which is extremely pleasing, and which may be mistaken for a state of independent circumstances. The valley of the *Arno* is, however, cultivated with great care, if not with great profit, and with less waste than in any part of Europe. Among the productions of importance silk is increasing, and the annual quantity produced is stated at nearly 260,000 lbs. The olive oil is an article of great value, which might be greatly increased in quantity. The wines of Tuscany are of wretched quality.

THE MAREMMA.

THE MAREMMA comprises those marshy flats extending back from the shores of the Mediterranean, celebrated for their unhealthiness and desolation for centuries, although formerly covered with agricultural riches and the principal cities of Etruria.

In the Val di Chiana, large tracts, formerly pestilential, having been reclaimed and rendered salubrious by hydraulic power, led to similar experiments, by order of Leopold I., in the Maremma. These were only partial until, in 1825, when Count Fossombroni projected the complete drainage and clearance of the Maremma, and the great work was undertaken upon a report which he drew up in 1828. The hydraulic works were begun in 1829, and since that period above 12,000,000 of Tuscan lire (nearly 400,000*l.* sterling) are stated to have been expended up to the end of 1841 in reclaiming the *Maremma*, which will certainly become the best cultivated and most productive part of Tuscany. The dread of its pestilential atmosphere still prevails, and will, even after this character disappears, operate against the improvement of this fertile territory.

Government is, however, pursuing with ardour the work of the wood-clearing off the drainage of the Maremma, and confining the rivers and the waters of the springs which deluged the plains to regular canals and courses. Herds of buffaloes and other cattle, and sheep and goats, are now pastured on these plains. Wheat is abundantly grown in some parts. Olive-trees, mulberries, and vineyards, occupy many districts formerly covered with the woods peculiar to wet or marshy lands. The Jews expelled from Rome have also a colony in the Tuscan Maremma.

Some parts of the Maremma are intersected or bordered with hills; to the north the hills rise to mountains. Below the latter the extensive pestiferous Lake of Castiglione della Pescaja has been filled up by deposits directed into it by hydraulic power.

The butter of Tuscany produced in the dairies of *Cascina* is an exception

to Italian butter generally, being remarkably pure, and free from any rancid taste. The beef is also of superior quality; and the resources of this country, including the Island of Elba, its mines, and the fisheries along the coast, afford ample means of subsistence for a greater population than the present number of inhabitants. The government is mild, paternal, and cheaply and equally administered. The municipalities are free, and the taxation is moderate. The commercial legislation is conspicuously liberal. Whatever may be the poverty of the inhabitants, it cannot be attributed to the sterility of the country, nor to the government: both are generous. We know not, therefore, to what to attribute any unfavourable circumstance in the condition of the rural population of Tuscany, unless it be to the *métayer system*, and the indolence of which we believe that system to be the cause.

MINES, QUARRIES, BORACIC LAGOONS.

THE mineral riches of Tuscany have been greatly extolled, and said to have been excessively worked in former times. We doubt much of this. The iron-mines of Elba are, however, considered inexhaustible; the ore yielded annually is 1600 centi of 33,333 $\frac{1}{3}$ Tuscan lbs. = 25,000 lbs. avoirdupois; of this quantity 700 centi are forged and used in Tuscany, and the remainder is exported to Genoa, Rome, Naples, and Corsica. Nearly 300 miners are employed, exclusive of labourers without the mines.

At Perita, in Grosseto, there is a sulphur-mine which yielded annually for ten years 413,000 lbs. The sulphur of Sicily competes with it by greater cheapness of production. At Monte Catini and Montieri there are copper-mines: 100,000 lbs. of copper per annum has been yielded by the first.

Two silver-mines have been worked in the province of *Pietra Santa*; there is some doubt if they are worked beneficially by the society which has undertaken to explore them. There are twelve quarries worked in *Pietra Santa* of the marble called *Bardigli*, *Brecciati*, &c., and one of statuary marble. Hydraulic machines are attached to these establishments for sawing and polishing the marble, and the number of workpeople engaged is very considerable.

In the Volterra district, near Pomerance, the boiling lagoons of the rugged Monte Cerboli furnish boracic acid, which is ingeniously and economically obtained by the application of the vapours of the same lagoons. The produce is in ordinary years, about 600,000 lbs., of which 100,000 lbs. are employed in the manufacture of borax, and the remainder exported to foreign countries. These, however, have become the property of one individual, and consequently a monopoly. *Tincal*, however, from India, yielding equally good borax as that of Monte Cerboli, this monopoly has little or no effect in keeping up a high price for an article valuable in its manufacturing uses.

In various parts of the Maremma, and in the territory of Sienna, are marble

quarries of various character, which are worked more or less according to circumstances.

The explorations for copper at Montierj, Massa, Rocca Tederighi, have hitherto been unprofitable. There is abundance of statuary marble at Serravezza, at a great height. They were first worked, and advantageously, by Michael Angelo. There is an alum-mine at Montieri, alabaster, granite, and building-stone.

MANUFACTURES OF TUSCANY.

WHATEVER may be the state of manufactures in Tuscany, they have never been either restricted nor maintained by fictitious legislation. Except as far as the usual handicrafts in towns and villages, such as carpenters, joiners, wrights, blacksmiths, shoemakers and masons, have been called by necessity into operation, the people look to agriculture chiefly for their support: those who are employed in the straw-hat making, and in the spinning and weaving of such woollens, lincens, and silks as are made in the country, are generally found at work with their apparatus or looms in their own habitations. Not only the peasantry but the manufacturers engage themselves for daily or longer periods in other employments. This in the end may not be profitable, but they find it often convenient to work for daily wages, to meet temporary demands.

There are no corporation of trades,—no restrictions as to purchases or sales,—no code of regulation restraining any agreement between employer and workmen,—and there are no duties imposed upon the admission of foreign manufactures in order to protect domestic fabrics, the duties being only levied for revenue.

Under these circumstances, and notwithstanding the predilection of the Tuscan people for agriculture, the following branches of manufacture employ a great part of the population of the towns:

1. *Straw Platting, and Straw Hats*.—This important branch of industry has long been celebrated for its fine and beautiful workmanship. It was long a profitable and extensive article of export, until the high duties in England and France on the Tuscan hats, bonnets, and platting, rendered the price too high for the use of any but the opulent classes. Besides the general use of straw hats in the country, the value of hats and platting exported averaged from 6,500,000 to 7,500,000 lire per annum. A great part of which was smuggled into foreign countries. This interesting branch of industry is followed in the towns and in the country. Preparing the straw in bundles of different degrees of fineness, platting, cleansing, and making up for use or for exportation, afford employment to the female population,—moderately paid it is true, but, at the same time, in a much cheaper country, far higher wages than is paid for straw platting in London, Dunstable, and other places in England. Florence, Prato, Pistoja,

Pisa, Leghorn, and intermediate places, are the localities of the straw manufactures.

The young females of the *Contadini*, in the Val el Amo and elsewhere, often by their industry and skill in straw platting realize their marriage dower. Chateaueux says, "each girl can, for a few pence, purchase straw to work up, and earn besides 30 to 40 sous, 15 to 20 pence per day."

2. *Silk Manufactures*.—Florence is the principal seat of the silk manufactures, especially for throwing, weaving, &c. The number of looms being estimated at nearly 4000. There are silk-mills and works also at Sienna, Modigliana, Pistoja, Prato, and other places. The Russian Count Demidoff has erected an extensive silk manufactory near Florence. When there, in 1838-9, all that we observed, and were told, led us to the conclusion that this concern would never pay the outlay: we were informed that it was designed merely as a school to instruct young persons, especially in preparing and throwing silk, who should afterwards be employed in Russia,—for the Tuscans can scarcely ever be prevailed upon to emigrate from their native country. Even the silk-loom, in Florence, are in the houses of the respective weavers. In the female schools of industry there are, with other branches, a number of silk-loom.

3. *Woollen Manufactures*.—These are chiefly of a coarse description; the woollen caps called *benelli*, and the military caps, *calubassi*, worn by the Turks, are manufactured extensively for the Levant trade: the *first* is packed up in cases of 100 dozens; the second in cases of 60 dozens. The value exported, of both, is estimated at nearly 75,000*l.* sterling.

In Prato and its neighbourhood there are above thirty-five woollen manufactures of woven cloths: five of which are for caps, &c. Florence has manufactures of woollen carpets, in one of which criminals are employed. The colours and texture of the Florentine carpets are beautiful.

Woollen manufactures are also established at Sienna, where there are *two* for fine dyed cloths, and about *forty* for common woollens, for the domestic use of the people in most parts of Tuscany. The fine dyed cloths of Cusentino are extolled, but they are not yet of great importance, although improved machinery is used. Cloths for the wear of the army are made at Arreso, and by the convicts at Volterra. All the woollen manufactures of Tuscany, with the exception of the caps, &c., exported, are insufficient for home consumption.

4. *Lincens, and Cloths of Hemp*, are manufactured chiefly in the country districts, and almost exclusively for ordinary wear.

5. *Cotton Manufactures*.—There appear to be no manufactures of cotton in Tuscany; or if there be any, they are only of a very common kind, mixed up with some other and limited sort of weaving.

6. *Paper and Printing*.—Both these are extending; there are about fifty

great and small of the first, and about *forty* printing presses. In 1814 there were only six of the latter.

7. *Alabaster and Marble*.—There are a great number of alabaster works at Volterra, &c., and marble and sculptured works in Florence and other places.

9. *Porcelain*.—There is one establishment near Florence which produces some beautiful high-priced specimens.

10. *Tanneries and works of Leather*.—There are several tanneries, but they tan little more, if any, than the leather dressed and used in the duchy.

11. *Common Earthenware, Common Glass, Furniture*, carriages of various kinds, agricultural implements, &c., are all made for ordinary use.

12. *Hardwares and works of Metal*, &c.—We have heard the cutlery, iron work, and other works of metal much praised, but as far as we have been able to observe, in 1838-9, they were very far from attaining the perfection which we might expect from the following official account, prepared for the Tuscan government, and which we extract from Dr. Bowring's report. The statements relative to Pistoia and Follonica are however quite correct, according to this official account.

"Copper is an article of much manufacturing importance. There are ten fabries in Prato, two in the Pistojan district, and one at Seravezza. At Prato there is a foundry for casting balls.

"Pistoja also manufactures musket-barrels, and Seravezza fire-arms. At the former place are two celebrated organ-manufactories, and two of other musical instruments. Superfine cutlery is also made there. Knives and forks are manufactured in many parts of the Grand Duchy. There are, moreover, many iron-works in different parts of the country, which employ a great number of hands. The three furnaces in the Maremma, belonging to the government, and which are supplied with ore from the island of Elba, produce 16,000,000 lbs. of pig iron per annum. A private establishment in the same district (that of Vivarelli) gives 3,000,000 lbs. The government establishment in the Maremma can furnish to the country about 1,600,000 lbs. of wrought iron in different forms. The district of Pietra Santa has four iron-works, which the government has leased to an individual: they give about 1,200,000 lbs. of wrought iron. Besides these, there are two private establishments—one at Pietra Santa, the other at Fivizzano—which produce from 300,000 to 400,000 lbs. yearly. The Pistojan district has nine iron-works, belonging to the government, which have been let to the highest bidder, and give annually about 2,300,000 lbs. In the same department the Vivarelli family has works which render about 2,000,000 lbs. per annum. Pistoja has also a nail manufactory, whose annual produce is 400,000 lbs.; one of iron wire, giving 200,000 lbs.; and one for agricultural instruments, manufacturing 80,000 lbs. per annum. The pig iron employed in these latter fabries is the produce of the Pistojan territory. Of pig iron, some is exported, principally to Genoa, Naples, and France. The present charge is T. 43 l. = 28s. 8d., per 1000 lbs. (= 4l. 6s. per ton English) shipped from Follonica. There is a small exportation of wrought iron, but its price is higher than that of Great Britain.

"At Follonica there is an iron furnace which gives 1,000,000 lbs. of pig iron per month, and works eight months in the year, the whole of the ore being imported from Elba. The price charged for pig iron to be consumed in Tuscany by the government is T. 41 l. per 1000 lbs. (= 30s. sterling per 750 lbs.). The price for cast-iron works is from T. 14 l. to T. 18 l. per 100 lbs. (= 10s. 8d. per 75 lbs., or 16l. per ton). I was given to understand that there was no profit from this establishment, and that its principal object was to turn the ores of Elba to some account, and to employ the miners there. It is intended to build two more furnaces at Follonica, which will then employ about 600 workmen, whose average gains are from T. 50 l. to T. 80 l. per month (= 8s. 10d. to

13s. 4d. per week). They generally come from Pistoja and its neighbourhood; and the supply of labour is sufficient for the demand, particularly since the health of the district has improved. In order to encourage the export of the ore, about 6,000,000 lbs. of iron are exported annually to Rouen at the Tuscan price, and about 3,500,000 to Genoa at a price somewhat higher. In the island of Elba the miners work all the year round. Their number in November 1836 was 203, and there are 60 carriers with 100 asses, employed in conveying the ore from the mines to the shores, where it is embarked in boats of from 5 to 30 tons, and pay a freight of 64 lire for 33,333 lbs., the voyage being of a few hours. The miners work from eight to nine hours per day, and are paid 40 lire per month—receiving a part of their wages in wheat and bread, imported for their use. Of their wages 5 per cent is deposited, and they or their widows are allowed a pension by government.

“Follonica is rapidly increasing in population: it has now from 1200 to 1500 inhabitants in winter. In 1830 there were only three houses in the town.

“The Follonica establishment belonged to the Prince of Piombino, and was ceded to the Tuscan government by the treaty of Vienna. If constantly occupied, it is estimated that it could produce 30,000,000 lbs. of pig iron per annum.”

The statement which follows, illustrative of the manufactures of Tuscany, was drawn up for Dr. Bowring, and we agree with him in considering that the judgment passed upon the morals of the working community appears unreasonably severe, as a general character.

“Leaving out of consideration the manufacture of articles of absolute necessity common to all countries, the manufactures of Prato are confined to the fabrication of caps for the Levant, of straw hats and woollen cloths—besides one glass-work, one tannery, and a few copper-works.

“The woollen manufactures have been much extended in Prato, in consequence of the introduction of spinning machinery by Giovanni Battista Mazzoni: he is a considerable maker of machines for himself and others. There are now three different spinning establishments, each of which has two, three, or four sets of machinery.

“Of caps for the Levant alone, for which Prato enjoys a reputation in that quarter even greater than in Italy, about 300 dozen, or three chests, are manufactured daily. The cost of these is about T. 6000 l. The trade is carried on by the merchants of Leghorn who ship to the Levant. There are only two merchants in Prato who make shipments direct. The raw material of these three chests of caps, which are daily manufactured, costs from 1200 to 1500 lire Toscani; the remainder consists of wages or profits. This is now the principal manufacture of the country.

“Of woollen cloths, 3000 pieces are made, averaging about 100 braccia each (the braccio is somewhat less than two feet English); about 150,000 lbs. of wool are consumed in their production. They are ordinary cloths of little value, and are not exported. The price is about one lira per braccio, or about 1s. per yard—half cost of materials and half wages.

“The individuals engaged in the spinning of wool, by machinery or by hand, in the manufacture of caps or weaving cloths—in the dyeing, dressing, packing, and pressing, and other branches of the manufacture, are computed at about 4000 men and women; but the number cannot be ascertained with precision, because the labourers are rarely confined to a single occupation, but turn from one species of labour to another, as occasion may require.

“The manufacture of straw hats formerly gave employment to about 2000 females and 200 men. This branch of industry has fallen off in a remarkable degree. A slight improvement of demand gives reason to suppose that it may now employ about 1000 women and 50 men: the difference in numbers is attributable to the shipments being now of a commoner description, while formerly they were only of the finest sort. Last year there was a manufactory of chip hats, which employed 100 looms: they are now no longer made—the fashion has changed.

“It would be not only difficult, but impossible to ascertain the advantages accruing to the town of Prato from the manufacture of straw hats. In the most flourishing times of this trade, it is said that the income arising from this source amounted to more than a million of crowns per annum. This assertion, however, is not grounded on sufficient proof.

It is, however, certain, that the manufacture was formerly in great activity; and the profit was considerable, for in this manufacture the whole production may be set down as wages of labour and profit, with the exception of a few hundred bags of wheat from Lombardy, being the seed of the straw. There is, however, unfortunately, one observation to be made: with the exception of one manufacturing establishment (Mazzoni and Darini), not a single remnant of even moderate wealth remains out of the riches to which the trade in straw hats gave birth.

"The only glass-work existing in the country gives employment to about a dozen workmen in the neighbouring city for six or seven months in the year, and manufactures articles to the amount of about T.35,000*l.* to T.40,000*l.* of the most common description, which are wholly consumed in the town or in the neighbouring country. The proprietor's profits are about T.10,000*l.* to T.12,000*l.* per annum. There is but one tannery in Prato; an extensive business is carried on; the leather is bad; it employs five hands. The products, which are nearly all consumed in Prato, are estimated at T.60,000*l.* per annum, of which one-fifth at least are absolute profit to the proprietor.

"The paper of Briglia, once in high repute in Tuscany, has greatly fallen off in quantity and quality. There are only 40 workpeople, men and women, employed, whilst formerly there were 100. They manufacture to the amount of about T.60,000*l.* annually. There are two other mills, for brown paper of a common description. These paper-mills as well as many other buildings devoted to the manufacture of woollens, are situated on the river Bicezio, where an iron-work is now constructing, which will prove a new source of occupation for our community, and will be under the direction of Mr. Magnolfi, a man of an enlightened character, and who is known as the founder of the infant school in Prato.

"There are two observations of some importance relative to the local trade and manufactures, and with regard to the number of hands employed in them.

"Besides the workpeople engaged in the manufactures above mentioned, there are no considerable number, except ropemakers and copperworkers. In each of these trades are employed about 100 adults, and a number of boys and girls. About 150,000 lbs. of hemp are worked up in Prato, and about 300,000 lbs. of copper: this is nearly wholly consumed in the town and surrounding country. The copper is made up into kitchen utensils, which find sale not only throughout Tuscany, but in foreign countries, particularly in the Tyrol.

"With respect to the rate of wages, there are few hands employed who earn less than two paoli per day (= 10*d.* sterling), or more than three. The average wages of the working classes of Prato may be reckoned at 2½ paoli per day (say 12½*d.* sterling). The work best paid is that of finishing caps, and this may therefore be estimated somewhat higher.

"To determine the relation of the population of Prato to its means of subsistence, let us take the following data:—The commune of Prato numbers 30,524 inhabitants, of which 10,849 reside in the town, and 19,675 in the country. The internal population, with few exceptions, is wholly engaged in trade: there are scarcely 30 families who are not either artisans or merchants. The population of the country is essentially agricultural, for, besides the farmers or landed proprietors, who may be computed at 10,000, or 1357 families, the remainder work for the farmers, or are engaged in some species of labour, principally agricultural. Very few are to be found in Prato as assistants in shops: none of them seek employment out of the commune. The women in the country are principally employed in straw work after their rustic occupations and their domestic labours are over.

"The following are some further data with regard to the population of Prato:—The adult population amounts to 21,071, and 9450 children. Of the first, 10,430 are males, and 10,641 females; of the latter, 4879 are males, and 4571 females. Among the first, 150 are priests, 60 monks, and 175 nuns;—to make up the total, we have 3 non-catholics. The total of males is 15,312, and of females, 15,212.

"The lower classes of the population would have the means of providing for their necessities, if they were not so eager after luxuries. The females are given to expensive dress, which deprives them of the means of supplying themselves with more necessary articles. The gluttony of the artisans has become proverbial amongst us—what is not spent on finery in dress is consumed in pampering the appetite. In consequence of the

prosperity of the straw trade, which lasted from 1818 to 1825, luxury spread throughout the country; and it would excite a smile, were it not a subject for regret, to observe the country folks in embroidered stockings and pumps, with large velvet bonnets, trimmed with feathers and lace; but in their houses they, as well as the artisans in the town, are miserably off; and they who are even genteelly dressed abroad have rarely more than a miserable palliasse for a bed at home. Deprived of the advantages of the straw trade, the situation of the country people, especially those of the mountainous parts, is very distressing.

"It must be confessed that the population of Prato, of the class which elsewhere is generally intelligent, is extremely ignorant. This ignorance is the more to be deplored in what may be considered the upper classes—the nobles and the priests. Primary instruction, which is general in the town, is very rare in the country, for want of opportunities. As a deputy in connexion with public schools, I have observed a greater willingness and a more decided application on the part of the girls from the country than in those of the town. In fine, it must be remembered, that we do not possess schools for mutual instruction: permission has been twice refused to some of the citizens, who were desirous of establishing them at their own expense.

"The working classes enter into amusements with great ardour, when their wages allow of it. I have previously remarked that the artisans make no provision for future wants, but consume their earnings from day to day. The depositors in the savings-bank scarcely amount to a dozen individuals of this class.

"Emigration is unknown in the commune: there may be two or three masons and silk-spinners who proceed to the Maremma to pass the winter; but in general the Maremma is regarded with dread, and the better classes evince no more than their poorer neighbours a disposition for change of abode.

"Immoralities are frequent, but crimes few among the poor. Frauds and robberies are the most frequent, and indeed almost the only ones. The necessity of obtaining means of existence has put a price upon every thing, and the working-classes seek only to gain as much as possible with the least labour. Punishments are rare. The code does not award punishment to immorality; and delinquents, either from their own cunning or the inattention of the police generally manage to escape.

"The lower classes are much inclined to matrimony; a young man no sooner finds means of subsistence than he begins to make love to some female, who sooner or later proving with child, either willingly or unwillingly he makes her his wife. Frequently their mutual gains are insufficient to provide for their families, and there results a race of beggars, to be supported at the expense of the public, or the poor-house of Ceppi. This fine establishment, which possesses a revenue of more than 20,000 crowns, assigned by the founder for the support of the poor of the town, is one of the causes of the vast number of poor we are burdened with.

"Concubinage is rare; adultery very frequent, especially in the town. Cases of seduction are extremely numerous, although the register of births does not show more than 40 illegitimate births annually; but, as I have before remarked, many are married in a state of pregnancy, and many go to Florence the more easily to conceal their shame. The above-mentioned establishment of Ceppi has been the cause that the working-classes make no savings, as they think that, when they are old and no longer able to work, they will be provided for therein, and the establishment not being able to provide for all, the greater part are obliged to beg.

"The country, I am of opinion, although I have not concealed its evils, is in an improving state. The savings-bank and infant schools have done good. Many of the working classes are sensible of their need of improvement both in point of morality and economy. Some of the citizens would be disposed to co-operate and foster this desire of improvement, but the authorities, which do nothing for our improvement themselves, will not even allow others to repair its neglect, who would willingly do so."

The following brief account, for 1841, of the state of industry in Tuscany, we have translated from the bulletin of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of France, and place it in contrast, with the foregoing:

"The manufacturing industry of Tuscany is, as at its birth, distributed in a straggling manner over the face of the country; and, consequently, only feeble and unsatisfactory results can be obtained from trades and manufactures thus isolated. Many attempts have been hitherto made to form a combined action amongst them. That which promised to give the greatest impulse to the silk manufactures, failed, owing to the almost total loss of capital. The other manufactures are making efforts to resist the competition among the foreign silk trade, and succeed as far as stuffs, &c., for making dresses and cravats are concerned, for on these their reputation rests, being unrivalled both in colour and in firmness.

"A considerable amount was exported in 1840 to America and Germany. Some attribute the superiority observed in the black silks of Florence to the waters of the Arno; but this opinion appears to be erroneous, for ever since a dyer of Lucca introduced the process for preparing the silk, and dyeing it black without loss or waste, they have been manufactured at that place of the same quality, and at the same price.

"Others attribute this superiority to the quality of Tuscan silks, especially those of the Valley of the Arno, which they say take a fine black without loss of their shine, but this opinion appears to be no more tenable, as the manufactures of Florence have employed a great quantity of Levantine silks, ever since France, by lowering the import duties on foreign silks, has yearly taken from Tuscany half of its finest qualities.

"People engaged in the trade assert that it is to be attributed to three causes conjointly; 1st, to the high pitch of perfection at which the Florentine dyers have arrived; 2d, to the low price of labour; for at Florence, weaving is carried on chiefly by women, who divide their time between housekeeping and the loom; 3d, to the fact that the manufacturer at Florence, caring less about forming a stuff of perfect texture, than one that will *wear well*, employs coarse silks that he joins completely, thus giving them a gloss, and at the same time their good qualities.

"Woollen and cotton manufactures are making steady progress, but the articles produced are always, both in quantity and quality, far below what the consumption and luxury so prevalent in the country, demand. In the whole of Tuscany, there are only four or five steam-engines employed on manufactures of all kinds, and these are deficient in power and means. This being the case, vegetation is going on, but no growth ensues.

"The activity of a few men formed a joint-stock company for the manufacture of paper by English machinery, but the progress that the French have made in this art formed a great drawback to its success. Almost the whole of the letter-paper employed in the cities of Tuscany is of French manufacture, and the French paper maker, having succeeded in overcoming the predilection which existed in South America for certain kinds of Italian paper, now receives orders from that country, thus depriving Tuscany of the privilege she enjoyed of supplying this market. The machinery employed in France enable that country, with fewer materials, to produce a better quality of paper than can be made in Tuscany.

"Many rich proprietors of lands now turn their attention to the cultivation and management of their estates, an office which was formerly left entirely in the hands of *fattori*, or bailiffs, who being without knowledge, and entirely governed by old prejudices, let every thing go on in a mere routine, thinking of nothing but enriching themselves at the expense of their masters.

"The produce of the vineyards is now more than sufficient for the consumption of Tuscany. but as the native wines are weak and easily spoilt, French and Spanish wines are necessary to give them strength, the surplus being distilled in order to obtain the brandy contained in them.

"The cultivation of rice has been successfully attempted, and when the Maremma have been once made inhabitable, they will furnish large extents of country adapted to the cultivation of this grain. The importance attached by the government to the improvement of agriculture has led to the determination of founding a chair, at the university of Pisa, for the purpose of teaching this art.

"The working of the silver-mines in Seravezza is proceeding slowly, and without any advantageous result.

"The search for coal is still proceeding, but without the activity absolutely necessary

in works of this kind. It is reported that levels have been arrived at, containing true coal, but there is reason to doubt their extent and depth.

"The manufactories of Boracic acid still increase: many attempts being made to extend them. In the year 1840, 800,000 kilogrammes were manufactured."

CHAPTER XII.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS, TARIFF OF DUTIES, CUSTOMS, AND PORT REGULATIONS.

WITH the exception of a convention for the suppression of slavery, and the adherence of Tuscany to the slave treaties of 1831 and 1832 with France, Great Britain has no treaty with Tuscany.

The following laws and treaties were carried into effect by Tuscany in the year 1840.

1. A law for the regulation of police at Leghorn.
2. A treaty between Tuscany and the Swiss Cantons for the abolition of the law respecting the estates of aliens, and for determining the law of succession in the two countries.
3. A convention with Austria and Sardinia for securing copyright.
4. A treaty with Sardinia, to exempt from tonnage dues those vessels of both nations forced to put into harbour from distress of weather.

The government of Tuscany has left trade to its natural course of unrestricted exchange. With the exception of the quarantine regulations, which will be noticed hereafter in a view of the quarantine regulations generally of the Mediterranean, the restrictions on trade and navigation are unimportant, and the duties on imports and exports moderate, and in no instance imposed for the protection of agriculture or manufactures.

The commercial system of Tuscany may, in fact, be considered that of Count Fossombroni, who has long been the prime minister of the country. He asks,

"Whether the whole fortune of a healthy and flourishing state is to be diminished or regulated, in order to meet the infirm and diseased members who represent the interests which demand protection: whether the wise portion of the community are to be sacrificed in order to keep a certain minority in a state of backwardness and ignorance, and whether the standard of grace and beauty is to be lowered to please the ugly and the crippled; or whether it would not be more fitting a wise legislator to seek the general health and the general instruction and the general prosperity, by removing every encouragement which prohibitory and restricted laws offer to imperfection and inferiority? Were I a monarch I would choose a province where I could make an experiment on a large and liberal scale. Its inhabitants should trade with whom they pleased, buy and sell of and to whomsoever best suited their interests or their caprices, without a tax or impediment on export or import. Sure I am that in five years such a province would be the most prosperous of my states; its internal traffic and its external commerce would increase together; it would have more articles that others would be willing to purchase, and, as a necessary consequence, would be a buyer of a greater number of commodities than any of its neigh-

hours. Its increased wealth would soon repay the temporary loss of revenue, supposing it had, during the period of probation, been freed from taxation; though this is not a necessary supposition; as the imposts might be levied by a direct tax on property. Calculate the effect of making all labour productive, of restoring to profitable occupations the numerous hands that our fiscal system condemns to ineffectivity and idleness, or, what is worse, to impeding the very creation and increase of wealth. If thus all the action of labour, capital, and knowledge were freed from the fetters of interference, it would be impossible to calculate the beneficial and immense results. There is no foundation for the two arguments which are usually put forward to justify the protecting system; first, that it encourages national manufactures, and, as a secondary consequence, provides labour for a greater number of hands; by the example of a capital adopting the prohibitory system, while free trade existed in the surrounding country, that the wealth of the capital would be speedily absorbed; and a nation must equally waste its wealth by persevering in a restrictive policy, and more rapidly so if other nations liberalized their own. The elevation of prices, without an increased demand for labour, must inevitably destroy capital; and the facts which Tuscany presents are the best justification of this reasoning. Twenty years of free trade have led to a vast extension of cultivation, and a great increase of buildings and inhabitants, both in town and country; to the establishment of new manufactories; to an enormous development of the growth of silk (a branch whose total destruction was foretold by the enemies of free trade); a very considerable augmentation in the consumption of both the necessities and the luxuries of life, with all the enjoyments attached to them, a general rise of wages, and a universal sentiment of growing prosperity."

Formerly there were distinctive duties as to the origin of commodities imported; these were abolished by the tariff of 1781. The farming of the tobacco duties have however been continued. The tariff of 1791, and several modifications made since that period, have relieved trade of any import except moderate revenue duties.

One of the most objectionable measures connected with the general tariff of 1791, was the publication of separate tariffs for the cities of Florence, Sienna, Pisa, and Pistoja; but the difference between the rates are so unimportant to English interests that it is only necessary to mention the fact of their existence, and again to express a hope that these distinctions may not be suffered long to exist. The differential duties generally fall on articles manufactured in Tuscany; for example.—Tuscan silk manufactures pay duty in Tuscan soldi and denari of 13s. 4d. = 6*d.* English, per lb of 12 oz., at Florence; 5s. 8d., = about 2½*d.* English, per 12 oz., at Sienna; 16s. 8d. = 7½*d.* English, per 12 oz., at Pisa; and the same at Pistoja.

"In 1834, the tax of 1 per cent and the ancient *stallaggio* were abolished in Leghorn, though they produced annually 600,000 lire, = 20,000*l.* sterling; so that this port is absolutely and entirely free from duties. And the following articles have been relieved from all export duty: viz.—olive oil, lard, salted provisions, wrought tallow, cattle of all sorts, straw hats, paper, pig and wrought iron, silk manufactures, and other articles of Tuscan production; nor is there any one whose export is prohibited, or upon which the heavy duties are equivalent to prohibition."

Tobacco being a government monopoly, is only allowed to be sold by those to whom it is farmed at the prices fixed by the administration. The retail sellers of tobacco who purchase from the monopoly, are also limited to prices fixed by the government.

The *Florence Bank of Discount*, and all matters relating to bills of exchange, commercial agreements, debts, and other commercial liabilities, are regulated by the published laws or decrees.

PRESENT Duties levied by the Tariff of 1791, and by recent Modifications.

ARTICLES.	Tuscan Lire.				British Sterling.			
	T. l.	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Woollen goods . . .	15	0	0	per cent				
Manufactures of cotton, flax, and hemp . . .	12	0	0	"				
Earthenware . . .	0	10	0	per 1000 lbs.	0	0	4	per 750 lbs. Eng.
Hardware . . . (about)	15	0	0	per cent				
Porcelain ware . . .	16	0	0	"				
Glass manufactures . . .	12	0	0	"				
Iron	13	6	8	per 1000 lbs.	0	9	0	"
Steel	1	0	0	per 100 lbs.	0	0	8	per 75 lbs. Eng.
Tin	2	0	0	"	0	1	4	"
Iron plates	1	0	0	"	0	0	8	"
Tin plates	2	0	0	"	0	1	4	"
Lead	0	10	0	"	0	0	4	"
Copper	2	0	0	"	0	1	4	"
Cocoa	7	0	0	"	0	4	8	"
Coffee	10	0	0	"	0	6	8	"
Cinnamon	7	0	0	"	0	4	8	"
Bark	22	0	0	"	0	14	8	"
Cloves	15	0	0	"	0	10	0	"
Mace	30	0	0	"	1	0	0	"
Molasses	2	0	0	"	0	1	4	"
Pepper	6	0	0	"	0	4	0	"
Rum, Arrack, and Brandy	5	0	0	"	0	3	4	"
Tea	30	0	0	"	1	0	0	"
Sugar	4	10	0	"	0	3	0	"
Refined ditto	10	0	0	"	0	6	8	"
Ginger	4	0	0	"	0	2	8	"

With $\frac{1}{4}$ additional by Ordinance of 1816.

With $\frac{1}{4}$ additional.

Monies, Weights, and Measures.—There are various modes of keeping accounts in Tuscany. The fundamental money may be considered the lira, which is divided into 20 soldi, each of 12 denari; a similar division is observed in three other monies of account, which are the scudo, or scudo d'oro, worth $7\frac{1}{2}$ lire; the ducats, or scudo ciriente, worth 7 lire; the pezza daollo reali, also called pezza della rosa, or levornina, worth $5\frac{3}{4}$ lire: $6\frac{1}{2}$ lire equal to one dollar at the United States custom-houses. Thus the scudo is divided into 20 soldi, or 240 denari di duca, or ciriente, and the pezza into 20 soldi, or 240 denari di pezza.

The following monies are likewise used: the testone, or double lira, the parole of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lira; the crazia of 20 denari di lira; and the quatino of 4 denari di lira.

In Leghorn, books are kept in pezzas of 8 reals in silver. The pezza is an imaginary coin, divided by 20 soldi, each soldi by 12 denari, and is in value $5\frac{3}{4}$ livres.

The real par of the Spanish dollar is fixed at $6\frac{1}{2}$ livres. The lira or livre of Tuscany is divided by 20 soldi, and each soldo by 12 denari.

Weights.—The pound of Leghorn is divided by 12 ounces:

2900 lbs. of Leghorn are equal to . . .	2240 lbs. English
1000 " do.	777 $\frac{1}{3}$ "
145 " do.	112 "
129 $\frac{1}{2}$ " do.	100 "

Silks, corals, and cochineal are weighed by scales, 101 lbs. of which are equal to 100 lbs. of steelyard, by which all other sorts of goods are weighed.

Measures.—The measure for corn is the sack, which is divided by 3 stajos; each stajo by 128 bussoli, so that one sack is 384 bussoli.

Four sacks exceed 8 Winchester bushels by 3 to 4 per cent.

The barile, or barrel, is the measure for oil, spirits, or wine.

The barrel of oil is divided into 16 flasks, each flask 2 bocals, each bocal 2 mazzellas, each mazzella 2 quartucci; the barile of oil weighs 88 lbs. of Leghorn, or 68 lbs. English.

The barrel of brandy or spirits is = 20 flasks, and the flask is subdivided as that of oil. It weighs 120 lbs. Leghorn, or 92½ English, and measures 11¼ gallons.

The barrel of wine is divided as that of brandy. It weighs 133½ lbs. Leghorn, or 103 lbs. English, measures 13¼ gallons; and 1 gallon of wine weighs 10 lbs. of Leghorn.

Rum and gin sell by the English gallon. Corsica wine sells by the pipe of 9¾ barrels of 133½ Leghorn gallons, equal to 15 gallons English wine-measure. Catalonia wine sells by the Catalonia pipe, which contains 10 barrels, or 133¼ gallons.

The measures of cloth, silk, linen, &c. &c., are the canna, which is divided by 4 braccio, each braccio is divided by 20ths, and each 20 by 12. 155 braccio are equal to 100 yards English.

CHAPTER XIII.

SEAPORTS.

LEGHORN is the only seaport of consequence belonging to Tuscany. Pisa sinks into insignificance in consequence of its exclusive regulations. Jews and foreigners founded the prosperity of Leghorn in the middle of the 17th century. In 1791 its population increased to 50,790,—in 1836 to 74,199,—in 1840 to 79,752,—and it now contains a population of nearly 81,000. The population of Florence in 1840 was 101,822,—of Pisa, 41,206,—of Prato, 32,016,—of Arezzo, 31,861, and of Sienna, 19,646: *Leghorn* may now be considered the seaport of these towns. It suffered greatly by the exactions during the occupation by France, which for that period annihilated its trade.

The principal manufactories of Leghorn are—

Four large and twelve small fabrics of coral. Sixty coral boats are despatched every year, of whose produce about one-half is sold for foreign consumption, and one-half manufactured, with an increase in value of about two-thirds. The whole amount is about 200,000 pezze.

There are nine tanneries, employing from 120 to 130 operatives, and working 14,000 ox-hides and 15,000 cow-hides. The bark of Tuscany is of very superior quality.

Two manufactories of woollen caps, producing 1200 dozen per month.

Thirteen roperies, employing from 200 to 300 operatives.

Three soap-manufactories, producing 400,000 lbs.

The other principal manufactories are, 3 of glass bottles, crystals, &c.; 3 of wax; 9 of tallow candles; manufactories of cream of tartar, borax, and sulphur.

Ship-building also engages many hands. Two fine steamers have lately been launched, and are engaged between Naples and Marseilles, the engines having been made in England.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF LEGHORN.

WE have found great difficulty in ascertaining the value of the imports into and exports from this port. The value of imports for 1823 was estimated at 51,368,480

Tuscan lire, 1,782,383*l.* sterling, of which 13,607,150 lire in value was from the United Kingdom and Colonies.

BRITISH Shipping entered and cleared at the Port of Leghorn from the Year 1826 to 1835 inclusive, according to the British Consul, Mr. Falconer.

ENTERED INWARDS.				CLEARED OUTWARDS.		
Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
1826	158	23,585	1,476	120	17,986	1,115
1827	208	33,208	1,992	148	23,223	1,397
1828	162	23,622	1,463	121	17,298	1,093
1829	189	28,451	1,732	148	22,675	1,481
1830	219	33,945	2,072	169	26,362	1,627
1831	193	29,468	1,792	154	24,188	1,468
1832	199	31,930	1,872	143	23,133	1,370
1833	190	30,739	1,778	173	27,886	1,616
1834	190	29,398	1,717	166	25,646	1,514
1835	174	27,071	1,593	151	23,108	1,373
Total	1884	281,217	17,497	1493	231,505	14,064
Average	188	28,122	1,750	149	23,150	1,406

FOREIGN Shipping which entered the Port of Leghorn from 1826 to 1835, inclusive.

	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	Totals.	Average.
Hanoverian	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	$6\frac{1}{10}$
French	137	125	178	156	171	180	223	207	248	237	1,862	$186\frac{2}{10}$
Russian	12	22	20	4	47	47	71	50	30	47	350	35
Swedish	34	57	43	34	29	29	31	14	21	24	316	$31\frac{6}{10}$
Austrian	122	137	85	38	152	106	128	121	54	67	1,010	101
Spanish	40	53	41	21	27	13	11	21	28	16	271	$27\frac{1}{10}$
American	25	34	25	27	29	29	22	27	33	30	281	$28\frac{1}{10}$
Neapolitan	265	266	290	194	235	266	235	205	280	281	2,517	$251\frac{7}{10}$
Sardinian	914	898	787	898	698	680	709	687	776	692	7,739	$773\frac{9}{10}$
Tuscan	1472	1460	1351	1414	1336	1156	1129	1067	1201	1307	12,893	$1289\frac{3}{10}$
Lucchese	146	146	113	115	106	81	79	74	87	75	1,022	$102\frac{2}{10}$
Roman	55	16	33	71	50	32	63	25	40	40	425	$42\frac{5}{10}$
Danish	11	18	32	12	10	10	11	11	11	7	133	$13\frac{3}{10}$
Dutch	12	6	9	6	6	12	5	6	10	9	81	$8\frac{1}{10}$
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	20	23	115	$11\frac{1}{10}$
Total	3245	3239	3007	2993	2896	2647	2717	2587	2839	2857	29,021	$2902\frac{1}{10}$
Average on the ten years, $2902\frac{1}{10}$.												

The shipping of Tuscany in 1840 consisted of 793 vessels ; belonging to Leghorn, 548, and the isle of Elba 245. Of these, 2 vessels are of 500 tons, 7 of 200, and 32 above 100. The rest are below 100 tons.

STATEMENT of the Produce of the Tax of 1 per Cent levied on all Goods disembarked at Leghorn during a period of Twenty Years: that is to say, from 1815 to 1834, when the Tax was abolished.*

Years 1815	£T.485,142	Years 1825	£T.485,906
1816	574,487	1826	477,986
1817	835,702	1827	575,922
1818	765,064	1828	557,734
1819	741,765	1829	545,506
1820	610,255	1830	605,510
1821	533,687	1831	620,591
1822	578,186	1832	593,950
1823	485,650	1833	648,377
1824	304,379	1834	316,624

The receipts of the Florence Custom-house were—

In 1833 Gross revenue £T.3,579,909 Net £T.3,054,355

1834 " " 3,787,125 " 3,251,864

The payments on articles of food—

Cattle and meat	£T. 604,575
Meal and bread	407,742
Wine	698,257
Oil	108,030
Other articles of consumption	337,953

£T.2,156,558

The value of imports in 1832 were stated at 68,720,000 francs = 2,748,800*l.* sterling, and the exports at 49,805,000 francs, or 1,955,200*l.* sterling.

NAVIGATION OF LEGHORN 1836 TO 1838 INCLUSIVE.

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.
1						
British.....	157	24,414	1448	134	20 851	1240
Tuscan	1235					
Other nations	1394					
Total	2786					
1837.						
British.....	213	33,967	1936	139	29,511	1693
Tuscan	1294					
Other nations.....	1528					
Total	3035					
1838.						
British	195	29,307	1804	177	26,022	1607
Tuscan	1513					
Other nations.....	1874					
Total	3582					

* Since the 1st of August, 1834, the duty of 1 per cent *ad valorem* and a bale duty of 3 lire currency (2*s.* sterling) per 400 to 600 lbs. Tuscan weight, on all goods which entered this port, have been removed. Merchandize is, therefore, now entirely free of duty, and Leghorn may be styled a "free

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, which entered at, and cleared from, the Port of Leghorn in the Year 1840, compared with total Vessels for 1839.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Italy { Two Sicilies	257	35,500	331	60,100
Italy { Sardinian States	606	45,250	575	40,000
Italy { Roman States	515	16,300	474	16,550
Italy { Austria	20	3,750	9	1,900
France	601	68,260	618	71,730
Algiers	49	5,080	70	11,510
Great Britain	114	24,800	119	26,400
Malta and the Ionian Islands	60	23,580	60	20,670
Gibraltar	2	350	5	850
Russia	304	67,250	44	11,550
Turkey, and States of Barbary	66	9,550	145	30,080
Egypt	70	15,850	27	6,150
Greece	15	2,550	49	11,000
Spain	78	5,850	62	5,610
United States	15	3,700	26	6,500
Belgium and the Netherlands	21	4,450	15	3,150
Sweden and Norway	21	5,250		
West Indies	7	1,450	3	700
Hanse Towns	2	400	8	1,700
Other foreign states	28	5,550	2	400
Tuscany and Lucca (coasters)	1280	24,100	1375	27,500
Total of 1840	4131	368,820	4017	354,050
Total of 1839	4219	431,870	3894	385,500

The navigation of the Port of Leghorn for 1841, comprised in the arrivals 233 British vessels of 36,096 tons, with crews of 2031 seamen; 1736 Tuscan vessels; 283 French; 131 Austrian; 231 Russian; 36 Spanish; 21 Dutch; 2 Belgian; 26 Swedish; 10 Danish; 4 Hanoverian; 23 American; 264 Lucchese; 78 Roman; 157 Neapolitan; 847 Sardinian; 109 Greek; and 9 Ottoman. Total 4200 vessels.

port;" but on passing the gates of the city for the interior of the states, all foreign goods are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 15 to 25 per cent, according to the article.

Imports.—The principal imports from Great Britain consists of cotton goods, linen ditto, broad cloth and woollen manufactures; hardware and cutlery; tin and tin plates; iron, in bars and hoops; steel; glass; earthenware; oil of vitriol, alum, jesuits' bark, and other drugs; sugar, refined and raw coffee; rum; Newfoundland codfish, herrings, pilchards, and salmon.

Exports.—The principal exports to Great Britain consist of marble, wrought and in blocks; alabaster, ditto ditto; anchovies; coral; pictures; plaited straw; straw and chip hats; olive oil; linseed; juniper-berries; silk, wrought and raw; hemp rags; wool; lamb and kid skins; boracic acid; oak timber; oak tree bark; vallonea; sulphur; Argol cream of Tartar; Pozzolana, Levant drugs, and productions of Sicily. During the year 1841 there has been so little demand in Great Britain for the usual articles of Tuscan produce, that the bulk of exports has been one-third less than during the preceding year. On the other hand, the exports of Tuscan and Russian wheat, and of Egyptian beans and lentils have greatly increased.—*Note by Mr. Consul Falconer.*

STATEMENT of the Value reduced to English Money of Imports into, and Exports from, the Port of Leghorn during the Year 1840, distinguishing the Countries traded with, translated from an Account published in the Bulletin of the Minister of Commerce, Paris.

C O U N T R I E S.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
Great Britain	588,000	421,600	1,009,600
Malta and the Ionian Isles	42,000	18,000	60,000
Gibraltar . . . . .	.....	3,600	3,600
Austria and Lombardy	190,000	112,000	302,000
Sardinian States	180,000	120,800	300,800
Roman States	120,000	118,000	238,000
Two Sicilies	88,000	76,000	164,000
France	336,000	364,000	700,000
Algiers	22,800	76,000	98,800
Russia	536,000	46,000	582,000
Turkey and States of Barbary	124,000	112,000	236,000
Egypt	124,000	84,000	208,000
German States	137,200	53,200	190,400
United States	60,000	90,000	150,000
Switzerland	106,000	26,800	132,800
Belgium and the Netherlands	70,000	20,000	90,000
Newfoundland	48,800	.....	48,800
West Indies	34,400	10,000	44,400
Greece	15,600	24,400	40,000
Spain	16,000	19,600	35,600
Sweden and Norway	26,400	.....	26,400
Brazil	18,000	.....	18,000
Portugal	800	3,600	4,400
Other countries	44,000	56,800	100,800
Total of 1840	2,928,000	1,856,400	4,784,400
Total of 1839	3,039,200	2,022,400	5,061,600

The principal articles forming the above trade, for 1840 were distributed chiefly among the following countries:—(Value in English money.)

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
£	Countries Imported from.	£	Countries Exported to.
Corn and grain 600,800	Russia..... 454,000	Corn and grain 274,800	France..... 120,080
	Egypt..... 72,400		Algiers..... 54,000
	Italian States..... 66,800		England..... 82,800
Tissues of Cotton and Hemp 502,000	Turkey and States of Barbary..... 34,800	Tissues of cotton and wool 141,200	Italian States..... 71,000
	England and Malta..... 248,000		Egypt..... 31,000
	Switzerland..... 92,000		Turkey and States of Barbary..... 30,800
	Italian States..... 59,200	Silk, raw, milled, and tissues of 121,800	Italian States..... 37,200
	Germany..... 51,800		England..... 32,400
	France..... 48,000		Turkey and Egypt..... 19,000
	England..... 36,000		France..... 16,400
	France..... 33,200		United States..... 12,000
	Italian States..... 32,800		Switzerland..... 4,800
	Germany..... 20,200		France..... 30,200
	Belgium and the Netherlands..... 52,000		England..... 28,400
	England..... 50,000		Germany..... 7,800
Sugar..... 177,200	North America..... 25,600	Hemp and tissues of ditto..... 67,800	France..... 38,400
	South America..... 23,200		Sardinian States..... 12,800
	Sardinian States..... 12,800		England..... 8,200
	France..... 12,400		Spain..... 6,400
	France..... 78,000	Hides and skins. 66,800	Italian States..... 23,800
Silk, raw, milled, and tissues of 162,800	Italian States..... 60,800		England and Malta..... 21,000
	Turkey and States of Barbary..... 17,000		Turkey and Egypt..... 12,800
			France..... 5,000
			Greece..... 4,000

IMPORTS	£	Countries Imported from.	£	EXPORTS.	£	Countries Exported to.	£
Bronze work, jewellery, &c. 128,400		Italian States.....	38,800	Salt of tartar ... 64,600		England.....	36,400
		England.....	37,200			France.....	18,000
		France.....	32,000			Germany (Hamburg).....	5,200
		Germany.....	18,800			United States.....	16,600
		Newfoundland.....	48,000	Paper and rags. 56,000		Turkey and Egypt.....	15,000
		England.....	24,400			Italian States.....	13,200
		Italian States.....	14,400			England.....	10,000
Fish, salted 110,400		Turkey and States of Barbary.....	6,400	Straw hats..... 53,600		England.....	34,400
		Belgium and the Netherlands.....	4,800			France.....	14,400
		France.....	4,400			United States.....	8,000
		Spain and Portugal.....	4,000	Marble and alabaster..... 52,600		England.....	19,200
		Russia.....	36,400			United States.....	17,600
Skins & Hides raw & tanned... 83,600		Italian States.....	18,800			Turkey and Egypt.....	6,400
		France.....	14,000			Russia.....	4,000
		England.....	7,000			France.....	3,000
		Turkey and States of Barbary.....	6,800	Drugs and Levantine articles... 46,400		Italian States.....	24,800
Hemp and Flax..... 71,600		Italian States.....	48,800			Germany.....	7,200
		Egypt.....	22,800			France.....	5,800
		West Indies.....	26,000	Colonial provisions..... 43,600		England.....	5,400
		France.....	18,000			Italian States.....	38,000
Coffee & Cocoa..... 70,200		Sardinian States.....	11,200	Works of art ... 39,600		Turkey and States of Barbary.....	4,000
		England.....	9,800			England.....	29,000
		United States.....	3,600	Provisions salted 36,200		United States.....	6,400
						Italian States.....	19,200
Cotton-wool and thread..... 70,000		England and Malta.....	51,600			England.....	8,400
		Egypt.....	8,000			Algiers.....	2,800
		Turkey.....	5,600	Timber 35,600		England and Malta.....	23,200
Iron and other metals..... 57,200		England.....	44,000			Sardinian States.....	6,800
		Austria and Lombardy.....	5,200	Cork..... 28,000		Egypt.....	4,400
		France.....	5,200			England.....	28,000
		Italian States.....	22,800	Coral 25,400		Russia.....	14,000
Wool..... 40,000		Turkey and States of Barbary.....	16,800			Turkey and Egypt.....	9,200
		England.....	14,400	Tallow, &c..... 23,000		England.....	2,200
		Sardinian States.....	5,200			France.....	21,200
Dyes 36,200		Turkey and States of Barbary.....	6,200	Pot and other ashes..... 20,600		England.....	1,800
		France.....	4,400			France.....	12,000
		Sardinian States.....	8,800			Belgium and the Netherlands.....	7,800
		England.....	6,600			Germany.....	890
Spices & drugs . 26,400		France.....	6,600	Wool 19,000		France.....	11,200
		Turkey and States of Barbary.....	4,000			Sardinian States.....	3,000
		England.....	13,000			England.....	2,400
Porcelain and crystals 24,000		France.....	6,400			United States.....	2,400
		Austria and Lombardy.....	4,600			Italian States.....	165,000
Gums and other Levantine articles..... 20,800		Turkey and States of Barbary.....	7,200	Miscellaneous articles..... 568,400		England and British Possessions in Europe.....	72,600
		Egypt.....	5,600			France and Algiers.....	71,000
		Sardinian States.....	5,200			Turkey and Egypt.....	62,400
Spirits (Wine, Brandy, & Spirits) . 14,400		France.....	9,600			Germany.....	30,000
		Spain.....	4,000			Russia.....	28,000
Rum 5,200		England.....	4,400			Switzerland.....	22,000
Tobacco..... 17,000		United States.....	13,600			United States.....	18,200
		Austria and Lombardy.....	1,600			Greece.....	13,600
		Italian States.....	158,000			Other countries.....	85,600
		France and Algiers.....	82,800				
		England, and British Possessions in Europe.....	75,400				
Miscellaneous articles 521,600		Germany and Sweden.....	54,400				
		Turkey and Egypt.....	33,200				
		Russia.....	15,200				
		Greece.....	13,600				
		United States.....	12,000				
		Other countries.....	76,400				

The trade of the Port of Leghorn in 1840, as compared with 1839, exhibits a decrease as far as the shipping trade with foreign countries is concerned, of 217 vessels, of 98,900 tons, or 15 per cent. on the tonnage. The value of imports has decreased 111,200*l.*, and of exports 166,000*l.*, making a total falling off of 277,200*l.*

This decrease may be attributed chiefly to the diminution in the quantity of grain imported and exported in 1840, which trade was remarkably active in 1839. This observation applies also to such articles as *cotton, oils, drugs, and skins and hides.*

The following countries are those more especially affected.

(1) As far as *Tonnage* is concerned:

Russia	A decrease of	Tons. 69,700
Turkey and States of Barbary	,,	29,270

			Tons.
England and Gibraltar	A decrease of	15,150	
Greece	"	9,890	
France	"	3,780	
With the following Countries there is an Increase:			
Egypt	An increase of	11,000	Algers An increase of 7,080
Italian States	"	10,000	Malta and Gibraltar 4,100

(2) As far as the *Value* of Imports and Exports is concerned:

	£ sterling.
Russia	A decrease of 560,000
Switzerland	" 24,000
Turkey and States of Barbary	" 24,000
France and Algiers	An increase of 128,000
Egypt	" 116,000
Italian States	" 92,000
German States	" 48,000
England and British Possessions in Europe	" 40,000

The trade in corn, with Russia alone, has experienced a falling off equal to 500,000*l*.

In Exports, next to *Corn*, the chief Decrease has been in the following Articles:

	£		£
Oils	43,800	Straw hats	14,400
Corals	26,800	Hides and skins	14,200
Drugs and Levantine produce	24,000	Tissues of cotton and wool	14,000
The following Articles exhibit an Increase:			
(1) IMPORTS.—Sugar	78,000	Dyes	18,000
Tissues of cotton, hemp, and wool	58,400	Iron and other metals	16,400
Jewellery, &c.	43,400	(2) EXPORTS.—Hemp and tissues	
Hemp and flax	40,000	of hemp	23,000
Coffee and cocoa	34,800	Silk, raw, milled, and tissues of	21,000
Salt-fish	19,200	Provisions, salted	15,400

RETURN of the British Shipping at the Port of Leghorn during the Year ending 31st December, 1841.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.			
From the United Kingdom				For the United Kingdom			
	with	general cargoes	74	"	"	with wheat.....	51
	"	herrings	13	"	"	" beans	26
	"	iron	1	"	"	" lentils	2
	"	coals.....	9	"	"	" timber	13
				"	"	" bark.....	9
			97	"	"	" general cargoes.	35 136
Newfoundland "		codfish.....	28	"	Malta "	" charcoal.....	9
Halifax, Nova				"	"	" general cargoes.	13 22
Scotia "	general cargo...	1 29		"	Gibraltar "	" do	1
Malta "	general cargoes	13		"	Naples "	" general cargoes	
" "	grain.....	1 14		"	"	" (partly loaded).	3
Genoa "	general cargoes	3		"	Odessa "	" do	1
Constantinople,				"	Copenhagen "	" do	1
Odessa, and				"	Venice "	" do	1
Taganrog "	grain.....	5		"	Algiers "	" hay	1 4
Alexandria "	beans.....	2					
St. Domingo						Total with cargoes.....	167
and Cuba "	coffee.....	3				In ballast for different ports.....	19
Malagra and							
Adra "	lead	2				Total departures.....	186
Vera "	iron.....	1				Total tonnage.....	27,990 tons.
Total with cargoes.....							
156							
Malta in ballast		9					
Genoa, do.		38					
Palermo, Messina, Naples, &c. in do.		30 77					
Total arrivals.....							
233							
Total of crews.....							
2,031							
Total tonnage							
36,096 tons.							

TRADE BETWEEN LEGHORN AND FRANCE.

Navigation.—The number and tonnage of *French* vessels engaged in the direct trade between Leghorn and France in the year 1840, were as follow :

Entered . 433 vessels, 41,910 tons. | Cleared . . 4634 vessels, 5030 tons.
Being greater, compared with 1839, by 18 *vessels*, but less by 780 *tons*. The number and tonnage of *foreign* vessels engaged in the same trade exhibits a similar variation—viz., an *increase* of 15 vessels, and a *decrease* of 3000 tons. This shows that the vessels employed in 1840 were of smaller tonnage, or with smaller cargoes, than in 1839. Far from decreasing on the average, there has been for some years a decided increase ; for, in 1836, there were 864 vessels of 94,650 tons ; and in 1840, 1219 vessels of 139,990 tons, being an increase of 355 vessels of 45,340 tons, or nearly 50 per cent.

Trade.—The trade between Leghorn and France in the year 1840, has increased in value as follows :

Imports, 56,000*l.* ; Exports, 23,600*l.* Total, 79,600*l.*, or 13 per cent.

The following is the value in English money of the principal articles of commerce between Leghorn and France :

(1) Imported from France.		£	£
Tissues of	Silk	78,000	159,200
	Cotton and thread	48,000	
	Wool	33,200	
		£	£
Bronze work, jewellery, &c.	32,000	Hemp and tissues of hemp	38,400
Millinery, &c.	26,800	Oils	30,200
Coffee and cocoa	18,000	Tallow, &c.	21,200
Hides and skins (tanned)	14,000	Salt of tartar	18,000
Sugar	12,400	Silk, raw and milled	16,400
Wines, brandy, and spirits	9,600	Straw hats	14,400
Spices and drugs	6,600	Pot and other ashes	12,000
Porcelain and crystal	6,400	Wool, unmanufactured	11,200
Iron and other metals	4,800	Drugs and other Levantine produce	5,800
Fish, salted	4,400	Skins, untanned	5,000
Dyes	4,400	Marble and alabaster	3,600
Guns and other Levantine produce	2,800	Works of art	3,200
(2) Exported to France.		Métals	2,800
Corn and grain	126,800		

With the exception of sugar, and a few insignificant foreign productions, which exhibit a decrease of 15,000*l.* or 20,000*l.*, there is an increase in the value of every article imported from France : viz.—

Tissues of cotton	18,400	Coffee and cocoa	5,400
„ silk	16,000	Millinery, &c.	3,200
„ wool	12,800	Hides and skins, tanned	2,400
Bronze work, jewellery, &c.	15,000	Wines, brandy, and spirits	2,000

In the value of Exports from Leghorn to France, the following variations are observable :

Corn and grain, an increase of	24,800	Oils, a decrease of	35,000
Hemp and tissues of hemp, do.	17,200	Pot and other ashes, do.	4,400
Wool, unmanufactured, do.	8,000	Tallow, &c., do.	3,600
Skins, untanned, do.	2,800	Silk, raw and milled, do.	3,600
Provisions, salted, do.	2,000	Drugs and other Levantine produce, do.	2,200
Salt of tartar, do.	1,600		

Silk Tissues.—*Plain Stuffs* are furnished to Tuscany almost exclusively by Milan and Turin, which have the advantage of paying a low price for the raw material. Lyons, however, still continues to supply Leghorn with *satins*, owing to the unrivalled superiority of their workmanship.

"The French articles of *fashion and luxury*, which are generally known by the name of 'Industrie Parisienne,' continue also unrivalled.

"*Writing-paper* of French manufacture, for the first time has arrived in considerable quantities, and seems, in addition to exciting competition among the Tuscan manufacturers, to have benefited the French exporters.

"The French *refined sugars* have been abandoned in favour of those of England and the Netherlands."

FREEDOM OF THE PORT OF LEGHORN.

On the 23d and 24th of July, 1834, the government of Tuscany published three notifications, in order to establish, upon a new and enlarged basis, the freedom of the port of Leghorn: of these, the principal regulations are as follow:

First, abolishing the duties of 1 per cent and of *entrepôt*, of the tax upon factors, sellers of *roasted coffee*, orange-dealers, innkeepers, publicans, &c. The necessity of employing public weighers was also suppressed; and those who may voluntarily employ them to be only liable to pay one-half the former rates.

Second, extending for the convenience of commerce, the limits of the free port, and giving to the inhabitants of the suburbs the same privileges as those of the city: a line extended to the extremity of the inhabited territory to include the suburbs within the free port, and to exclude them from the territory subject to the inland custom-house.

To compensate the treasury in part, for the loss which it would sustain in consequence of this regulation, an annual tax of 300,000 livres has been assessed upon the commerce of Leghorn, exclusively of that on retailers.

The duties of consumption upon merchandize subject thereto, and which enters Leghorn by sea, to be continued; the existing laws of one livre per quintal on oil, and one livre per barrel on foreign wine, are also continued. All articles, however, may be warehoused, and re-exported by sea, free of duty.

Those special regulations are preserved, which relate to the monopoly of salt and tobacco; and the custom-house regulations, and the various penalties concerning foreign goods for interior consumption; and also, in the bureau of superintendence of grain, the formalities now in force with respect to foreign grain.

Duty to be paid to the Bureau of Superintendence of Grain in Leghorn.—For every sack of wheat, rye, small grain, peas, kidney beans, green peas, lentils, vetches of foreign growth, which shall be exported from the free port of Leghorn by sea, or which shall be imported by sea into the territory subject to customs, by the mouths of the Arno, 8 soldi.

For every sack of barley, French beans, corn, oats, and millet, exported as above, or destined to be imported into the said territory by the said mouths of the Arno, 6 soldi.

For every sack of pulse as above, 4 soldi.

For many years attempts have been made by the merchants to introduce a more simple and universal system of purchase and sale, and in December (1836), the Grand Duke acceded to the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce, by

1. Abolishing all imaginary monies.
2. Requiring accounts to be kept in Florence livres (*lire*).
3. Establishing uniform weights and measures.
4. Abolishing all supposititious tares, extra tares, usage and extra usage, courtesy, rebates, allowances, and other forms of abatement, and establishing the real tares (as fixed by the Chamber of Commerce, or settled between buyer and seller by a verification of the real tare).
5. Establishing the foreign exchanges on a simpler basis, by using as a standard the Florentine *lira* and its subdivisions.
6. To be allowed to use either the decimal division of the livre, or the division into *lire*, *soldi*, and *denari*.
- 7 and 8. Existing current coins allowed to have their course at their intrinsic or market value.

9. The prices current for a certain time to be printed in double columns, representing the old and the new system ; and the Chamber of Commerce charged generally with giving effect to the changes introduced.

Under the improved system, articles of great bulk and little value, such as woods, barilla, lead, bark, raw sulphur, &c., are to be sold per 1000 lbs.; the ordinary articles of commerce, such as colonials, metals, &c., per 100 lbs.; more valuable commodities, as drugs, spices, tea, &c., per 1 lb.; essence of roses, per oz.; tin plates and skins, per 100; flour, wine, oil, and such articles of known weight and measure, per barrel, hogshead, or package; wheat, linseed, &c., per sack (= 3 bushels English); brandy, rum, &c., per barrel of a given weight; deals, per measurement (per canna or bottata).

A table of tares has been published by the Chamber of Commerce, which are, as far as can be ascertained, the real ordinary tares on merchandize.

The exchanges are regulated on London at so many lire the £ sterling; on Sicily per ounce; on Portugal per milrea; on all other countries at so many lire per 100 of their current coin of account, as per 100 francs on France, Sardinia, &c.; per 100 florins on Austria, Trieste, Amsterdam, &c.; per 100 marks banco on Hamburg; 100 rubles (paper) on Russia; 100 crowns on Rome; 100 ducats on Naples, &c.

In 1836 a joint-stock bank of discount was established in Leghorn, with a capital is 2,000,000 lire (66,666*l.* sterling) in shares of 1000 lire each. The whole of the capital is paid up, and the responsibility is limited to the capital. The managers have the power of issuing in promissory notes to the extent of 6,000,000 of lire. These notes, though received by the government, are not a legal tender. The operations of the bank are confined to the discounting bills of exchange not having more than four months to run, and to the purchase and sale of foreign coins of gold and silver. The rate of discount is fixed at 5 per cent. The superintendence is vested in a director and eight regents, nominated by the shareholders; and the government appoints a commissary and three censors (from among the shareholders), who exercise the highest authority, to secure obedience to the statutes. An annual report and balance-sheet is to be produced yearly, and to be accessible to all shareholders. The maximum amount for which notes are issued is T. 2000 *l.* = 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, the lowest T. 200 *l.* = 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling. The bank is open from 9 to 3, and it discounts twice a week. The bank is a profitable establishment; its shares are at a considerable premium, and it has every prospect of success.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS OF LEGHORN.

THE quarantine regulations of Leghorn are the most rigorous of those in the Mediterranean ports. Ships approaching the roads of Leghorn, are visited by a boat from the health-office, which sends on board two guards, one of whom always acts as pilot, and to whom six crowns are paid. The regulations are, that

“As soon as the vessel is brought to a safe anchorage, one of the guards accompanies the captain in his boat to the health-office, where his bill of health is demanded, and inquiry is made as to what vessels have been communicated with during the voyage; at what ports the vessel may have touched; and, also, as to what general incidents may have occurred.

“Except the bill of health, no other papers are demanded of the captain, his flag alone being considered a sufficient voucher of his national character.

“Should there be no bills of health, or a foul one, or if coming from a suspected port, and all vessels from the Levant and coast of Barbary are considered such, the quarantine is fixed from 20 to 40 days; all the goods on board subject to purification, which includes all articles of cotton, wool, silk, hemp, flax, hides, leather, feathers, or paper, or goods of which the packing is formed of any of those articles, are transported to the lazaretto, where every package is opened, and undergoes a thorough purification of from 20 to 40 days from the opening of the package, the quarantine counting from this period, and not from the day that the goods may have been discharged at the lazaretto. The expense of repacking

the goods to be transported to the warehouses in the city, is a charge upon the goods separate from the lazaretto duties.

"Vessels remain in the roads until at least one-half of their cargoes is discharged, when they are allowed to enter the mole.

"The quarantine on vessels having clean bills of health, and not coming from suspected places, is generally limited to from fifteen to twenty days, but the goods that are liable to contagion must be transported to the lazaretto.

"The expense of lighterage and packing alone, of a cargo of 250 tons, would amount to more than 100*l.* sterling.

"The allowance to the guards during the quarantine of the vessel is 5 pauls each per diem, together with their provisions, which is always a charge on the vessel, and not on the cargo.

"In fixing the above number of days for performing quarantine, regard has been had to the sanitary police observed in other countries, and to the attention of the local authorities, in establishing sanitary cordons when the plague breaks out in the neighbouring countries of Ottoman dominion.

"But if the contagion should manifest itself in those provinces, the sanitary council will deliberate upon the measures necessary to be taken, according to occurring circumstances.

"The regulations as to yellow fever, where there are clean bills of health, are applied to vessels from America, which shall, at the same time, produce a declaration of the Tuscan consul, or at least of some other European consul, that the place enjoys good health, and that the adjacent country is free from yellow fever, or other contagious disease.

"In cases where captains have not provided themselves with this consular declaration, the board of health holds a special deliberation to decide on the manner in which vessels, passengers, or goods, will be subjected to quarantine.

Articles subject to purification, in cases of doubtful bills of health respecting yellow fever, are verified and purified on board. Articles subject to infection, in cases of foul bills of health, must be purified within the lazaretto.

Vessels subjected to treatment as having foul bills of health for yellow fever, as also those with foul bills of health for the "*plague bubonique*," cannot be admitted to free pratique until their interior shall have been disinfected with the perfumes of *guillon-morveau*, and with washings of chloride of lime, according to the nature of their ladings; particular attention to be given to the parts of the vessel most frequented.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS DECREED FOR LEGHORN, OCTOBER 1834.

CONDITION.	Vessels and Crew.	May be increased to.	Ships of War.
1. Plague, " <i>Bubonique</i> ."			
Fixation of days according to cause of suspicion, for arrivals from Turkish Levant, Egypt, and Barbary.			
Foul bill of health. St. Jacob, lazaretto	35	45	35
Doubtful " St. Roch "	25	35	18
Clean " do. "	20	30	15
Without susceptible articles	18	30	15
2. Coming from the Kingdom of Greece, Ionian Islands, and the Regency of Algiers.			
Clean bill of health. Lazaretto of St. Roch	14	21	
In fixing these periods consideration has been had to the circumstance of these countries being governed by European authority.			
3. From Dalmatia and Croatia.			
Days of observation only.			
Clean bill of health		21	

CONDITION.	1st Dec. to Feb. inclusive.	1st March to Nov. inclu- sive.	Vessels of War.
4. Yellow Fever.	Days.	Days.	
Days of quarantine, according to causes of suspicion for arrivals from America.			
<i>Clean bills of health.—Days of observation.</i>			
First division, from the equator to the tropic of Cancer	7	10	Two days less than Merchant Vessels.
Second division, from the tropic of Cancer to Charleston inclusively, and from the equator to all South America	5	7	
Third division, from the United States between Charleston and Canada			
<i>Doubtful bills of health.—Days of quarantine.</i>			
Lazaretto of St. Roch, all seasons, and wherever from	18	18	10
Without susceptible commodities, rigid	14	18	10
<i>Foul bills of health.—Days of quarantine.</i>			
Lazaretto of St. Roch, all seasons, and wherever from	25	25	10
Without susceptible commodities	18	25	10
Susceptible commodities, rigid . . . . .	...	...	13

	Vessels and Persons.	Vessels of War.
5. Regulations for Vessels coming from Gibraltar and the coasts of Spain, comprised between the Ebro and Guadiana, the Balearic Islands, and Portugal, with clean Bills of Health.		
Days of quarantine—of observation	10	7
<i>From Catalonia and the rest of the north of Spain.</i> Days of quarantine—of observation	3	2

The coasts of Spain comprised between the Ebro and the Guadiana, including the port of Gibraltar, have been considered more liable to infection from their position and contraband traffic, and also their proximity to the coast of Africa.

As the Balearic Islands receive productions from the two Americas, accompanied occasionally with particular circumstances, vessels from those islands are subject at all times to observation, notwithstanding the productions may have undergone a quarantine at the lazaretto of Mahon.

When vessels are subjected to a long quarantine, three medical visits are generally made, and when merely under inspection, two.

In extraordinary cases a guard-boat is placed near the vessel, and paid for at the rate of 2s. 8d. sterling per diem.

In every case of assistance rendered by the sanitary officers to a vessel in danger, the commandant of the port determines the award due to them.

All vessels, whether Tuscan or foreign, pay the same quarantine dues.

6. Regulations for Cruisers and Vessels in general, which have communicated at Sea with other Vessels.

	Vessels and Persons.	May be increased to.
Cruisers in time of general good health.		
„ days of quarantine	15	20
„ in time of contagion	20	30
Vessels in general, in time of good health	10 of observation	
„ „ contagion	20	30

If a vessel which shall have communicated at sea can present circumstances worthy of particular attention, the health office will decide as to the term of quarantine.

When it is discovered that a vessel has had communication at sea with another proceeding from a contaminated place, the vessel is subjected to the same treatment as one arriving with a foul bill of health.

7. *Regulations for Vessels arriving with irregular Health Documents.*

	Days of Quarantine.
Not having a bill of health, in which is noted the number of persons, or the name of the captain, a master not being properly identified	5 of observation.
Having on board an excess of persons	3 „
Having less persons on board than expressed	5 „
Wanting confidence in the goods subject to quarantine	5 „

If there should arise any suspicion that the merchandize is the produce of the Ottoman Levant, or of any other places subject to a rigorous quarantine, and that it has not undergone any purgation; and that the captain or master of the vessel has not official or governmental documents to prove the place of their embarkation to be one of free *pratique*; the Board of Health office must deliberate on the proper measures to be pursued, as in the case in which the diminution of the persons on board shall not be properly accounted for.

QUARANTINE DUES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Vessels of 25 tons and upwards, pay for each sanitary visit	3	4	If with food	2	0
For the vessel carrying the medical officer	4	6	For an extra-guard, for assisting to carry the cargo to the Lazaretto	2	0
Vessels of less than 25 tons, pay for each sanitary visit	1	11	For each guard of health attending to the workmen employed in repairing the vessel, if necessary, per day	2	0
For the vessel	3	4			
For each guard of health, placed on board, per day	2	5			

PORT REGULATIONS.

Privileged Flags.—No flag is privileged in Tuscany. Even the Tuscan flag is privileged only in as far as regards anchorage dues.

Vessels in Cargo or in Ballast.—The duties enumerated in the following table are the same for vessels in cargo or in ballast.

Coasting Trade.—There is no restriction whatever as to the coasting trade.

Navigation Duties.—The custom-house duties on goods are the same, whether imported or exported in Tuscan, or in foreign vessels.

Anchorage and Tonnage Dues.—Tuscan vessels of less than 25 tons, pay no anchorage dues: while those of a greater tonnage pay half the amount rated in the table.

Vessels employed in carrying wood or coal pay half the duties, whether they be Tuscan or foreign.

Fishing-vessels, Tuscan or foreign, pay once for the whole year, duties amounting to double those usually charged for each voyage.

Vessels putting into port by stress of weather, &c., pay the full duties.

When the duty has been once paid at any port of the grand duchy of Tuscany, only the third part of the same duty is payable at the other ports, by a vessel either touching there, or being on the same voyage.

Vessels which have sailed from a Tuscan port and return, having been unable to finish their voyage, do not pay the tonnage dues again.

The following vessels are exempt from the tonnage &c., dues. 1. Vessels of war, and vessels carrying despatches (unless they have goods on board). 2. Privateers. These last, however, pay all other dues.

Pilotage Dues.—All vessels, whether Tuscan or foreign, pay the same pilotage dues.

A duty of 4s. 6d. is payable to the office of health for examining the vessels riding at anchor, and providing a pilot.

Vessels are not compelled to take a pilot: the pilotage dues are then not obligatory.

Mooring and Bill of Health Dues.—Vessels with sprack sails pay no mooring dues. The Bill of Health dues for these are 3s. 4d. when above 25 tons, and 1½d. when below that tonnage.

TABLE of the Navigation Duties payable by Tuscan and Foreign Vessels in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

TONNAGE OR ANCHORAGE DUES.				PILOTAGE DUES.	
Vessels.					
Tonnage.	With Smack Sails.		With Square Sails.	Drawing 5 feet of water . . .	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
10	0	8	0	8	4 6
15	1	0	1	0	8 10
20	1	8	1	8	10 8
25	2	4	2	4	13 4
30	3	4	3	4	16 0
40	5	0	5	0	And for each additional foot of water drawn . . . 2 8
50	6	8	6	8	Mooring and Bill of Health Dues.
60	8	0	12	0	s. d.
70	9	4	16	8	Vessels with square sails, without relation to their flags, or tonnage, for mooring . . . 1 4
80	10	8	20	0	To the vessels of health assisting to moor . . . 6 8
95	11	8	23	4	Bill of health dues . . . 6 8
110	13	4	26	8	Vessels with smack sails for mooring . . . 0 8
115	15	0	29	0	Bill of health dues . . . 3 4
150	16	8	33	4	For vessels above 25 tons . . . 3 4
175	20	0	40	0	Ditto above ditto . . . 0 1½
200	23	4	46	8	

And so on; adding for vessels with smack sails 3s. 4d., and with square sails 6s. 8d. for every additional 25 tons.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PAPAL STATES.

AREA AND POPULATION.

THE area of all the Papal provinces comprises a surface of about 17,000 square English miles. The population, according to the census, or rather estimate of 1833, has been numbered as high as 2,732,436. This included the principality of Benevento, which is within the kingdom of Naples. We consider the above, as well as that of the actual census of 1829, which gave 2,679,524 as the total number of inhabitants and residents, to be exaggerated, and from all the information we have been able to collect in 1838 and 1839, in Italy, we think it safe to estimate the population at not more than 2,500,000.

According to the *Saggio di Statistica degli Stati Pontifici*, a recent work, published in numbers by Sig. Gabriele Calindri, the population of all the Papal States for 1832 consisted of single men, adults, 239,177; single women, ditto, 234,145; married of both sexes, 913,586; widowers, 43,616; widows, 34,126; male children, 521,185; female ditto, 553,012; monks or regular clergy, 10,598; priests or secular ditto, 34,600; nuns, 8284; total population of the Papal States, the legations included 2,592,329.

Of the above, 1,176,178 were landed proprietors, farmers, or labourers, with their families; 691,803 tradespeople or mechanics; 24,908 follow the liberal professions; 21,508 are soldiers or seamen; 53,432 belong to the clergy of both sexes; and 217,638 are infants.

Population of the city of Rome in 1836 amounted to 153,678 souls, consisting of 81,488 males and 72,190 females.

Parochial churches, 54; families, 34,895; bishops, 37; priests, 1468; monks, 2023; Nuns, 1476; Seminarists and collegiates, 541; Heretics and Turks (Jews excluded), 201; Communicants, 112,940; Non-Communicants, 40,738; marriages, 1119; boys baptized, 2258; girls ditto, 2115; males died, 1683; females ditto, 1592.

• The increase of population from 1835 is 1221; the births are as 1 to 35; the deaths as 1 to 47; the female births are to the male as 1 to $1\frac{3}{10}$;—the deaths to the births, as 1 to $1\frac{3}{10}$; marriages to births, as 1 to 4.

The small population, the poverty, the extensive wastes of the Roman States are attributed to various causes. The celibacy of the clergy,—the nunneries, and convents,—the wretched state of agriculture,—the very nature of the papal government, however paternal its views may be, are all causes which prevent the increase of the inhabitants in a country blessed by the Creator with the greatest natural advantages.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE AND PASTURAGE.

WE may safely state that there are few countries worse cultivated than the Papal States, if we except part of the legations. Speaking of the territory comprised within the province of Rome, M. Tournon, in his very interesting work, informs us,

“The whole surface of the province or department of Rome, M. Tournon states to be about 6000 square miles, of which the healthy portions, where constant cultivation is practised, occupy 4600; while the unwholesome plains, subject to the *grande culture*, or unequal alternation of crops, pasture, and fallows, fill up the remaining 1400. Here we have, then, the extent of the evil, and limits to future exaggeration.

“The following is the *cadastro* or survey of the different soils capable of production in the province of Rome, as taken by the able engineer Marini, Marquis of Vacone.

	Rubbia.	Acres.
Arable land, susceptible of producing corn . . .	242,000	968,000
Permanent pastures, meadows, hay-fields . . .	162,000	648,000
Vineyards	14,600	58,400
Orchards and gardens	1,400	5,600
Forests, chestnut plantations, copses . . .	170,000	680,000

Total : 590,000 = 2,360,000

“Of the 242,000 rubbia of arable land, 82,000 are in the healthy districts, and 160,000 in the lowlands. The latter are sown for crops every fourth or fifth year, except a few superior soils, where the grain returns from 12 to 15, and which are laid alternately in crops and fallows. During the three or four years intervening, the ground is left to spontaneous vegetation, and after the autumnal rains it becomes covered with grass of the most luxuriant growth, which affords a rich pasture to the numerous herds of cattle that constitute the principal wealth of the country. In fact, corn crops are only considered as an accessory, and pasture is the main produce of the fields. There are about 100,000 head of cattle, 4000 buffaloes, and 700,000 sheep grazing in these plains.

“M. Tournon then gives a detailed calculation of the expenses and risks attending tillage and the rearing of crops, which serves to explain the preference given by the farmers to the *pastorizia* or grazing system, which, assisted as it is by the facility of migration of the cattle to the neighbouring mountains during the dry season, affords surer though lower profits, with hardly any trouble or risk. *The farmers who rent these vast estates are called ‘Mercanti di Campagna’; they are farmers, merchants, and bankers at*

once; they live in large hotels at Rome, where they have their counting-houses, and employ numerous agents, clerks, messengers, &c. The smallest of these farms requires an advance of 50,000 fr., and the largest from 500,000 fr. to 600,000 fr. The whole of the Roman lowlands, from Bolsena to Terracina, are in the hands of about 150 of these farmers, of whom one-third, and these the richest, reside in Rome."

Under such a system, can we expect agriculture to flourish?

SUPERFICIES of the Papal States, divided into Provinces and Cultivation according to the new Cadastral Return.

PROVINCES.	Super- ficies in Roman Rubbia.	CULTIVATED LANDS.						Grazing Lands.					Forests and Woods.					Vineyards.					Marshes and Willow Lands.					Sterile Lands.		Rivers and Canals.		Public Lands.	Value in Scudi.
		Arable Land.	Plantations and Coppices.	Olive Plan- tations.	Hemp Grounds, &c.	Meadows.	Common Pas- tures, Hills, Thickets, &c.	Oaks, & other Building Wood.	Wood for Fuel.	Walnuts and Chestnuts.	Forests and Woods.	Marshes and Willow Lands.	Lakes and Ponds.	Sterile Lands.	Rivers and Canals.	Public Lands.																	
Roma { Agro.....	117,634	53,612	44	139	7,519	21,323	2,140	12,053	30	5,098	406	564	433	3,043	849	13	103,679																
Comarca.....	125,856	50,506	4,637	4,133	3,199	11,367	6,678	18,583	2,765	6,798	302	3,522	9	4,335	914	10	19,037,327																
Bologna { Bologna.....	189,710	21,509	55,495	..	15,119	33,051	3,286	22,155	5,544	163	114	7,571	..	7,095	402	19	19,040,842																
Ferrara.....	153,580	18,922	35,432	12,158	12,557	10,384	2,093	22,135	2,765	1,153	114	30,323	580	5,137	391	14	14,252,823																
Ravenna.....	99,624	18,531	27,633	1,200	16,384	15,854	1,092	2,033	872	286	203	4,562	1,392	5,477	247	17	10,470,542																
Forlì.....	102,101	23,213	31,923	1,050	7,300	44,283	2,372	4,595	246	1,242	230	..	1,392	5,477	249	19	12,489,822																
Urbino con Pesaro.....	199,088	44,838	32,477	2,958	3,622	49,020	25,031	31,601	80	56	393	..	224	7,072	232	20	10,060,248																
Ancona.....	65,201	25,754	21,445	1,980	1,010	9,110	725	1,753	1	..	50	..	130	5,110	247	19	7,231,251																
Macerata.....	114,061	35,159	27,145	3,987	2,701	29,301	2,438	7,788	3	..	45	..	638	5,110	248	20	9,869,041																
Camerino.....	52,752	9,302	6,100	1,955	1,406	22,314	1,024	10,077	1	..	4	..	212	1,084	43	19	3,067,129																
Ascoli.....	69,405	16,961	15,542	1,340	443	8,523	4,370	3,009	1	..	35	..	375	2,411	139	19	3,420,338																
Perugia.....	222,280	32,196	40,102	11,300	173	29,815	5,376	3,428	1,432	68	16	..	2,271	2,680	130	20	13,483,842																
Spoleto.....	158,168	24,184	19,725	7,930	849	63,192	1,706	15,277	886	..	123	128	319	7,000	260	20	6,620,065																
Viterbo.....	140,063	59,361	6,920	1,914	629	92,065	23,023	5,763	2,550	260	97	..	1,028	5,212	343	20	5,243,772																
Orvieto.....	45,348	7,833	2,403	947	295	11,686	15,626	5,763	2,550	260	97	..	508	5,072	164	21	2,717,865																
Giulia-Veccia.....	76,641	31,907	227	473	1	2,555	4,098	14,315	19	273	24	..	619	2,254	166	22	3,568,545																
Rieti.....	80,260	12,094	3,231	15	1,173	20,063	14,319	9,742	609	101	49	21	72	467	4,110	125	4,482,860																
Velletri.....	83,282	21,493	260	3,300	1,161	19,077	17,741	7,239	393	371	10	1,150	986	3,107	4,110	125	4,369,769																
Frosinone.....	106,034	27,402	6,235	0	1,064	12,342	12,785	13,831	1,974	408	17	..	6,133	4,500	169	20	5,032,603																
Benevento.....	8,013	4,616	1,869	125	129	542	125	34	1	..	53	..	16	440	32	21	1,546,585																
Total.....	2,253,991	545,337	381,118	51,172	35,201	69,157	194,349	213,016	15,728	21,538	3,997	36,211	50,119	35,033	85,242	4,775	164,150,798																

Of the above there are only 1815 rubbia under rice.

STATEMENT of the principal Articles of Agricultural Produce raised annually in the States of the Pope.

PROVINCE.	Wheat.	Indian Corn.	Rice.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Beans.	Lupins, Lentils, and Vetches.	Chick Peas.	Hemp.	Hay.	Tobacco.	Wine.	Oil.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	rubbia.	rubbia.	rubbia.	rubbia.	rubbia.	rubbia.	rubbia.	rubbia.	rubbia.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Roma { Agro	87,114	3,000	..	6,000	..	2,869	4,500	300	..	500,000	180,000,000	8,000	28,160,000	23,000
Comarca	104,403	30,617	..	5,062	5,05	2,869	9,142	1,402	81	17,500,000	175,000,000	43,000	170,000,000	18,000,000
Bologna	240,565	73,753	..	2,063	6,052	869	10,832	869	314	17,500,000	200,000,000	..	337,925,000	..
Ferrara	164,511	91,895	6,017	3,323	221	77	10,689	16	..	15,000,000	175,000,000	..	236,000,000	..
Ravenna	121,446	122,165	3,414	1,008	1,266	347	13,692	467	248	10,500,000	160,000,000	..	170,000,000	..
Forlì	118,602	80,604	7	307	2,929	869	7,193	1,004	440	4,600,000	135,000,000	..	186,000,000	..
Urbino con Pesaro	134,773	75,366	8	626	6,274	432	21,880	1,164	765	2,600,000	112,500,000	..	211,200,000	..
Ancona	92,270	48,114	5	181	1,381	253	11,940	705	328	4,000,000	45,000,000	1,104,000	169,200,000	50,000
Macerata	137,347	96,182	..	200	1,539	392	12,462	1,053	793	1,000,000	80,000,000	280,000	169,350,000	75,000
Camerino	21,769	6,817	..	203	721	197	1,058	119	105	400,000	30,000,000	..	33,692,000	56,000
Fermo	51,762	44,133	..	234	1,088	322	3,137	510	220	600,000	20,000,000	..	70,000,000	875,000
Ascoli	35,765	17,707	..	773	2,732	1,190	3,014	419	178	2,500,000	20,000,000	..	50,000,000	2,000,000
Perugia	112,816	35,240	..	5,580	2,781	4,765	13,184	1,084	560	1,500,000	60,000,000	..	230,500,000	15,000,000
Spoleto	44,269	4,316	..	3,803	300	639	4,286	393	963	1,300,000	74,500,000	24,000	74,500,000	23,000,000
Viterbo	98,183	6,971	..	6,521	1,598	356	7,315	2,550	345	1,400,000	120,000,000	36,000	93,000,000	4,200,000
Orvieto	21,881	3,474	..	678	546	17	1,791	68	83	800,000	80,000,000	..	50,000,000	3,300,000
Civita Vecchia	40,574	642	..	3,803	215	589	3,523	230	5	200,000	120,000,000	..	40,000,000	500,000
Rieti	37,255	9,831	..	4,639	184	..	3,523	99	25	800,000	35,000,000	169,000	54,500,000	20,000,000
Velletri	36,229	35,970	26	5,684	10	5,174	5,174	889	15	600,000	80,000,000	92,000	105,000,000	8,200,000
Frosinone	55,737	55,753	..	5,730	2,002	321	9,680	1,170	157	900,000	100,000,000	152,000	120,000,000	9,300,000
Total	1,770,721	839,580	33,049	55,910	31,322	14,532	132,168	14,618	4027	67,300,000	2,002,900,000	1,840,000	2,613,717,000	113,925,000
Imperial quarters.....	1,670,401	801,063	31,084	50,433	33,242	16,551	161,500	15,514	5229	..	..	..	..	..

In giving a statement of the products of the Roman States, it has been thought fit to omit the province of Beneventum, as its situation in the interior of the kingdom of Naples has the effect of confounding the trade of the place with that of the kingdom, there being no outlet for the overplus except within the said kingdom; whence, also, it is necessary to draw what is needed.

The figures in the columns 1 and 2 denote Roman rubbia of 640 lbs. In the columns 2, 4, and following up to 13 inclusive, they are Roman rubbia of 720 lbs. In the columns 10 to 14 the figures denote so many Roman pounds. Each Roman pound corresponds in metrical weight to 339 grammes and 71 milligrammes. 100 Roman rubbia are understood to be equal to 100 imperial quarters English.

The other productions of the soil, or of the pastures, consist of apples, cucumbers and melons, garlic and onions, potatoes, flax, seeds, and hempseed, linseed, aniseed, and other seeds, almonds, walnuts, and hazelnuts, madders, saffron, galls, juniper and myrtle berries, barks of the cork and other trees; oak, fir, and Walmer nut-wood; some potash and soda; mulberry-trees; cattle, sheep, and pigs; wool, cheese, hides, skins, bacon, hams, lard and butter; silks, both raw and organzine; wax, honey, tallow, poultry, horns and bones, parchment.

The following is a report on the agriculture of the Roman States, furnished by one of the largest landed proprietors for Dr. Bowring:

"Most of the lands in the Agro Romano—as generally in the Maremma extending from the confines of Tuscany to those of Naples—are divided into large properties. The extent varies much, some containing no less than 8000 hectares—as that of Campomorto, belonging to the capital of St. Peter, and let for about 25,000 crowns (5000*l.* sterling)—and others not exceeding a few hundred hectares. But, generally speaking, the landed properties vary from 500 to 1000 hectares. All the tract of country from the Apennines to the Mediterranean is divided into possessions of considerable size, with the exception of the suburban districts near the towns and villages, where small estates exist belonging to petty proprietors, who often cultivate them by their own hands. But the number of wealthy proprietors is small—perhaps there are not twenty landholders of ample fortune. The large estates are for the most part held in mortmain. In the Adriatic marshes, in the Ferrara and Ravenna districts, the lands are divided into large properties; elsewhere there is a great subdivision of land. Agriculture is in apparent prosperity; but the fact is, that the majority of the landowners are poor: a few are tolerably well off, but the opulent are rare indeed.

"The value of land is almost infinitely various; the rent in the Maremma varies from a half to four crowns per hectare, but neither amount represents the maximum nor the minimum. Beyond the Maremma, as the population becomes more dense, the rental rises, depending, of course, on locality and other circumstances—sometimes rendering 20 crowns per hectare (= 4*l.* sterling) per annum, as in cases where there are plantations of mulberry-trees, olives, vines, &c., and where there are adjacent markets for the grain produced. In some cases the rental exceeds 20 crowns per hectare.

"Lands do not ordinarily render more than 2½ per cent on the capital, where they are farmed on the *mezzeria* principle; in the Maremma, where they are generally rented by the farmers, 3 per cent is about the average return. In the neighbourhood of Rome land readily sells for 40 years' purchase; and the same state of things exists in the vicinity of the larger towns of the state; but where the *mezzeria system* exists a purchaser would expect 5 per cent net for his capital, and the sale of such lands is very difficult, especially if the property is extensive. Generally speaking, the most profitable agricultural pursuit, especially in the Maremma, is the *grazing of cattle*.

"Agriculture is much in arrear, from the want of instruction among the population, where the population is numerous, and in the marshes from the want of hands. In the Maremma the lands are often left to repose for from three to seven years; but in the more peopled and the best cultivated parts there is usually an annual change from spring grasses to corn produce.

"The leases in the Maremma are sometimes underlet to smaller cultivators, and even subdivided into small fractions. Nothing can be done in summer cultivation on a large scale from the state of the climate. In other districts land is rarely leased—it is almost all colonized, that is, cultivated on the *mezzeria system*. Where it is leased, the lessee seldom farms the land, but receives his dominical, or the portion of produce which belongs to the owners under the *mezzeria*—a system which in the Roman States operates calamitously, from its unimprovable nature, and which, under an appearance of prosperity, brings very wretched results.

"The wages paid in the Maremma vary from 2 to 4 pauls per day (10*d.* to 20*d.*) according to the employment, the season, and the locality; in the populous districts wages vary from 1 to 2 pauls. The population of the Maremma is sufficient for the present state of cultivation—for pasturing cattle, and for ordinary labours. Labourers migrate there from more populous parts of the Roman States, and from the Abruzzi. In the summer season the animals are driven from the plains to the mountains: and after the gathering of the harvest the Maremma are abandoned, in consequence of the malaria. The indigenous inhabitants retire to their villages, the other labourers return to their homes.

"The agricultural labourers have no education whatever, and no means of acquiring it, in spite of excellent natural aptitude. In the Maremma they live badly, but somewhat better in other parts: they seldom eat animal food; they use, for the most part, maize bread and *polenta*. Beans and pulse are much consumed, as are other vegetables. Their beverage is *picchetta*, a mixture of wine and water, in winter, and wine in summer. The *coloni* (labourers) are generally in debt to their landlords, as their portion of the charges is more than they can support, and are often in a state of insolvency—so that the apparent rendering of property held on *mezzeria* is seldom borne out by the results, and the consequence is a reduction of all the portion with which the *colono* is surcharged.

"Though the general arrangement is that the landowner shall receive from the colony half the produce of the soil, yet there are many cases in which the amount received is not one-sixth of the produce. The *colono* lives upon the land; the first claim becomes inevitably to supply the wants of his family; he consumes first his own, and next a portion of the landlord's share;—and then where is the remedy or redress against a penniless cultivator? There is, in fact, no remedy.

"The cattle of the Roman States are sufficient for the ordinary consumption. Horses are exported; and there is a small importation of oxen and swine. The race of sheep increases, and the supply of wool for foreign countries is greatly augmented.

"Nothing can be more rude than the aratory instruments employed. Heavy custom-house duties prevent the introduction of improved implements, and the arts are too little advanced to allow their production at home.

"There are many other impediments to agricultural improvements—such as the political situation of the country—the protecting system, which keeps all the producing powers in backwardness—the want of capital—the want of population in the Maremma, and the *mezzeria* system elsewhere—the want of knowledge, and most especially of agricultural knowledge—mortmain—the heavy burden of taxation, falling particularly on proprietors, agriculturists, and their productions, and the difficulty of sales from restricted relations.

"The inhabitants are neither indolent nor unwilling to better their condition. The wonder is how, seeing the many difficulties and impediments, so much has been done. Much activity and much perseverance have really been exercised. There is a general desire for improvement—a general conviction that great changes are necessary; but light is wanting, and hands to guide, and there is much discouragement in men's minds. Better instruction in agricultural arts would bring about momentous advances. The smaller lakes of the Maremma have been drained, but little has been done for the larger. There is a vast field for useful and profitable exertion, but the many impediments have checked it.

"Proprietors have extreme difficulty in finding fit managers for their estates, persons who are willing and able to introduce the improvements that have been adopted elsewhere: hence the slow growth of agricultural melioration, and the absence of those anticipations of better days which present no small encouragement to exertion.

"Olive plantations were long among the most productive of investments, but they are now less so than the cultivation of the white mulberry (*gelso*), which would spread widely were capital abundant. Vineyards have been too largely spread, and give no returns equivalent to the outlay. The culture of wheat is diminished, but from no other cause than the absence of external demand, and the consequent decline of prices. Great losses have been the result of the application of new lands to corn production. Of late, an advance has taken place in the prices of grain, but by no means sufficient to repair the losses of years; and it is scarcely to be expected that the corn lands, which had been so

long a source of ruin to the owners, should be again applied to that species of culture. The more fertile lands of the Maremma, will, no doubt, continue to be applied to the growth of wheat, but only once in several years."

The following account is translated from a report published in the bulletin of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce :

"The territory of the province of Civita-Vecchia, many parts of which are uncultivated, still belongs to a small number of rich proprietors, who, instead of inviting peasants to their lands, so as to form villages, as in Umbria and La Marche, have hitherto preferred to give them up as pasture for cattle, and which bring them in only a small sum per head.

"They are now making an artesian well at Corneto, a village about 4 leagues distant from Civita-Vecchia. If the attempt succeed, the number of these wells will soon be increased in the province, and the value of property also improve.

"*Corn.*—If this province were well cultivated, its population being only 21,000, it might produce 118,000 hectolitres of corn, instead of the present produce of 60,000 or 70,000. It must be remembered also, that this does not prevent the price of corn being very low in the Roman States. For instance, in July, 1841, the prices were as follow :

1st quality, 12 fr. 30 c. per hectolitre.

2d " 11 74 "

"It is estimated that in the Roman States a good harvest, under good culture, would be sufficient to support the population for four years.

"*Hay.*—The province of Civita-Vecchia only produced half the average harvest in the year 1841 ; viz., 105,000 loads of 100 kilogrammes each. The price of hay in July was as follows :

At Rome 5 fr. 97 c. per 100 kilogrammes.

" Civita-Vecchia 7 60 " "

"*Madder.*—The Princess of Canino has recently brought workmen from France, and instruments necessary for the culture of this root, which appears to be successful in the Principality.

"*Roman Marshes.*—These extend from the confines of Tuscany to the frontiers of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and from the coast of the Mediterranean to the Apennines. This territory is divided into about 600 farms of 500, 1000, and 1500 hectares each. The most considerable of these is that of *Campomorto*, situated in the Pontine marshes, and belonging to the chapter of St. Peter.

"There are only from 16,000 to 18,000 inhabitants of the *Maremma*. The half-savage peasantry of Sabino and the Abruzzo to the amount of 25,000 or 30,000, come down annually in the months of July and August to gather in the harvest. The habitual unhealthiness of the Maremma, and perhaps, still more the carelessness and want of means of preserving their health, of this wandering population soon destroys large numbers of them.

"The system of cultivation adopted between the Tiber and Tuscany is very expensive, as almost every thing is done there by manual labour, in the midst of a country which is unhealthy, and of a people endowed with little activity. The labourers are divided into bands, under the direction of "corporals," who engage them under certain conditions to the *Mercanti di Campagna*.

"These agriculturalists also hire shepherds to take care of their flocks.

"The *Maremma* include the pontine marshes, which, in the time of the ancient Romans, contained several cities. These marshes, covering a surface of nearly 19,000 hectares, extend to the South of Rome, from Velletri to Terracina. Leo X. and Sextus V. have both unsuccessfully endeavoured to drain them. Still later, Pius VI. undertook, for the same end, considerable works, but with no better success, though at an expense of 360,000*l*. Some parts, however, of the marshes were drained. The present pope has given them to his nephew, the Duke of Braschi.

"M. de Prony, a French engineer, who was sent in 1812 to examine these marshes, estimated the total expense of their drainage at 400,000*l*.

"*Wool.*—It is estimated that the southern provinces alone of the Roman States annually produce 2,000,000 lbs. of wool for spinning. Two-thirds of this quantity is exported. The remainder is consumed in the native manufactories.

crowns per annum. Silk for umbrellas (the frames being imported) is made in Rome and Bologna.

"Next in importance to woollen and silk manufactures are those of tanned and dressed leather in Rome and the principal cities of the States. The leather of Rome for soles was formerly in great repute and largely exported, but this has ceased to be the case. The quantity produced annually is about 1½ million lbs., not comprising the dressing and dyeing of 200,000 skins of calves, lambs, kids, and sheep. It is estimated the tanneries out of the capital prepare about 2,000,000 lbs. of hides. Shoes and saddlery, of course, occupy many hands. Gloves are made in Rome and Bologna to the extent of from 90,000 to 100,000 pairs yearly, but the trade is falling away. Parchment is manufactured in Rome, Foligno, and Fabriano, but not in sufficient quantity to supply the demand, about 6000 to 7000 skins being annually imported from Naples. Glue of various sorts is made in Rome and Fabriano; but 150,000 lbs. are yearly received from other countries to meet the demand. Roman musical strings enjoy a very ancient and deserved reputation. The annual quantity made amounts in value to 10,000 crowns, and they are sent to France, Russia, and other countries.

"Wax candles, to the amount of 250,000 crowns, are manufactured in Rome, Bologna, Perugia, Foligno, Ancona, Ascoli, and Pesaro, and tallow candles to the value of 60,000 crowns.

"Cotton manufactures are less extensive than those of wool and silk. The raw material is wanting. In the art of spinning, machinery, and dyeing the Romans are in arrears, and cannot compete, in quantity or quality, with French, Swiss, or English goods; indeed, of our cotton fabrics, that alone of the Diocesan Baths, where prints and calicoes are made, is entitled to be spoken of. *The government has made great sacrifices to maintain this establishment, but the result has not corresponded with the cost.* Some cotton goods are well manufactured in Rome and elsewhere, of middling qualities, which suffice for the consumption of the people.

"The fabrics of hemp and flax are more numerous than those of cotton; they are of the lower and middle sorts, and, as the raw material is indigenous and of very superior quality, the goods are excellent in their way. All these are manufactured either in public schools, orphan asylums, or private houses. Factories there are none. The amount produced is not known. Ropes and cordage, which are exported to Greece, the Ionian Islands, and Venice, are made to the amount of 160,000 crowns annually.

"The paper manufacture is considerable; and it is increasing, being estimated at 3,600,000 lbs. yearly.

"The manufactured soap produces 140,000 crowns.

"Of cream of tartar, the major part of which goes to England, the annual produce is 750,000 lbs.

"Liquorice-juice is made at Grottamare, to the extent of from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs.

"In the same town is a sugar-refinery, where from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 lbs. of raw sugar are worked. This renders two-thirds in refined sugar, but the improved machinery now erecting will give 7 per cent more. Experiments are being made in the same neighbourhood in beet-root production; they are said to be successful.

"There are many iron works, though the ore is imported; the furnaces give 50,000 lbs. per day of pig iron, and about 2,000,000 lbs. per annum of bar iron. There is an iron-wire manufactory in Rome, which produces 100,000 lbs. per annum. Nails and bolletti are made in different parts to the extent of 600,000 lbs. At Sellano and Assisi rasps and files are manufactured as follows:—12,250 doz. large, 23,500 doz. various, 1000 doz. fine, 15,000 bundles large rasps. In Assisi about 4000 lbs. of sewing-needles are yearly made.

"The brass pins of Urbino are famous; the quantity made is to the amount of 14,000 crowns. The screws of Tivoli are increasing in demand, and the amount manufactured is worth about 12,000 crowns.

"The copper manufactures give nearly 80,000 crowns; and that of fine earthenware 100,000 crowns; of common earthenware the produce is 50,000 crowns.

"In Rome, Rimini, Pesaro, Bologna, and Ferrara, are manufactures of glasses and bottles to the value of 90,000 crowns. There is also one of window glass, to the extent of

40,000 crowns. Attempts have been made to introduce the fabrication of Bohemian glass, but they have failed.

"In the mountains of Tolfa the best alum that is known is dug in large quantities. Formerly this was a brilliant trade; but as artificial alum has been introduced, at constantly lowering prices, so have the Roman alum-mines declined in activity. The statements of their produce are uncertain and contradictory. A monopoly exists, and there is an interest in concealing the truth. Raw sulphur is found in large quantities in the Roman and Pesaro districts; its quality is excellent. There is a sulphur refinery in Rimini. Both raw and refined suffice not only for the home consumption, but to allow an exportation of 4,000,000 lbs., giving annual proceeds of 120,000 crowns.

"In general the manufactures of woollens, cottons, silk veils, leather, gloves, alum, are unprosperous."

This forms another of the many examples of the dictitious system of premiums and high duties, and prohibitions.

We add an abstract of a report on Roman manufactures, in the bulletin of the minister of commerce and agriculture, Paris, 1842.

The population of the Roman States is more agricultural than manufacturing. The following is the present situation of the principal manufactures.

In Progress.—Hats and bonnets, tissues of silk (miscellaneous), paper, sulphur (working mines of).

Falling Off.—Drapery, woollens, chamois dressing, glove-making, cotton manufactures.

Hats and Bonnets of Wool and Nap.—There are 127 manufactories, producing an annual value of 43,440*l*. They are exported to Tuscany and Naples.

Tissues of Silk.—64 manufactories, 36 of which are at Rome; the principal produce is *lustrings* and damasks, &c. About 5430*l*. worth is annually exported, the greater part being retained for home consumption.

Paper.—There are 70 paper manufactories. The best are at Rome, Foligno, Chiaravalla and Ascoli. The total quantity manufactured is estimated at 1,200,000 kilogrammes. The trade in *rags for paper-making* has lately been made the subject of a long regulation.

Tissues of Wool.—38 manufactories, producing coarse tissues of the value of 65,160*l*. The Hospital of St. Michael at Rome, which employs 200 or 300 workmen, makes mixed cloths for liveries and the use of the soldiery, all of national wool. At Spoleto, the cloths are of such a bad quality that it is difficult to dispose of them. The manufactories at Matelica prepare a stuff very well adapted for making country cloaks, &c.

Prepared Leather.—200 manufactories, 44 of which are at Rome. The best are at Ancona, Bologna, Pesaro and Senigaglia. 100 years ago, those of Rome had great reputation. Total quantity prepared, 1,500,000 lbs.

Leather Gloves.—12 manufactories, which make from 90,000 to 100,000 pairs annually. Those of France and Naples are very well imitated.

Tissues of Cotton.—2 manufactories, one at Rome, and the other at Civita-Vecchia. A very small quantity prepared, and of bad quality.

Glue.—2 manufactories, one at Rome, and the other at Fabriano, which make 50,000 kilogrammes of good quality.

Strings for Musical Instruments.—4 manufactories. The best is at Rome, and has been established thirty years. Total value manufactured, 6172*l*.

Cordage.—This is made more especially in the Marches, &c. The annual produce is estimated at 34,752*l*.

Cream of Tartar.—19 manufactories. The best being at Ancona and Grottomare, produce 250,000 kilogrammes.

White Lead.—1 manufactory at Rome. No returns of the produce.

Sulphuric and Nitric Acids.—2 manufactories, one at Bologna, and one at Rimini. No returns.

Wax Candles.—28 manufactories, producing a value of 13,000*l*. The best are at Rome, Foligno, Bologna, Pesaro, Ascoli, Perousa, and Ancona.

A papal bull interdicts the use in churches of any other lights than *pure wax candles*, and a duty amounting to a prohibition, is imposed on spermaceti and other composition candles.

Iron and Cast Iron.—3 furnaces at Canca, Bracciano and Canino.

Iron in Bars, &c.—16 manufactories. The chief are at Rome.

Files and Rasps.—10 manufactories, 9 being at Sellano, and 1 at Assisa.

Nails and Screws.—1 manufactory at Tivoli, where great improvements have been made.

Pins and Needles.—1 manufactory of steel needles at Assisa, but they are not very good; 1 of brass pins at Urbino, an old and well-known city. Steel pins with glass heads are made at Bologna.

Parchment.—3 manufactories at Rome, Foligno, and Fabriano; but they do not provide enough for the consumption of the country.

False Pearls.—These are made at Rome, and are much in demand.

Refined Sugar.—1 manufactory at Grottomare, which enjoys exclusive privileges. It refines about 1,000,000 kilogrammes of raw sugar.

Liquorice Juice.—1 manufactory at Grottomare, which makes from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs. annually.
Soap.—40 manufactories; 20 are at Rome, and employ the best processes, but the largest is at Ponte-Lagoscuro. The annual value made is estimated at 30,400*l*.
Saltpetre.—7 manufactories. No returns of the produce.
Glass Panes.—The only existing manufactory has been removed from Ronæ to Poggio-Mirteto. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to form plate-glass.
Glass Manufactures of all kinds.—The best manufactories are at Rome, Rimini, Pezzaro, Bologna, and Ferrara. Black bottles are also made there.
Verdigris.—3 manufactories at Rome, Ancona, and Rimini. The last is said to be the best.
The Implements of Husbandry, the Machinery and Tools used in the *Manufactories* are all of the most unimproved kind.
The *Roads*, as well as the horses used on them, are generally in good condition.

FAIR AT SINIGAGLIA IN 1841.

The following account of this fair is translated from the *Bulletins* already quoted for 1842 :

This fair, which lasts for 20 days, during which time the city is declared a *free port*, commences on the 20th of July, and closes on the 10th of August. Nearly all the foreign merchandize came in 1841, as usual, from Trieste, Venice, Ancona, and Leghorn. The following are the countries whence the most important articles originally came :

Tissues of silk—Switzerland, Turin, Milan, Florence, and Lyons.
 „ wool, cloth, &c.—Belgium and Prussia.
 „ cotton—England and Switzerland.
 „ flax and hemp—Switzerland and Germany.
 Iron, hardwares, and haberdashery—England and Germany.
 Leather—Germany.
 Jewellery and clocks—Switzerland and Geneva.

The articles which came from France consisted solely of fashions, novelties, &c., intended for the retail trade.

Foreign vessels entering at Sinigaglia do not enter their certificates; but the *employés* of the port take note of their cargoes.

The fair at Sinigaglia has remained stationary for the last fifteen years. The numerous failures experienced at Vienna, Trieste, and several German cities in 1841 have occasioned a fall in the price of most articles, and led to a decrease in the amount of transactions carried on.

The total value of articles imported has been estimated at 1,700,000*l*. sterling, and was as follows :

	£	£		£	£
Tissues of { Wool	154,800	349,840			
{ Cotton	110,280				
{ Silk, &c.	84,760				
Miscellaneous manufactures		316,600			
Jewellery		143,600			
Haberdashery		114,280			
Colonial Produce { Sugar	47,040	72,720			
{ Coffee	23,160				
{ Cinnamon	2,520				
Metals { Iron, iron-wire, iron and steel manufactures	42,480	54,480			
{ Lead, unmanufactured	12,000				
Hides and Skins { Hare	6,600	48,600			
{ Other kinds	42,000				
Drugs, colours, and medicines		43,440			
Hardwares		22,840			
Wood { For building, beams, rafters, &c.	15,400	21,800			
{ Dyewoods	6,400				
Flax		12,600			
Hemp and cordage		5,440			18,040
Indigo					13,640
Spirits					7,840
Rum					5,000
Corn and rice					12,000
Oil					11,840
Wax					9,320

	£
Pottery, porcelain, delf, &c.	8,920
Wool	5,320
Books, paper, and prints	5,040
Soap	4,800
Miscellaneous articles	409,520

The value of articles coming from Ancona is estimated at 320,000*l*.

The chief trade is in British *iron and steel*; *lead*; *cotton thread*, of which a large quantity is imported; Swiss *silk manufactures*; Belgian and Prussian *cloths*; *flax*; *hemp*; *wool*; *hides and skins*; *camels' hair*; *coffee and sugar, raw and refined*; but, as was served above, the prices obtained afforded little remuneration to the owners.

Considerable transactions in raw silk took place with English houses.

During the fortnight succeeding the close of the Sinigaglia fair, 31 bales of silk of the value of 10,120*l*. were exported from Ancona to London.

The articles purchased for France were confined to a few lots of *kid skins*, at from 115 to 120 fr. per 100, including export duties, commission, &c.

About 22,000*l*. worth of silk manufactures of Lyons were sold. The articles of Roubaix and Paris perfumery were sold in considerable quantities, but at little profit.

A new kind of stuff for making trousers of the value of 6400*l*. was sold at tolerable prices. The French cloths were hardly able to sustain the competition of Belgian and Prussian cloths.

Navigation Dues imposed by the Roman Government at the various Ports of the Roman States; viz., Civita-Vecchia, Porto d'Anzo, and Ancona.

THE duties imposed on French and Roman navigation are uniform at all the ports of the state.

All foreign vessels are permitted to follow the coasting trade of the Roman States, on payment of the hereinafter-mentioned duties.

Anchorage Dues.—The anchorage dues imposed on foreign vessels, whatever depth of water they may draw, and whatever sails and masts they may have, is 6 bajocchi* per ton. On native French, Austrian, and American vessels, 3 bajocchi per ton.

Every vessel, whether native or foreign, embarking or disembarking at more than one port of the state, pays the whole duty at the port where the operations commence, and one-fifth of the duty in addition where they end; but, when the whole of the disembarkation takes place at one port, and the whole of the embarkation at another, the whole duty is payable again at the last port.

When a vessel comes to a port with the intention of disembarking goods, or of loading again on the coast, one-fifth of the duty is payable at the port, and the whole duty again at the place where the operations are carried on.

Harbour Dues.—Foreign vessels putting into harbour either for anchorage, or on account of stress of weather, pay half the above duties.

Native vessels pay one-fifth.

	Tons.	Scu. baj.
<i>Ballast Dues.</i> —The ballast dues for vessels of from	1 to 20	1 0†
"	20 „ 40	1 33½
"	40 „ 60	1 83½
and for each additional 20 tons.		0 50

Clearage Dues.—For each vessel of from 1 to 149 tons, 10 bajocchi, and for 150 tons and upwards, 20 bajocchi.

Pilotage Dues.—The pilotage dues vary according to time, distance, &c. They are only payable by vessels requiring the aid of a pilot, either in entering or in clearing from a port, and are payable in accordance with an edict of Pope Pius VII., dated January, 1820.

* The bajocchio is worth about ½*d*.

† The scudo is worth 4*s*. 4*d*.

Sanitary Dues for Vessels with Square Sails.

	Scu.	baj.
Examination	0	30
New bill, if with cargo	2	0
" without	1	60
Visiting the bill of health	1	0

Sanitary Dues for Vessels with Smack Sails.

	sc.	baj.
Examination	0	15
Under 50 rubbia* { New bill of health, with cargo	0	50
" " " " without "	0	45
" " " " Visiting the bill of health	0	25
Of 50 to 100 " { New bill of health, with cargo	0	60
" " " " without "	0	50
" " " " Visiting the bill of health	0	30
" " " " New bill of health, with cargo	0	70
" " " " without "	0	60
" " " " Visiting the bill of health	0	35
" " " " New bill of health, with cargo	0	80
" " " " without "	0	60
" " " " Visiting the bill of health	0	40
" " " " New bill of health, with cargo	0	90
" " " " without "	0	65
" " " " Visiting the bill of health	0	45
" " " " New bill of health, with cargo	1	0
" " " " without "	0	70
" " " " Visiting the bill of health	0	50
" " " " New bill of health, with cargo	1	10
" " " " without "	0	75
" " " " Visiting the bill of health	0	55
" " " " New bill of health, with cargo	1	20
" " " " without "	0	80
" " " " Visiting the bill of health	0	60
" " " " New bill of health, with cargo	1	30
" " " " without "	0	85
" " " " Visiting the bill of health	0	65
" " " " New bill of health, with cargo	1	40
" " " " without "	0	90
" " " " Visiting the bill of health	0	70
And for each 50 rubbia above 500	0	5
(Until the duty is equal to that on vessels with square sails.)		
For each certificate for a single object	0	15
" " " more than one	0	30
If the certificate distinguish four separate objects	0	50
For each generic certificate	0	20

Quarantine Dues on Vessels with Square Sails, entering and trading at a Port.

	sc.	baj.
Examination	3	0

Vessels with Smack Sails.

Examination, of 1 to 150 rubbia	0	60
" of 150 to 300 "	0	80
" of 300 to 500 "	1	60
" of 500 and upwards	2	60

Quarantine Expenses in General.—A vessel putting back pays half the above duties.

Each vessel in quarantine pays to the pilot for mooring across	0	60
To the guard on board, per day	0	60
Ditto on land, per day	0	50
Ditto in the boat at the prow, per day	0	60
For each person visited by the physician	0	5
To the purser, per day	0	20
Assisting to disembark goods, per day	0	50
Attending to the carrying goods to the lazaret, for each time	0	5

* 100 rubbia = 19 tons.

Quarantine Expenses at the Lazaret.

	sc.	baj.
For each passenger, per day	0	3
For goods clearing from the lazaret, per package	0	2
Attending to the goods clearing from the lazaret, per day	0	50
For each person visited by the physician	0	10

Payment to the Sanitary Guard.

To the overseer of the employes, per day	0	60
To the purifiers, per day, each	0	50
Ditto if the bill be foul, per day	0	60
To the overseer of the employes, if the bill be foul, per day	0	70
To the purser of the lazaret, per day, each	0	6
Ditto if the bill be foul, per day	0	8

The above duties are payable each voyage.

Any vessel may enter a port, and leave it within twenty-four hours, without payment of any duty, except to the guard-boat.

If a vessel come to a port, either to trade there, or to put into harbour on account of stress of weather, it must pay the duty for visiting the bill.

Every vessel must be once gauled, which operation is paid for as follows :

	sc.	baj.
Of 1 to 40 tons	0	60
40 to 60 ditto	0	90
60 tons and upwards	1	30
For a two-decked vessel	1	80

Vessels of war pay no duties.

There are no *cleansing and lighthouse dues* levied in the Roman States.

The *pilotage dues* are not compulsory.

The duties charged are always fixed, and are payable each voyage.

Coasting is allowed to all vessels.

Vessels under the French, Austrian, and United States flags are treated as native vessels, on which the *anchorage dues* are reduced one-half.

No vessels enjoy an exception from the custom-house dues on imports and exports ; and goods imported in native vessels are not exempted from the duty on packages established in the year 1828, at the free ports of Civita-Vecchia and Ancona, and which, joined to the college duties levied at the latter port, insensibly affects navigation.

MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Money.—Accounts are kept in crowns, or *scudi Romani*, equal to nearly 4s. 4d. sterling. The *scudo* is divided into 10 *paoli*, and into 100 *bajocchi* ; various coins old and new are in circulation.

Weights.—The same pound is used for merchandize as for gold and silver. 100 lbs. Roman = 74.77 lbs. avoirdupois = 33.912 kilogrammes. The *cantaro*, or quintal, however, varies as to the number of pounds, goods being sold by the several quintals of 100 and of 160 lbs.

Dry Measure.—The rubbio is divided into 4 quarte, 22 scorszi, and 88 quartucci ; or, into 12 or 16 stari. 1 rubbio = 2.9446 hectolitres = 8.356 Winchester bushels.

Liquid Measure.—1 barile of wine = 32 *boccali* = 15.439 old English wine-gallons, the *botte* or butt of wine = 16 barile.

Long Measure.—1 Roman foot = 11.72 English inches ; 1 *canna* = 78.34 English inches ; 1 Roman mile = $7\frac{1}{2}$ English furlongs.

ROMAN TARIFF OF IMPORT DUTIES.

ARTICLES.	Units.	Roman Money. Import Duties.	English Money.	ARTICLES.	Units.	Roman Money. Import Duties.	English Money.
METALS.				Linens: viz.,			
Iron ore.....	100 lbs. net	sc. baj.	£ s. d.	— tulle of all sorts, not	1 lb. net	2 40	0 10 4
— laminated in bars, &c.	100 lbs. gross	1 0	0 4 1	— ditto, embroidered.....	do.	4 0	0 17 4
Steel, raw.....	do.	0 20	0 0 10	— ditto, unembroidered.....	100 lbs. net	6 0	1 6 0
— in bars, &c.....	do. net	2 25	0 9 8½	— waxed cloth.....	do.	10 0	2 3 4
— wire.....	do. gross	5 0	1 6 8	— tapes and smallwares.	do.	16 0	3 9 4
Copper ore.....	1000 do. net	0 1	0 0 0½	Ac.....			
— in pigs.....	100 do.	0 20	0 0 10	All other sorts of linens			
— hammered, &c.....	do.	2 50	0 9 9	not specially enu- merated.....	do.		
— wire.....	do.	7 0	1 10 1				
— ditto varnished or gilt,				THRULDS AND YARNS.			
&c.....	do.	6 0	1 6 0				
— gilt or silvered.....	do.	0 50	0 2 2	Raw silk and waste silk	100 lbs. gross	10 0	2 3 4
Brass, raw, in pigs.....	do.	0 75	0 3 3	— organzine.....	do.	15 0	3 5 0
— hammered, &c.....	do.	2 20	0 9 6	— silk dyed and twisted.	do. net	20 0	4 6 8
— wire.....	do.	7 0	1 10 4	Linen yarns, rough and			
Bronze.....	do.	1 50	0 6 0	undressed.....	do.	5 0	1 1 8
Lead ore.....	1000 lbs. net	0 1	0 0 0½	— bleached or dyed.....	do.	12 0	2 17 0
— in pigs.....	100 do.	0 15	0 0 7½	Cotton thread.....	do.	2 10	0 10 4
— beaten, &c.....	do.	1 20	0 5 2	— twisted or dyed.....	do.	4 50	0 19 5
Tin ore.....	do.	0 20	0 0 10	Woolen yarns, undressed	do.	6 0	1 6 0
— hammered.....	100 lbs. gross	2 0	0 8 8	— dyed.....	do.		
Zinc, mineral.....	1000 lbs. net	0 1	0 0 0½	— yarns from camels' and	}	0 0	1 19 0
— calcined, or in powder.	100 gross	1 20	0 5 2	rabbitts' hair, and all			
— in lumps or bars.....	do.	0 5	0 0 2½	other yarns not parti- cularly enumerated...	do.		
— hammered.....	do.	2 0	0 8 8				
COTTONS AND LINENS.				SILKS.			
<i>Mixed Goods of Cotton and Linen.</i>				Woven silks, and silks			
Sail cloth.....	100 lbs. net	9 0	1 17 0	mixed with other ma- terials, except gold or	lb. net	2 0	0 8 8
Cloth, plain white damask	do.	15 0	3 5 0	silver.....	do.	3 0	0 13 0
Nankins in the piece.....	do.	15 0	3 5 0	— ditto with gold or sil- ver, embroidered.....	do.	2 10	0 10 4
Cloths, coloured & dyed.....	do.	50 0	10 16 8	Velvets, tulle, and floss	do.	4 0	0 17 4
Cotton handkerchiefs,				silks of all sorts, not	do.	2 0	0 8 8
dyed or coloured.....	do.	00 0	13 0 0	embroidered.....	do.		
Pustian, dimities, &c.....	do.	15 0	3 5 0	— ditto, embroidered....	do.	2 10	0 10 4
Doublets and hose of cot- ton (<i>Basins, Torquas</i>).....	do.	25 0	5 8 4	Smallwares of silk.....	do.	2 0	0 8 8
Muslins, plain and white.....	do.	21 0	4 10 8	Manufactures of waste			
— printed, and handker- chiefs ditto.....	do.	40 0	8 13 4	silk and cotton, or hemp	do.	1 0	0 4 4
— fine, open worked.....	do.	50 0	10 16 8	mixed.....			
— plain or coloured.....	do.						
— ditto for pocket-hand- kerchiefs, plain or col- oured.....	do.	60 0	13 0 0	WOOLLENS AND MANI- FACTURES OF WOOL MIXED WITH OTHER MATERIALS.			
Tissues of cotton and other materials.....	do.	70 0	15 3 4	Woolleus of all sorts not			
Tulle of all sorts.....	1 lb. net	2 40	0 10 4	particularly enumerat- ed, also castorini, cassi- mires, &c.....	100 lbs. net	100 0	21 6 8
— ditto embroidered.....	do.	4 0	0 17 4	— merinos & cachemires	do.	133 0	28 16 4
Velvets.....	100 lbs. net	21 0	5 4 0	— ditto handkerchiefs and			
Carpets, rugs, &c.....	do.	15 0	3 5 0	shawls.....	do.	200 0	
Coverlets of all sorts.....	do.	21 0	5 4 0	— cachemire do.....	do.	200 0	
Tapes and smallwares.....	do.	10 0	2 3 4	— mixed with other ma- terials.....	do.	200 0	
Wares of cotton and linen				— flannel waistcoats.....	do.	35 0	7 11 8
mixed.....	do.	50 0	10 16 8	Guergues, &c.....	do.	50 0	10 16 8
<i>Linens: viz.,</i>				— plush velvets.....	do.	21 0	5 4 0
— plain for napkins, &c..	do.	15 0	3 5 0	— carpets, shaggy (<i>fel- pati</i>).....	do.	20 0	4 6 8
— dyed in the piece.....	do.	8 0	1 11 8	— ditto (<i>non felpati</i>)....	do.	10 0	2 3 4
— printed or coloured....	do.	18 0	3 18 0	Coverlets, plain, white, or			
— handkerchiefs, dyed or	100 lbs. net	21 0	5 4 0	coloured, &c., and small			
coloured.....	do.	25 0	5 8 4	wares of woolen mate- rials.....	do.	10 0	2 3 4
— white or coloured (<i>a spina</i>).....	do.			— of knitted work.....	do.	15 0	3 5 0
— fine, as Battistes (<i>Ber- tagnine</i>), &c., and hand- kerchiefs of the same ..	do.	100 0	21 6 8				
— manufactures of linen							
mixed with other mate- rials.....	do.	100 0	21 6 8				

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Units.	Roman Money.	English Money.	ARTICLES.	Units.	Roman Money.	English Money.
		Import Duties.				Import Duties.	
		sc. baj.	£ s. d.			sc. baj.	£ s. d.
WOOLLENS—continued.				MEAT.			
All other descriptions of woollen manufactures, plain, or mixed with linen, cotton, or hair, not particularly enumerated or described ..	100 lbs. net	100 0	20 16 8	Fresh, all kinds	100 lbs. gross	0 20	0 0 10
				Salted or cured, ditto	do.	1 50	0 6 3
GLASS WARES.				LIVE ANIMALS.			
Black glass bottles	do.	0 63	0 2 6	Oxen, buffaloes, and cows	each	0 20	0 0 10
Window glass	do. gross	4 5	0 16 10½	Sheep and goats	do.	0 2	0 0 1
All glass manufactures not particularly enumerated ..	do.	2 40	0 10 0	Pigs	do.	0 50	0 2 1
Crystal glass, not cut, of all sorts	do. net	2 40	0 10 0	Sucking ditto	do.	0 2	0 0 1
— do. cut for brilliants, &c.	do.	7 0	1 0 2	Horses	do.	3 0	0 12 6
Lustres, large size	do. gross	8 0	1 13 4	Mules and asses	do.	0 20	0 0 10
— small do.	do.	4 5	0 16 10½				
Vitrifications of various kinds	do. net	6 0	1 5 0	VARIOUS ARTICLES.			
				Painters' colours: viz.—			
MANUFACTURED METALS.				Cochineal and lake	1 lb. gross	0 5	0 0 2½
Iron, first fusion	do.	2 0	0 8 4	Indigo, Prussian blue, and pastels	100 lbs. do.	1 20	0 5 0
Manufactures of tin, plated whether plain or varnished, &c.	do.	15 0	3 2 6	Mountain green, oricelli, prepared	do.	0 20	0 0 10
— of copper, exclusive of caldrons and boilers, the importation of which is prohibited	do.	3 0	0 12 6	Extracts of dyewoods	1 lb. gross	2 0	0 8 4
— do. and brass, varnished, lacquered, &c.	do.	20 0	4 3 4	Ultramarine	do.	0 80	0 3 4
— other manufactures of tin, lead, or zinc	do.	8 0	1 13 4	Carmin	100 lbs. do.	2 0	0 8 4
— instruments & machines for agricultural purposes, not especially enumerated	do.	4 50	0 18 9	Lampblack	do.	15 0	3 2 6
— sickles, rakes, shovels, turning lathes, &c.	do.	0 70	0 2 11	Varnish	do.	0 5	0 0 2½
— scythes of all kinds, common files, &c.	do.	3 0	0 12 6	— for printers' use	do.	0 70	0 2 1
— instruments for the mechanical arts	do.	4 50	0 18 9	Soap of all sorts, not perfumed	do.	2 50	0 10 5
— machines for carding, &c.	do.	10 0	2 1 8	— perfumed	do.	7 50	1 11 3
— do. for spinning, &c.	do.	4 50	0 18 9	Amadon	do.	2 0	0 8 4
— chemical instruments, &c.	do. gross	0 1	0 0 0½	Glue	do.	1 50	0 6 3
— surgical do.	do. net	4 50	0 18 9	Isinglass	do.	8 0	1 13 4
— all other machines fit for the purposes of industry	do. gross	0 1	0 0 0½	Gunpowder	prohibited		
				Wax, however manufactured	do.	20 0	4 3 4
LIQUIDS.				Tallow candles	do.	3 0	0 12 6
Wine of all sorts, in the wood or in bottles	do.	2 0	0 8 4	Spermaceti or other composition candles	do.	20 0	4 3 4
— vinegar	do.	0 40	0 1 8	Chocolate of all sorts	do.	20 0	4 3
— syrup of lemons	do.	0 60	0 2 6	Confits, syrups, and confectionary	do.	8 0	1 13 4
— brandy and rum in the wood	do.	6 0	1 5 0	Fish, fresh of all sorts ..	do.	0 10	0 0 5
— do. otherwise imported ..	do.	4 0	0 16 8	— shell do.	do.	0 5	0 0 2½
— Rosolio & other liqueurs ..	do.	10 0	2 1 8	— herrings and eels	do.	1 0	0 4 2
— mineral water	do.	0 5	0 0 2½	— salted botargo	do. net	3 50	6 14 7
				— caviare	do. gross	1 50	0 6 3
FISH.				— codfish	do.	0 40	0 1 8
Fish, fresh	do.	0 10	0 0 5	— salmon	do.	1 00	0 7 11
— shellfish	do.	0 5	0 0 2½	— tunnies, fish in oil, and all other kinds of salted fish	do.	2 0	0 8 4
— herrings and eels, salted	do.	1 0	0 4 2	Fish-oil	do.	0 50	0 2 1
— codfish, cured	do.	0 40	0 1 8	Spermaceti, raw or prepared	do.	1 20	0 5 0
— salmon	do.	0 90	0 3 9	Whalebone and fins	do.	0 60	0 2 6
				Coral, rough	do.	5 0	1 0 10
				Pearls, fine	each	0 5	0 0 2½
				Butter, fresh or salted ..	100 lb. gross	2 0	0 8 4
				Hats, woollen	dozen	1 20	0 5 0
				— beaver	do.	0 0	1 5 0
				Carriages with 2 wheels ..	each	25 0	5 4 2
				— with 4 ditto	do.	50 0	10 8 4
				Cocoa and coffee	100 lb. gross	2 30	0 10 10
				Cinnamon	do.	8 20	1 14 2
				Cleves	do.	8 55	1 13 7½
				Mace	do.	15 65	3 5 2½
				Nutmegs	do. net	18 0	3 15 0
				Pepper	do. gross	1 50	0 6 3
				Raw sugar	do.	1 0	0 4 2
				Other sugar, excepting that in lumps	do.	2 0	0 8 4
				Refined sugar (in lumps) ..	do.	6 0	1 5 0
				Molasses	do.	0 80	0 3 4

The corn duties, &c., in the Roman States are as follow :

MEDITERRANEAN.	ADRIATIC.	DUTIES.	
		Imports.	Exports.
Wheat, when the price is			
under 14 crowns	Under 12 crowns, per 640 lbs.	Prohibited	Free
up to 14 „	Up to 12 „	Crowns 2	1
up to 15 „	Up to 13 „	„ 1	2
up to 16 „	Up to 14 „	No duty	Prohibited
Flour, under 16 „	Under 14 „	Prohibited	Free
up to 16 „	Up to 14 „	Crowns 1 50	75
up to 17 „	Up to 15 „	„ 75.	1 50
up to 18 „	Up to 16 „	Free	Prohibited

A similar legislation is applied to bread, maize, beans, peas, potatoes, and chestnuts.

Navigation.—The navigation carried on under the Roman flag has been very limited. In the ports on the Mediterranean, there are only 33 merchant-ships, of from 50 to 60 tons each, and 8 fishing-vessels; hence the Roman merchants often have recourse to vessels belonging to foreign countries, even for the coasting trade. In the ports on the Adriatic, there are 283 merchant-ships, and 562 fishing-vessels, which are sufficient for the purposes of trade at these ports.

The vessels under the Neapolitan flags are those which form the chief part of the foreign vessels usually anchoring in the Roman ports on the Mediterranean. Their number amounts on the average to about 500; but all communication between Civita-Vecchia, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles, is carried on by steamboats, the greater part of which were French, and which conveyed both passengers and merchandize.

In the Roman ports on the Adriatic, the Austrian vessels are the most numerous. Their number is estimated to amount annually to above 400.

Steam Navigation.—The Roman government bought in England some time ago 3 steam-vessels of iron, of 30 horse power each, which will be employed in towing sailing-vessels along the Tiber.

This new system of towing, if successful, will exercise an advantageous influence over the maritime trade of Rome, and the French vessels, of from 80 to 100 tons which import into the country colonial produce, wines of good quality, &c., will be greatly facilitated in their operations, in being no longer exposed, as hitherto, to make a long stoppage at the mouth of the Tiber (Fiumicino), which is 8 leagues from the port of Rome, and is known under the name of *Ripa-grande*.

The station of Fiumicino is in summer so unhealthy, that the foreign shipowners generally prefer stopping at Civita-Vecchia, and freighting Italian vessels at their own expense, for the transport of merchandize to and from Rome.

Five French vessels of a total tonnage of 244 tons were engaged in this trade in the year 1840, one of which, the “*Innocence et Nathalie*” of 71 tons, made the voyage twice.

The three steam-vessels above mentioned have already ascended the Seine, and at this moment (30th July, 1842), are doubtless on the point of reaching Marseilles, whence they will repair to Rome, coasting along the Sardinian States and Tuscany.

Trade.—It appears from the custom-house returns of the Roman States, that the following is the mean value of the trade carried on by the Roman States with foreign countries during the last ten years: imports, 1,517,320*l.*; exports, 670,720*l.* Total, 2,188,040*l.*

The following are the mean quantities of articles imported and exported in the last ten years distinguishing the countries traded with:

IMPORTS.			Countries whence Imported.	
Butter.....	kil.	24,000	Lombardy.	
Wood.....	pieces	400,000	Tyrol and Dalmatia.	
Wood charcoal.....	kil.	1,017,000	{ Dalmatia.	
			{ Ditto.	
Horses for riding.....	No.	17,000	Germany.	
Wax, rough and prepared.....	kil.	237,000		
Cotton and wool.....	do.	51,000	England and France.	
Leather, raw.....	do.	406,800	Ditto.	
Colonial Produce {	Cocoa.....	do.	17,000	} England, France, Genoa, Trieste, and Spain.
	Coffee.....	do.	542,400	
	Cinnamon and cloves.....	do.	25,400	
	Pepper.....	do.	339,000	
	Sugar, raw.....	do.	3,390,000	
Cheese.....	do.	441,000	Lombardy, Switzerland, and Netherlands.	
Fruit, dry.....	do.	339,000	Two Sicilies.	
Oils.....	do.	1,017,000	Tuscany and Naples.	
Indigo.....	do.	17,000	England.	
Wool for mattresses.....	do.	339,000	England and France.	
Metals..... {	Iron.....	do.	746,000	England and Isle of Elba.
	Steel, unworked.....	do.	119,000	Leghorn and Trieste.
	Lead.....	do.	678,000	England and Spain.
	Tin.....	do.	27,000	Leghorn and Trieste.
	Mercury.....	do.	1,400	Spain.
Skins, hare.....	do.	17,000	England and France.	
Marble for statuary.....	do.		Catara.	
Grind and mill stones.....	do.		Brescia and Verona.	
Fish, dry, salt, pickled, &c.....	do.		England, France, Two Sicilies, and Russia.	
Bay-salt.....	do.	6,780,000	France.	
Tobacco in leaf.....	do.	339,000	Brazil and Hungary.	
Tissues of all kinds, hardwares, haberdashery, millinery, &c.....	do.	„	{ England, France, Belgium, Sardinia, Tuscany, Switzerland, and Austria.	
EXPORTS.			Countries Exported to.	
Live stock..... {	Oxen.....	No.	10,000	Tuscany and Two Sicilies.
	Sheep and lambs.....	do.	50,000	Lombardy and Tuscany.
	Pigs.....	do.	40,000	Ditto.
Wood, boards, and staves.....				England, France, and Spain.
Hemp, raw.....	kil.	10,170,000	England and France.	
Rags.....	do.	1,017,000	Ditto.	
Cheese.....	do.	339,000	Tuscany and Sardinia.	
Linseed.....	do.	153,000	Lombardy.	
Linseed oil.....	do.	20,300	Two Sicilies.	
Wool, unmanufactured.....	do.	271,000	England, France, and Sardinia.	
Cork.....	do.	186,500	England.	
Hides and skins.. {	Lamb.....	do.	136,000	England, Two Sicilies, and Sardinia.
	Ox and buffalo.....	do.	34,000	
Potashes.....	do.	339,000		
Salt.....	do.	13,560,000	Neighbouring States.	
Silk, thrown.....	do.	68,000	England, France, and Sardinia.	
Sulphur.....	do.	339,000	England and Tuscany.	
Tallow.....	do.	68,000	England, Naples, and Sardinia.	
Tobacco in leaf.....	do.	101,700		
Cream of tartar, &c.....	do.	203,000	England and France.	
Bacon, &c.....	do.	51,000		
Oil of vitriol.....	do.	17,000		

Many vessels loaded with dung and manure, clear annually from the Roman States for Genoa. The value of works of art exported from Rome cannot be estimated, but is very considerable. On the Mediterranean, the greatest trade was with Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples. On the Adriatic with England, Trieste, Venice, Dalmatia, Greece, and the Neapolitan ports on this sea.

BRITISH Trade at the Port of Ancona during the Year 1841, from British Consul's Return.

ARRIVALS.	No. of Vessels.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	DEPARTURES.	No. of Vessels.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
From the United Kingdom—		£ sterling.	To the United Kingdom—		£ sterling.
with herrings.....	7	11,800	with wheat.....	40	65,200
„ iron and twist.....	8	22,900	„ wheat, hemp, silk, cream of tartar, and Indian corn..	15	60,500
„ manufactures—twist, iron, and sugar.....	16	138,000	„ oak timber.....	9	31,600
„ colonial produce.....	2	9,400			
Total from the United Kingdom	33	183,200	Total departures with cargoes	64	157,300
From Newfoundland and Gaspé—			In ballast for Zante, Trieste, Messina, and Patras.....	12	
with fish.....	8	15,700			
From Smyrna with Valonia.....	1	2,100	Total departures.....	76	13,041 tons.
Total with cargoes.....	42	201,000			
From Venke, Malta, Naples, and other places in ballast.....	47				
Total arrivals.....	89	{ 15,349 tons 811 men			

Commercial Relations between the Roman States and France in 1840.

The articles imported into the Roman States from France, consisted chiefly of *silk manufactures* of Lyons, St. Etienne, and Nîmes; *hardwares* from Paris; *tissues of wool and cloth* from Sedan, Elbœuf, Louviers, and Carcassonne; *shuvels and printed calicogs* from Alsace; *thread tissues* from Lille, Laval, and Rouen; *chemical products and drugs*; and *refined sugar* via Marseilles.

The articles exported to France from the Roman States, *via* Marseilles and Toulon, consisted of *pozzolana*; *raw silk* for Lyons and Nîmes; *wool* for the use of the manufactures of Rheims; *skins and furs* for dressing at Grenoble; *hemp, staves, alum, tallow, and corn*. Some Lyons merchants send agents twice a year to the Roman States for orders.

The competition of Piedmont, Como, Milan, and Switzerland has deprived the French manufacturers of a considerable market for their plain silks. The value of silks (tissues) exported from France amounts annually on the average to from 80,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* sterling, the greater part of which is sent to Rome.

In 1840, 3000 pieces of printed calicoes manufactured at Colmar and Mulhouse were sent to Rome, and the value of tissues of French cotton imported into the Roman States amounted to 20,880*l.*, and it is expected that there will be an increase in 1841.

England and the Netherlands have for two years competed successfully with the sugar-refiners of Marseilles.

NUMBER of Vessels, which entered at, and cleared from, Ancona, in the Year 1840.

C O U N T R I E S.	E N T E R E D.		C L E A R E D.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austria	483	33,982	412	27,357
Swo Sicilies	105	5,526	101	5,121
Sardinian States	11	1,564	9	1,356
Tuscany	5	652	6	500
England and British possessions	36	5,764	36	6,667
Ionian Islands	5	281	11	1,017
Greece	34	5,392	35	5,407
France	14	1,806	53	7,052
All other countries	9	1,678	1	83
Total of 1840	702	56,545	664	54,560
Total of 1839	656	60,116	659	59,173

ARTICLES imported into and exported from Ancona, in the Year 1840.

C O U N T R I E S.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
Austria and its dependencies	341,480	115,000	456,480
Two Sicilies	64,080	24,360	88,440
Tuscany	5,800	5,840	11,640
Sardinian States	1,480	2,960	4,440
England and British possessions	137,160	87,160	224,320
Ionian Islands	1,040	11,640	12,680
France	8,280	37,040	45,320
Greece	7,200	14,720	21,920
Sweden and Norway	3,840	.....	3,840
Spain	2,760	.....	2,760
Netherlands	1,760	.....	1,760
Total of 1840	574,880	298,720	873,600
Total of 1839	438,840	308,280	747,120

The principal articles forming this trade were distributed as follow :

IMPORTS.		Countries whence Im- ported.		EXPORTS.		Countries whither Ex- ported.	
	£		£				£
Tissues of	Cotton f.	70,488	Austria 40,388	Corn and grain 69,216		England and the	
	Wool, linen, hemp		England 23,610			Ionian Isles...	26,036
	and silk, including		Austria 35,576			France	20,452
	raw silk	51,090	England 13,400			Austria	8,104
Hides & skins of			Two Sicilies and	Cotton, wool, &c. ... 26,064		Tuscany and Sar-	
			Tuscany			dinian States .	7,200
	Cotton-wool and yarn ...	80,720	England 56,100			Austria	13,960
			Austria 28,532			Greece	6,488
			Austria 1,660			Ionian Isles...	4,840
	Calf, &c., tanned,		Austria 21,252			Two Sicilies ...	1,661
	tarred, &c.	25,260	Tuscany 920			Austria	2,928
	Ox, sheep, lamb,		Two Sicilies ...			Greece	821
	goat and furs ...	18,720	Austria 6,480			Greece	1,616
	Manufactured iron,		England 19,380			Ionian Isles...	1,428
	steel, brass,		Austria 15,741			England	20,288
	bronze, &c.	35,300	Spain 2,440			Austria	2,164
Metals.	Raw lead, pig t.	4,624	France 1,480	Wood for building and staves 24,312		France	1,492
			Austria 701			England	9,916
			England 19,124			Austria	3,700
			Austria 7,992			Two Sicilies ...	1,012
	Fish, salted, smoked, pickled, and in barrels 32,528		Sweden and Nor- way 3,836			Austria	6,200
			Two Sicilies and			Two Sicilies ...	3,360
			Tuscany			England	13,608
			Austria 1,476			Austria	7,000
			England 18,948				
	Sugar, raw and refined ..	20,136	France 4,318				
			Netherlands ...				
			Austria 1,760				
Hides and skins of	Wax, rough and worked.	17,610	Austria 17,610	Untanned; viz., ox, sheep, lamb, and furs 14,472		England	9,916
			Austria 12,544			Austria	3,700
	Wool, unmanufactured...	14,616	Greece 2,012			Two Sicilies ...	1,012
			Austria 11,320			Austria	6,200
	Coffee	12,548	France 800			Two Sicilies ...	3,360
			Two Sicilies... 5,560			England	13,608
			Austria 5,200			Austria	7,000
	Cream of Tartar, &c.	11,848	France 1,000				
	Wood for building, burn- ing, &c.	8,940	Austria 8,470				
			Austria 8,656				
	Indigo and other dyes ...	8,740	Austria 3,808				
Tissues of	Bark, &c.	7,768	Greece 3,828	Prepared and tanned 9,656		England	9,916
			Two Sicilies ...			Austria	3,700
	Oils, olive, linseed, & fish	7,136	Austria 6,208			Two Sicilies ...	1,012
			Austria 5,260			Austria	6,200
	Hardwares of all sorts...	5,072	England 712			England	34,034
			Austria 4,808			Two Sicilies ...	8,744
	Tobacco in leaf	5,068	Austria 1,940			England & Ionian Isles	4,028
			England 810			France	1,740
	Coals and charcoal	2,780	Austria 77,920			Other countries ,	4,144
			Two Sicilies ... 38,720				
			England and Ionian Isles } 3,040				
	Miscellaneous articles....	121,052	Other countries 1,372				

The Commerce of the year 1840, when compared with that of 1839, exhibits the following results :

General Navigation.—A decrease of 3571 tons in vessels entered, and of 4613 tons in vessels cleared.

Direct Navigation with France.—An increase of 37 vessels of 5360 tons, and of which 3 vessels of 858 tons were French.

Commerce.—An increase of 136,040*l.* in the value of imports, and a decrease of 9560*l.* in exports, being an increase on the whole of 126,480.

The following is the proportion per cent of the total trade with Ancona carried on by each country :

Austria, 52.2 per cent ; Two Sicilies, Sardinian States, and Tuscany, 12.0 ditto ; England and Ionian Isles, 27.1 ditto ; France, 5.2 ditto ; Other countries, 3.5 ditto. Total 100.0 ditto.

In articles imported, there is an increase in the tissues of various kinds, cotton wool and yarn, coffee, sugar, the metals, indigo, cream of tartar, &c. &c.

GROSS Return of British and Foreign Trade at the Principal Ports within the Consulate of Ancona* during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1841.

PORT OF ANCONA.

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.			
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
				scudi.			scudi.
British		15,349	811	941,700	* 74	13,041	606
Papal	879	49,398	5211	2,675,000	844	47,423	5057
Austrian ...	217	16,660	2576	780,000	235	15,773	2380
Neapolitan ..	93	2,162	365	80,000	83	1,647	315
Sardinian ..	22	3,070	272	34,000	3,339	265	170,000
Dutch.....	2	261	17	4,000	264	17	25,000
Io	3	179	18	10,000	3	179	18
Greek	4	502	36*	25,000	4	502	36
Totals.....	1339*	88,133	9306	4,594,600	1265	82,184	8784
							3,227,000

In 1842 the total arrivals were, 1522 vessels, 109,813 tons, 4876 men; value of cargoes, 4,710,400 scudi, 1,024,000*l.* sterling. British arrivals, 119 vessels, 22,796 tons, 1007 men, value 963,700 scudi, 209,500*l.* sterling. The cargoes consisted chiefly of manufactured goods and fish.

Trade between France and Ancona.

The total value of imports and exports for those two countries amounted in 1839 to 6520*l.*, and in 1840 to 45,320*l.*, being an increase of 38,800*l.*

The principal articles composing this trade were as follow :

(1) Imported into Ancona from France :

Sugar	£ 4348	Coffee	£ 800
Lead	1480	Books and paper	164
Drugs, &c.	1000		

(2) Exported from Ancona into France :

Corn and grain	£ 26,452	Sulphur, raw, and roll ditto	£ 1068
Henp, raw	5,248	Cream of tartar, &c.	744
Bacon and hams	1,532	Silk, raw	252
Wood for building and staves	1,492	Tallow, unmanufactured	112

CIVITA-VECCHIA.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, which entered at, and cleared from, the Port of Civita-Vecchia in the Year 1840.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
France and Algiers	96	17,330	111	20,389
Sardinian States	68	8,908	43	3,202
Tuscany	66	3,992	46	2,196
Two Sicilies	83	2,183	63	2,894
Spain	14	1,087	52	4,117
England, and its dependencies	12	1,636	5	668
Egypt . . . . .	...	...	3	1,036
Total of 1840	339	35,136	323	34,502
Total of 1839	317	35,801	309	34,963

* No other place within this Consulate on the Adriatic side carries on any trade of importance. There is no British trade, and that which is carried on consists in a coasting trade.

By this table there appears to be an increase of 22 vessels and a decrease of 665 tons in the number of vessels entered, and an increase of 14 vessels and a decrease of 461 tons in the number cleared; being a total increase of 36 vessels, and a total decrease of 1126 tons.

* The direct navigation between Civita-Vecchia and France has increased in the following proportions:

Under French flags 16 vessels of 673 tons.

„ other „ . . . 17 „ 3059 „

During the year 1840, 72 packet-boats and 63 steamboats, engaged in the French trade, stopped at Civita-Vecchia.

STATEMENT of the Value of Articles imported into and exported from the Port of Civita-Vecchia in the Year 1840, distinguishing the Countries traded with.

C O U N T R I E S.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	£	£.	£
Sardinian States . .	122,640	15,560	138,200
Tuscany	70,920	18,720	89,640
Two Sicilies . . .	19,680	7,160	26,840
France and Algiers .	150,720	55,160	205,880
England	58,320	7,920	66,240
Spain	6,120	9,880	16,000
Egypt . . . . .	...	880	880
Total .	428,400	115,280	543,680
Total of 1839	438,080	93,600	531,680

By this table there appears to be a decrease in the value of imports to the amount of 9680*l.*, and an increase in exports of 21,680*l.*; being, on the whole, an increase of 12,000*l.*

The following is the proportion per cent of the total trade with Civita-Vecchia carried on by each country :

Italian States, 46.8 per cent; France, 37.9 ditto; England, 12.2 ditto; Spain and Egypt, 3.1 ditto. Total 100.0 per cent.

The principal articles forming this trade were distributed as follow :

[illegible]

Imports.	Countries whence Imported.	Exports.	Countries with Ex-ported.
Haberdashery and Hard- wares	£ 8,300 { France 4,320 Tuscany and Sar- dinian States.. 4,040	Bark for tanning..... 1,880 Salt provisions..... 1,040	England..... 1,880 Tuscany..... 840 Two Sicilies ... 800
Bay-salt.....	6,280 { France 6,280 Tuscany 2,640	Miscellaneous articles ... 9,520	France..... 3,720 Sardinian States 1,760 Tuscany 1,640 Two Sicilies..... 880 Other countries. 1,520
Drugs and medicines.....	5,360 { France 1,600 Sardinian States 1,120 Two Sicilies 2,000		
Rice and dough.....	5,080 { Tuscany Sardinian States Sardinian States		
Stationery	2,840 { and Tuscany.. France		
Skins.....	2,600 { France Tuscany ..		
Lead	1,640 { Tuscany ... 980 France 680		
Iron and steel	1,640 { Tus any ... 1,520 Tuscany 2,100		
Miscellaneous articles....	6,880 { Two Sicilies 2,320 Sardinian States 1,520 France 640		

The articles in which the greatest change has taken place in the year 1840, as compared with 1839, are as follow :

INCREASE.

In Imports.

	£		£
Tissues of all kinds	16,000	Lead	1,400
Haberdashery and hardware	3,520	Drugs and medicines	1,280
Rice and dough	2,400	Skins	800

In Exports.

Wood { Staves	1,600	Alum	3,800
For building	1,120	Wool, raw	3,200
Pozzolani	6,000	Skins	2,440
Cheese	4,800	Salt provisions	920

DECREASE.

In Imports.

Bay-salt	20,720	Coffee and cocoa	1,720
Salt provisions	13,480		

In Exports.

Grain of all kinds	1,600	Bark for tanning	1,440
------------------------------	-------	----------------------------	-------

COMMERCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND CIVITA-VECCHIA.

THERE has been a decrease in the direct trade between Civita-Vecchia and France, as well as in the general trade of the former place. There is a decrease of 15,280*l.* in the imports, and an increase of 13,320*l.* in exports, which, nearly counterbalances the decrease.

The following are the principal articles forming the trade between Civita-Vecchia, and France :

Imported into Civita-Vecchia from France.

	£	£
Tissues of { Wool	72,720	128,040
{ Silk	21,960	
{ Cotton	20,880	
{ Linen and hemp	12,480	

	£		£
Bay-salt	6,280	Cocoa and coffee	1,640
Haberdashery and hardwares	4,320	Strong drinks—wine of good quality.	1,400
Drugs and medicines	2,640	Stationery	1,280
Sugar, raw and refined	2,280	Lead	680
Skins	1,960		

Exported from Civita-Vecchia to France.

Grain of all kinds	11,840	Skins, lamb and kid	2,560
Wood { Staves	6,160	Tallow	800
{ For burning, and charcoal	5,400	Potashes	720
Wool	7,520	Works of art	240
Alum	4,760		

The three following articles were exported direct to Algiers :

Pozzolana	7,640	Fodder for cattle (hay)	1,920
Wood for building	5,520		

The increase observable in the value of most articles imported is counterbalanced by a decrease of 20,720*l.* in the value of *bay-salt* imported. This is owing not to a decreased consumption of this article in 1840, but to the fact that the lease of *salt and tobacco* being about to expire, the contractor entered for consumption the quantity he had on hand, instead of importing additional supplies from France.

In exports, staves, wood for building, pozzolana, wool, skins, tallow, and alum, have increased 18,400*l.*, but there is a decrease of 5000*l.* in grain, wood for burning, and hay.

Summary.—Of all the ports of the Roman States, those of Ancona on the Adriatic, and Civita-Vecchia on the Mediterranean, are the only ones whose direct trade with foreign countries is officially known and reported. All other ports are merely sheltering places for ships, with the single exception of Sinigaglia, where a fair of considerable importance is held every year, from the 20th of July to the 10th of August.

By recapitulating the trade, &c., of these two ports, we arrive at the following results :

	Tons.		£
<i>Navigation.</i> —Ancona	111,105	<i>Trade.</i> —Ancona	783,600
Civita-Vecchia	69,638	Civita-Vecchia	543,680
Total	180,743	Total	£1,417,280
Total of 1839	190,073	Total of 1839	1,250,800
Decrease in 1840	9,330	Increase in 1840	£166,480

The following is the trade of France with these two ports in the year 1840 :

	Tons.		£
<i>Navigation.</i> —Ancona	8,858	<i>Trade.</i> —Ancona	45,320
Civita-Vecchia	37,719	Civita-Vecchia	205,880
Total of 1840	46,577	Total	£251,200
Total of 1839	37,485	Total of 1839	214,360
Increase in 1840	9,092	Increase in 1840	£36,804

Civita-Vecchia has hitherto been exclusively confined to the produce of the British fisheries. The following are the quantities imported in each year from 1827 to 1839.

	Kilog.	Aver. price per kilog. Cents.		Kilog.	Aver. price per kilog. Cents.
1827	886,700	40	1834	1,670,700	41
1828	1,000,500	39	1835	875,400	44
1829	1,078,000	39	1836	1,724,500	40
1830	620,700	50	1837	1,196,700	45
1831	785,000	45	1838	1,497,800	43
1832	1,354,500	39	1839	1,224,100	48
1833	1,154,000	40			

During this time only a small quantity of the produce of French fisheries was sold at Civita-Vecchia; viz., 132,000 kilog. in 1838, at 44 cts. per kilog., and 25,000 kilog. in 1839, at 30 cts. per kilog.

The sale at Civita-Vecchia is from the 1st of October to the month of April. This port furnishes Rome, Umbria, &c., with codfish. Ancona receives only a small quantity.

The general opinion of the consumers seems to be in favour of the French codfish, as being of a better flavour; but as it is prepared solely with bay-salt, it easily spoils, and can resist neither the action of heat or of damp: which changes of temperature frequently take place in the Roman States; while the English codfish, prepared with rock-alum, keeps well till the month of June. If it be true that this fact is the only reason for British fish being used in preference, the French fishermen may keep it in view, and thus open a new market for the produce of their fisheries.

STATEMENT of the Arrival and Departure of British Shipping at the Port of Civita-Vecchia, during the Year 1841.

ARRIVALS.	No. of Vessels.	Invoice value of cargoes.	DEPARTURES.	No. of Vessels.	Invoice value of cargoes.
		£ sterling.			£ sterling.
From the United Kingdom—			For the United Kingdom—		
with sugar, &c.	4	16,000	with wheat.....	9	16,050
" herrings and codfish.....	3	4,700			
From Newfoundland and Gaspe					
with codfish.....	9	19,040			
With cargoes.....	16	39,740	Total	9	16,050
With cargoes (which they			With cargoes (which they		
departed with), and in			brought), and in ballast...	13	
ballast	8		Total	22	
Total arrivals.....	34				
" tonnage, 3148					
" crews, 203					

RETURN of the British and Foreign Trade at the Port of Ripa-grande, in Rome, during the Year 1841.

ARRIVALS.	No. of Vessels.	Invoice value of cargoes.	DEPARTURES.	No. of Vessels.	Invoice value of cargoes.
		£ sterling.			£ sterling.
English vessels, none.			English vessels, none.		
Roman do. with wheat, salt-fish, co-			Roman vessels, with pozzolana, oak-		
lonials, manufactures, timber, wine,			staves, corn, works of art, rags,		
spirits, iron, &c.....	403	200,000	&c. &c.	401	19,500
Austrian do. with rice, timber, sugar,	11	22,000	Austrian do. with pozzolana	11	600
and manufactures.....	8	5,500	French do. with tallow, skins, works	8	
French do. with manufactures, wine,			of art, &c.	40	9,500
spirits, lead, &c.....	42	72,000	Sardinian do. do. and pigs	185	7,000
Sardinian do. with fish, colonials,			Lucchese do. do. and works of art...		
cheese, lead, iron, &c.....	186	70,000			
Lucchese do. with salt-fish, plaster,					
marbles, wine, spirits, woollen and					
cotton manufactures, silk, iron,	114	140,000	Tuscan do. do. do.....	110	24,500
lead, &c.	82	35,000	Neapolitan do. with cheese, furniture,	80	
Tuscan do. do. do.			and works of art		
Neapolitan do. with dried fruits,			(The above left principally in ballast.)		
salt-fish, manufactures, oranges,					
lemons, &c.....	846	544,500	Total	835	60,600
Total			" tonnage 32,954		
" tonnage 33,362			" crews... 4,771		
" crews... 4,838					

REPORT OF CONSUL FREEBORN FOR 1841.

IMPORTS.

MANUFACTURES of woollen, cotton, silk, and linen. The consumption consists of British, German, French, and Swiss, but by far the greatest proportion British; but the exact proportion it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy for the want of documents to refer to, which are kept secret by the different branches of the administration of the financial department.

Lead.—A very small quantity of English lead is consumed owing to the supply of Spanish, which is cheaper.

Iron.—No foreign iron is consumed, owing to a duty amounting to a prohibition.

Salt Fish.—Of English cure about 30,000 quintals are consumed, and the price remitted to the shippers in England. The prices this year will not average more than 13s. 6d. per quintal to pay cost, freight, insurance, and all charges—this low price proceeds from over supply in consequence of the Spanish tariff.

Herrings. (Yarmouth and Scotch).—About 2000 barrels are consumed and remit an average net price of 1*l.* 16s. sterling per barrel.

English Pilchards.—About 100 tons are consumed and remit a price of 3*l.* 12s.

Tin in Sheets and Bars.—None but English consumed.

Hardware.—The consumption of British, French, and German—the greatest part English and increasing.

Colonials of every Description.—The quantity consumed may amount to the value of 200,000*l.* sterling, and is supplied from England, Genoa, Leghorn, and Marseilles.

Custom-house Duties.—About 250,000*l.* sterling on general imports for the Roman States, and about 25,000*l.* sterling on the exports.

EXPORTS.

Wheat.—A more than usual quantity has been shipped for England this year—say 30,000 quarters, and the average price put on board 41s. The quality is very superior.

Works of art, wool, lamb and kid skins, which increase annually.

Prohibited.—Gunpowder, salt, tobacco, and rags, for all which monopolies have been granted.

GENERAL Statement of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Pontifical States.

General Heads of net Receipts.			State Expenses.		
No.	Particular Heads.		No.	Heads.	
		Crowns.			Crowns.
1	Predial imposts, landed property, &c.....	3,290,000	14	Sacred palaces, sacred college, ecclesiastical congregations, and diplomatic body abroad.....	50,000
2	Monopolies, customs, and taxes on consumption.....	4,120,000	2	Public debt.....	2,680,000
3	Stamps and registries ..	550,000	3	Expenses of state government.....	530,000
4	Post-office.....	250,000	4	Justice and police.....	920,000
5	Lotteries.....	1,100,000	5	Public instruction, fine arts, and commerce.....	110,000
	Total of receipts....	9,300,000	6	Charities, and acts of public beneficence	280,000
			7	Public works, cleaning and illuminating Rome.....	580,000
	Deduct.....	2,220,000	8	Troops of the line and carabinieri.....	1,900,000
		7,080,000	9	Other military charges, health and marine.....	290,000
			10	Public festivals, and extra expenses...	44,000
			11	Reserve fund.....	100,000
				Total of expenses of the state.....	7,934,000

Thus the net receipts exhibit 7,080,000 crowns, and the net expenditure 7,934,000 crowns, shewing a deficit of 854,000 crowns.

The average cost of collection appears to be nearly one-fourth of the gross revenue. That of the predial imposts, 23 per cent; of the customs, &c., 11 per cent; stamps,

&c., 16 per cent; post-office, 60 per cent; lotteries, 69 per cent. The interest on the national debt absorbs about 38 per cent of the net revenue.

The municipal taxes levied are—

1. Tax on consumption (exclusive of that on flour, called the *macinato* tax), which, if estimated on the whole of the male population above the age of 16, would give 60 bajocchi per head, = 2s. 5d sterling.

2. The personal tax, which is levied according to the classification of the payers, with a reference to their greater or less wealth. If averaged upon the males above 16 years, its amount would be 40 bajocchi each = 1s. 7d. sterling.

3. Additional impost on the value of the cadastral survey.

4. Divers taxes of localities, markets, offices, &c., as on weights and measures; on fishing and hunting; on grants of water-courses; passage-boats; mulberry-leaves; cellars; deposits; chancery fees, &c.

The Papal troops consist of—Polizia, 4000; Custom-house officers, 1500; Armed functionaries, 5500; Artillery, 1000; Cavalry, 1000; Infantry, 12,000; Regulars, 14,000. And about 15,000 militia (voluntarj) who are not in active service.

CHAPTER XVI.

KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

THE kingdom of the Two Sicilies comprises the ancient Realm of Naples, and the Island called Sicily Proper.

Naples Proper, including the Abruzzi and Calabria, extends in length, from 38° to 43° north latitude, and in breadth from 14° to 18° east longitude. Its extreme length is about 500 miles, and its greatest breadth about 150. Its area is nearly 30,000 square miles. It is traversed from north to south by the Apennines, and several ramifications of that chain, branching east and west, towards the Adriatic and Mediterranean, on the shores of which they form bold and lofty headlands.

The rivers are little more than torrents, overflowing their banks in winter and spring, and forming nearly dry ravines in summer and autumn. With the exception of Fucino, and a few ponds called the “celebrated lakes of Averno and Lucrino,” Naples has no lakes.

The climate in the mountainous parts is cold, and the winter severe and long. In the hilly and low countries the air is warm and sultry, except when the wind blow in winter from the mountains, and then the climate, even of the Bay of Naples, is severely cold. The rains fall heavily and the *Sirocco* in the latter and the western coast is frequent. The Adriatic coast is far more salubrious than the western shores, which are remarkably unhealthy in the marshy lowlands.

The Terra di Lavoro, Apulia, the greater part of Calabria, part of the Abruzzi, and the district of Naples, are remarkably fertile. The productions of the Realm of Naples are of the most valuable kind.

Corn, wine, oil, flax, hemp, oranges, and various fruit, as well as all kinds of

vegetables, might be raised in quantities equal to, at least, twice the consumption of the inhabitants.

Rock-salt, coal, and other minerals abound, although scarcely any attempt has been made to work them.

In many parts of the interior timber for ship-building is to be found, but the expense of conveying it to shipping ports now exceeds the cost of importing it into Naples from many other countries.

Agriculture and industry of every kind are still, however, in the most rude condition. Farming implements, carts, ploughs, and tools of every kind, are of the most wretched description. On travelling over the country we found little to disprove the *dictum* of a learned Neapolitan friend, that "*no country was so eminently blessed by nature as the Two Sicilies, and that none had been so barbarized by man.*"

Some miserable cotton-manufactories were established sometime ago at Salerno; which, with the iron forge and mine at Stilo,—the glove and hat manufactories at Naples,—coarsely-made linens and woollens, and some trifling silk fabrics, comprise nearly all the branches of manufacturing industry.

For some time past the government has extended, especially to the shipping of Naples, assistance in the fictitious shape of premiums, thus taxing the whole community to benefit a few. The same temptation has been held out in order to establish manufactories, while roads and other facilities, in regard to agriculture and the productions of the soil generally, have been almost entirely neglected since the time of Murat.

The surrounding seas of the kingdom abound with fish,—the forests with game,—and the marshes and shores with wild-fowl.

Nothing of consequence has been done to drain any of the low fertile grounds or marshes, in order to prevent *malaria*; and all the harbours, even that of Naples, are in the most neglected condition. In short, no country in Europe possesses greater natural advantages. In none has so little been done to develop the abundant resources and riches of the kingdom.

The authorities for the statistics, commercial regulations, and tariffs are the *official publications of the Neapolitan government*; the periodical work entitled *Annali Civili del Regno delle due Sicilie*, compiled under the authority of the then minister for foreign affairs, Prince Cassaro: one of the most honourable and high-minded statesmen of Italy; *Statistica Commerciale*, by Signor Bursotti, secretary to Prince Cassaro, while the latter was minister for foreign affairs, publishing for the last two years in periodical numbers at Naples; *Giornale Statistica*, published under the authority of government at Palermo; Bianchi's *Storia Finanze di Napoli*; several statements prepared for us while at Naples and in the Island of Sicily in 1839, and since then. Among these we must acknowledge our great

Goodwin, her Majesty's consul at Palermo. The trade returns for the last three years for Naples have also been ably drawn up by her Majesty's consul at that port.

Several Neapolitan writers (*nearly all government writers*) have endeavoured to prove that great improvement in agriculture, and in the condition of the people, has taken place since the accession of the Bourbons. We have no other authority to prove that such improvement has been made. When the late prince Cassaro held high office in Sicily, and while the present prince Cassaro was in power, and while the French occupied Naples, and the English Sicily, the progress of improvement was in many respects important; but we doubt whether the population has so greatly increased as the official statements which follow exhibit, and whether the condition of the inhabitants is more prosperous than it was before the accession of the Bourbons.

Our grounds of doubt are founded on facts, which those who have travelled over the kingdom of the Two Sicilies will not, we believe, deny. On our visiting the continental and insular parts of the kingdom, the appearance of every town and village presented an aspect which led to the presumption that these towns and villages were at one time in a better and happier condition. We found scarcely a town that did not contain a greater number of houses than were necessary to lodge the inhabitants. We found some towns, especially, in the Island of Sicily deserted. With the exception of the Chiaja, and a very limited portion of the town near the port, even Naples presents this aspect. Palermo certainly does; but we visited the latter city, the year after the cholera; and much may be ascribed to the extinction of life by that pestilence. Marsala and Girgenti, the one in consequence of the wine trade, and the other from being the port of export for sulphur, certainly presented a more pleasing and an improved appearance.

Signor Del Rè, in his *Saggio politico sul Regno delle due Sicilie*, endeavours to prove the great improvement of the continental Realm under the Bourbons; but we are bound to say that most of the alleged improvements were made under the French and Murat, and that the roads which the latter left unfinished have never been completed; for example, the road to Pausilippo, where two hundred yards were left by Murat uncut, and it has remained in that state ever since.

A writer in the *Annali Civili del Regno delle due Sicilie*, comparing the condition of the kingdom in 1734, when it came under the present dynasty, with its present state, says,

“The judicial system, the administration, the communications, elementary education, commerce, agriculture, all are greatly improved. The feudal system has been abolished, the lands of the convents have been restored to public industry, taxes more equally distributed, towns increased and embellished, schools of agriculture founded, hospitals and workhouses erected, public credit is firmly established, the finances have recovered from all the burdens imposed by wars and revolutions. Who would endanger again this comfortable state of things by schemes of sudden change? Much remains to be done, no doubt; but much has been already done, and the impulse is given which, if not disturbed

by rash attempts, will effect the rest. The kingdom of Naples, far removed from the strife of angry feelings which broods over North Italy, not exposed to foreign collision, and having no other neighbour but the Papal State, seems destined to move in its own independent political orbit.²

Now the origin and foundation of all this will be traced by the historian, to a period when the Bourbons had not the shadow of power in the kingdom.

Napoleon extended less evil and more good to continental Naples, than to any other country over which he assumed authority. As to the feudal system the law promulgated by Joseph Buonaparte in 1806 abolished its foundation and its evils. It declared that "the feudal system and all feudal jurisdiction were from that day abolished; that all towns, villages, and hamlets should be subjected to the general laws of the kingdom; that all feudal dues to the treasury should discontinue, and feudal lands should be subject to the same taxation as other lands; that personal services and dues exacted from communes or from individuals were abolished without compensation; together with all prohibitive rights or monopolies, wherever they did not originate in fair purchase; that rivers should become national property, and that the feudality of offices and *fidei-commisses* should for ever cease." Convent lands were then made public property; and many laws, relative to succession, and the distribution of property, were passed. On the return of the Bourbons, it was attempted to restore many of the old laws and institutions, especially in regard to the church and the ecclesiastical property. This policy has been to a considerable extent successful, and a great number of nunneries and monasteries have been restored. Majorats have been established, but the law for the division of property has continued in force, and the number of *properties* in the continental part of the kingdom, amounted ten years ago to 1,419,121: owned by 1,062,172 of the population. At present the properties are estimated to exceed 1,500,000, or 1 for every 4 inhabitants.

Before the occupation of the French all the lands belonged to the king, the church, the barons, or to the corporations. The people were little else than in a state of *adscripti glebæ*. Feudal courts, feudal services, game and forest laws were in absolute force. No new roads were made; no old ones improved. Trade was despised; famines were frequent; and the country was infested by bandits, consisting of persons who were outlawed by the tyranny of the courts. The Bourbons were too feeble to reform these abuses.

Until a more sound system of commercial legislation,—until the customs duties cease to be farmed,—until the police and military expenditure and establishments be reformed,—until the expense of maintaining the Swiss regiments be abolished,—until the people be educated in useful knowledge,—until the corruption of the law courts disappears,—and until the roads and means of communication be greatly extended and improved, there is little to hope for the people, or for the improvement, of this beautiful and naturally rich country.

CHAPTER XVII.

ISLAND OF SICILY.

THIS island presents almost every variety of configuration : high mountains, valleys, and plains. Its administrative divisions are designated, but certainly not appropriately, *valli* ; and districts are also distinguished by the same name, as the *Val Demone*, *Val de Notte*, &c.

The soils vary from the calcareous blue loam, to clayey and sandy earths. In general the soil, except where encumbered with limestone or Neptunean rocks, is fertile, and capable, as no doubt it formerly did, of maintaining a population five times as great as the present number of inhabitants. The climate is generally healthy, and ordinary draining, in the few spots where malaria appears in a dangerous form, would render every part of this naturally rich and beautiful island remarkably salubrious. The ravines of the highest mountains afford frozen snow in abundance for the use of the towns during hot weather, and a mild climate may, during the most sultry months, be enjoyed by ascending from the lower situations. The chief objection to this otherwise delightful climate is the *sirocco*, this wind is generally preceded by a dry calm, which slightly parches the skin by checking perspiration ; the wind which follows is hot and oppressive ; and the skin is further dried on the surface by the continued effect of the temperature. Rain follows, and usually falls in torrents. As far as our experience goes we have felt the *sirocco* much more severely at Naples than in any part of Sicily, and we are compelled to believe that in both its character has been greatly exaggerated.

Lightning and thunderstorms are frequent in Autumn, and in the beginning of Winter. Dry weather often prevails for several weeks, but with all that can be said against the climate of Sicily, it must be admitted to be the most regular within the Mediterranean.

Sicily possesses in an eminent degree the advantages of soil as well as climate, — of fish, excellent in quality abounding round its shores, — of valuable minerals, — and still, notwithstanding great destruction, valuable oak and other timber for ship-building. All, however, that bears the testimony of energy, intelligence, and prosperity, belongs to antiquity, or to the time of the Moors. Even now, when travelling over this island, the best olive-trees, are shown to you as having been planted by the Moors, who also introduced terrace cultivation, and irrigation where found necessary. Mr. Goodwin says,

“ Such was the state of Naples, when Ferdinand, driven out by the French in 1799, took refuge in Sicily, where he met with a hearty welcome from a warm and generous

people, deeply sympathizing in his misfortunes. Sicily was at this time in a wretched condition. The population consisted of about 1,600,000 inhabitants, of whom the greater portion were still subject to the barons and clergy. Feudality, shaken to its centre, was not yet overthrown. From time immemorial the great nobles had interfered in the municipal elections, and tyrannized over the peasantry. It was the duty of the vassal to carry the baron's corn to market before he disposed of his own; to sell his garden-stuff to the baron at a fixed value; to plough the baron's land for nothing; to crush his olives at the baron's press; to grind his corn at the baron's mill: and to buy his bread, meat, oil, and wine, at the ovens, shambles, shops, and taverns belonging to the fief. The barons, on the other hand, were charged with the expenses of courts and prisons, and were subject to payments for feudal services, and dues for succession to feudal estates. Thus matters stood in 1783, when the viceroy Caraccioli, an enlightened Neapolitan, hostile to feudality, encouraged the townspeople to resist their baronial tyrants, and exhorted the peasantry not to work for the barons without receiving wages. The king's judges, well supported by the viceroy, gave an attentive hearing to the complaints of the peasantry, and in many cases, where no charters were extant, released the vassals for ever from the performance of feudal services. The barons were next forbidden to interfere in municipal elections, and were finally deprived of the judicial administration, which devolved upon the king's authorities, by whom it had been originally exercised.

"The redress of grievances and the reformation of abuses, caused the progress of industry to be steady, although slow. Agriculture and commerce were still in a backward state. The only thriving branch of industry was the raising of corn and grain. The cultivation of the olive and the grape, the almond and the orange yielded the husbandman as little profit as was reaped by the grazier from the breeding of sheep and cattle. Nor were the merchant and the manufacturer in a better situation than the farmer and the planter. Foreign trade was obstructed by Turkish piracy; the annual imports from all countries did not amount in value to 250,000*l.*; the exchange of commodities between Naples and Sicily was of limited extent; the coasting trade was shackled by municipal laws, and the inland trade embarrassed by the collection of transit duties. Nor were these the only obstacles to free communication. There were but two carriage roads in the island—one from Palermo to Vallerlunga, about sixty miles long, and another, about five miles long, from Palermo to Morreale. The rest of the island was traversed by mule-tracks. Where stone causeways and stepping-stones were wanting, as was frequently the case, the plains and rivers were almost impassable after heavy falls of rain."

It is considered that during the period when the English troops occupied Sicily and the British navy frequented its ports, the island improved in its cultivation, and especially in the preparing of the wines at Marsala and Mazzara. Notwithstanding the laws for the division of landed property, the greater portion of the country belongs to the nobility, clergy, and corporate towns: the largest portion certainly belongs to the latter. The nobility reside chiefly at Palermo, and have little intercourse with those of Naples. They are generally obliging, courteous, and remarkably attentive to respectable strangers, especially to English gentlemen visiting in Sicily.

The high taxes on land,—the sulphur monopoly, which will be detailed hereafter,—the restrictions on trade,—the military and police establishments,—the money drained from Sicily to be expended at Naples,—the want of roads, and the absence of useful knowledge arising from defective education, are among the principal causes which prevent the prosperity of this magnificent and fertile island.

CHAPTER XVII

POPULATION.

THE progress of the population of the Two Sicilies, since the accession of the Bourbons is stated by the government writers as follows: viz.—

Provinces of Naples Proper.		Island of Sicily.	
In 1734 is estimated about	4,000,000	In 1735 is estimated about	1,000,000
1781 " "	4,709,976	1798 " "	1,660,000
1819 " "	5,034,191	1840 " "	1,800,000
1828 " "	5,733,430		
1840 " "	6,177,598		

The above estimates and numbers are extremely doubtful.

Early in 1827 a census was taken (it is supposed very incorrectly) by which the male population of the continental kingdom was divided as follows: viz.—

Army and navy	40,745	
Regular and secular clergy	36,067	
Civil servants	25,035	
Public teachers	5,642	
Total in the public service		107,489
Lawyers	8,043	
Doctors, &c.	9,105	
Merchants	10,957	
Total of professional people		28,105
Husbandmen	1,475,314	
Shepherds	65,226	
Mechanics	316,122	
Total of working people		1,856,662
Total in private occupations		1,884,767
Total of males employed		1,992,256
unemployed		636,892
Total of male population		2,629,148

One of the most striking points of the above statement is the small number of public teachers; for none are teachers but those publicly authorized to teach. The regular and secular clergy must not be considered in any manner as schoolmasters, who teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and other useful school instruction. There is only, in the continental kingdom, one teacher to about 1000 inhabitants, while there is a priest or monk for every 120. In Austria, France, Holland, and Prussia the schoolmasters greatly exceed the number of clergymen.

POPULATION of each Province of the Kingdom of Naples, in the Year ending December, 1839, are given officially as follows :

PROVINCES.	POPULATION.					
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Priests.	Monks.	Nuns.
City of Naples	156,922	180,492	337,414	1,160	1,550	1,078
Province of ditto	189,518	191,352	380,870	2,046	569	597
Terra di Lavoro	327,881	344,030	671,911	3,690	1,115	1,694
Principate Citra	273,293	271,115	544,408	2,504	1,072	908
Ditto ultra	188,399	190,668	379,067	1,812	452	358
Capitanato	124,273	149,398	273,671	2,542	1,102	757
Basilicata	224,795	236,073	460,868	2,374	1,062	698
Molise	174,838	169,754	344,592	1,241	358	71
Bari	223,672	231,531	455,203	2,672	1,145	1,441
Terra d' Otranto	191,090	200,318	391,408	2,320	1,448	698
Abruzzo Citra	146,980	145,146	292,126	752	353	472
1st ditto ultra	105,433	103,746	209,179	592	331	152
2d ditto ditto	154,862	149,358	304,220	1,443	688	549
Calabria Citra	213,369	228,535	441,904	1,816	710	207
1st ditto ultra	143,760	147,493	291,253	1,267	299	421
2d ditto ditto	169,923	165,242	335,165	1,552	497	348
Total	3,009,008	3,104,251	6,113,259	29,783	12,751	10,449

Total males from 1 to 14 years	962,241
„ females from 1 to 12	822,067
„ unmarried	1,616,886
„ married	2,071,006
„ widowers	237,943
„ widows	402,519

POPULATION of the Island of Sicily, in the Years 1798 and 1832.

DISTRICTS. (<i>Valli Minori</i> .)	No. of Communes.	1798.	1832.								
		Total Pop-ulation.	Capitals of each District.			Communes.			TOTAL.		
			Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Palermo.....	73	405,228	86,389	87,109	173,478	146,742	148,021	294,763	233,111	235,130	468,241
Messina.....	91	234,632	42,273	41,499	83,772	114,333	114,358	228,691	156,600	155,857	312,457
Catania.....	61	209,541	22,594	25,113	47,707	115,804	155,416	301,280	168,458	180,521	348,979
Girgenti.....	43	217,877	8,835	8,914	17,749	100,894	106,377	207,271	109,747	115,291	225,038
Syracuse.....	36	192,720	7,980	8,925	16,905	110,989	111,654	222,643	118,869	120,819	239,688
Trapani.....	21	163,284	12,840	11,894	24,735	72,742	75,810	148,552	85,538	87,704	173,242
Caltanissetta.....	29	155,925	8,060	8,562	16,622	74,840	77,117	151,957	82,910	85,619	168,529
Total.....	357	1,960,267	188,871	191,956	380,827	706,413	788,793	1,555,206	955,284	980,749	1,936,033

In the year 1832 the whole population of Sicily amounted to 1,906,033. From diminished means of subsistence, arising from heavy taxations and other causes, and the consequent diminution of marriages, together with the ravages of the cholera in 1837, the population has been estimated to me as reduced to less than

1,800,000. In Palermo alone, the cholera carried off from 40,000 to 45,000 inhabitants. The population of the following cities is stated as under :

	1832.	1839.
Palermo	173,478	129,000
Messina	80,772	85,000
Catania	47,707	36,000
Girgenti	17,767	14,000
Syracuse	16,805	9,000
Trapani	24,735	Stationary.
Caltanissetta	16,563	Stationary.

The numbers of men, women, and girls, shut up in monasteries and convents, are great: they have been estimated to me at from 80,000 to 120,000.

GOVERNMENT.

THE government of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies is vested by an absolute monarch. The will of the king is promulgated by laws, decrees, regulations, and rescripts. The draft of a new law is first laid before the consulta of state, then brought before the council of state, of which the king is the head, and lastly, it is passed into a law of the realm, and carried into execution by a minister of state. A *decree* is made by the king to carry the principle of the new law into full effect, at the instance of the minister under whose department the new law comes. A *regulation* is made by a minister of state for the better execution of a law or decree. A *royal rescript* is a decision clearing up doubts as to the meaning of decrees, which proceeds from the king in council.

The principal branches of government are, the ordinary council of state, the council of ministers, the offices of president of the council of state, the ministries for foreign affairs, grace, and justice, ecclesiastical affairs, finances, the interior, war and marine, and police, and the general consulta of the kingdom.

The last department embraces two sections or *consulle*; one for the affairs of Naples, consisting of sixteen Neapolitans, and one for those of Sicily, consisting of eight Sicilians. The united sections compose a general consulta for the common concerns of both divisions of the kingdom. The principle of *separate rights* laid down in the "Second Caserta Decree," of 1816, having given place to the principle of *common possession*, set forth in a Naples' decree of 31st October, 1837, the subjects of both realms are equally eligible to all civil and ecclesiastical offices. The Sicilians are to hold as many places in Naples as the Neapolitans may hold in Sicily. The great offices of state are not subject to numerical regulation.

The laws of the kingdom are embodied in a code, called the Code of the Two Sicilies: namely—

I. Civil laws. II. Penal laws. III. Laws of procedure in civil causes. IV. Laws of procedure in criminal causes. V. Laws of exception in commercial affairs.

The judges are appointed and paid by the king, who has established a scale of rank, in which every magistrate finds his proper place.

"A *conciliatore* taken from among the principal householders, and recommended by the *decurionate* to the king, exercises authority in every commune to settle petty quarrels at the instance of the disputants. A judge of *circondario*, resident in every country-town and in every quarter of the chief cities, acts as a civil and criminal authority. A judge of instruction is stationed in every district for the arrest and prosecution of criminal offenders. Tribunals of commerce, whose decisions are final in certain cases, are established in all the principal cities. A civil tribunal in every province pronounces judgment in the first instance in causes of limited value, and admits appeals from minor authorities, whose sentences it reverses or confirms.

"A criminal great court, established in every province, decides in the first and last instance in criminal causes, and receives appeals against sentences of judges of *circondario*. Supreme courts of justice in Naples and Palermo are appeal courts from all tribunals, whether civil or criminal, by which all judges are kept under constant control.

"The judicial system, however praiseworthy for the even distribution of magisterial power, is faulty in the immense number of agents required for its daily working. In Naples there are no less than 800 judges and assistants; in Sicily there are 250. They receive from 40*l.* a year, the stipend of a judge of *circondario*, to 667*l.* the net salary of the president of the supreme court. The machine works amiss for the public. From the excess in the number of the judges a large body of well-educated men are drawn away from productive, and turned to unproductive occupations; and, further, from the smallness of the salaries, a multitude of magistrates, who, if well paid, would probably act uprightly, are tempted by sheer necessity to act dishonestly.

"The interior of the kingdom is governed by a body of civil officers, subject to the ministers at Naples. This department is called the civil administration of provinces, districts, and communes. The Neapolitan dominions are divided into 15 provinces: viz., Naples, Terra di Lavoro, Principato Citra, Principato Ultra, Capitanata, Basilicata, Molise, Terra di Bari, Terra d'Otranto, Abruzzo Citra, Primo Abruzzo Ultra, Secondo Abruzzo Ultra, Calabria Citra, Prima Calabria Ultra, and Seconda Calabria Ultra. Every province is divided into districts, and every district is distributed into *communes* or townships.

"The Sicilian dominions are divided into seven *valli*; viz., *Palermo, Messina, Catania, Noto, Girgenti, Trapani, and Caltanissetta*.

"The subdivision and distribution of the *valli* are the same with those of the provinces. The province or *vallo* is governed by an *intendente*, the district by a *sub-intendente*, and the commune by a *syndic*. The *intendente* presides over every department of the provincial administration, and regulates certain branches of the military force. The publication of the laws and decrees, the inspection of public works, and the superintendence of local authorities, are but a few of the many duties assigned to this eminent functionary. The *sub-intendente* is to the district, and the *syndic* is to the commune, what the *intendente* is to the province or *vallo*. The *intendente* is the head of a council of intendency and of a provincial council; the *sub-intendente* is the head of a district council, and the *syndic* that of a *decurionate*. The council of intendency, which regulates all affairs, and decides all suits concerning the province or *vallo*, consists of from three to five members, who are appointed by the king. The provincial council, which examines the accounts of the district, and frames the provincial budget, is composed of from 15 to 20 landholders who meet once a year and sit for 20 days.

"The district council, authorized to lay proposals on behalf of the district before the provincial council, meets once a year and sits for 15 days. The *decurionate* assembles once a month to discuss the affairs of the commune. The civil administration is so constituted, that a chain of correspondence is kept up between the *syndic* of every commune and the minister of the interior, through the *intendente* and *sub-intendente*. This theoretical advantage is accompanied by a practical inconvenience. Communal and district magistrates, who, if left to themselves, would act promptly and vigorously on occasions of danger, often do nothing at all, from being obliged to consult their superiors before they take a decisive step."—*Goodwin*.

There are Tribunals of Commerce at Palermo, Messina, and Trapani. Appeals lay from these, in matters above 300 ducats, to the Supreme Court. In each great division (Vallo), there is a civil tribunal with a president, three judges, an attorney-general, and a chancellor. It judges causes in the first instance, as well as appeals from the Circondario. Appeals lay from it to the Supreme Courts. There is also in each Vallo a supreme criminal tribunal.

In the valli of Palermo, Catania, and Messina, the civil courts adjudge criminal cases. These have a president, six judges, attorney-general, and chancellor. That of Palermo decides in the first, as well as final instance, in criminal trials. One of the great evils which oppress Sicily, consists in the number of lawyers, and the well-known corruption of the wretchedly-paid judges.

There are no less than 250 judges for the litigation which may arise among a population of 1,800,000 inhabitants.

The 150 judges of Circondario are paid from 38*l.* to 84*l.* sterling each; 2½ per cent is deducted from this in aid of a widow's fund.

The judges of the civil courts are paid about 148*l.* each; and the judges of the superior criminal courts are paid about 215*l.* each; and those of the superior civil courts, 250*l.* each.

The judges of the supreme court or highest court of appeal, are fourteen, and their salaries 830 ounces, or 415*l.* per annum, and the president or chief justice, 1230 ounces, or 615*l.*

The vice-presidents of the superior civil tribunal are paid 320 ounces, and those of the supreme court 530 ounces, with a deduction of 10 per cent paid by them to the king, and 2½ per cent to the widows' fund.

The *government of Sicily* is vested in a lord lieutenant (having under him a secretary, a consultore, and other officers), who corresponds with all the ministers of state, through whom the king's orders are communicated relative to Sicilian affairs.

Whether it were wise or not to have granted a representative government to Sicily in 1812 is not here necessary to discuss. Since 1815 it has been so far dispensed with as to exist only on record.

By the constitution of 1812 it was decreed that the Roman Catholic religion shall be that of the state.

That the legislative power shall be vested in two houses of parliament, and their acts to be assented to by the king before they form laws. The legislative to impose all taxes, and these to be confirmed only by royal assent.

That the executive authority is vested solely in the king.

That the judiciary power shall be independent of the executive and legislative.

That the lower house may impeach or apply for the dismissal of the judges and magistrates, and that the upper house may confirm such complaint or application.

That the sovereignty shall be hereditary, and the person of the king sacred.

That the king's ministers, and other agents of government, shall be responsible to the legislature.

The legislature to consist of two chambers; viz., Deputies or representatives of cities, and of peers, or lords, spiritual and temporal.

The peers to have each one vote.

The king to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the chambers, but to convoke them at least annually.

Sicilians not to be arrested, banished, or punished, except by the laws, and only when adjudged by the magistrates.

That all feudal rights shall be abolished, and that all lands shall be held in freehold.

That all taxation and all money bills shall originate in the Chamber of Deputies, to be afterwards approved or rejected by the peers without alteration. The initiative in all other measures to originate either in the deputies or peers.

EDUCATION.—If the course of education were on as extensive a scale as there are, nominally speaking, schools, the people of the Two Sicilies, instead of being remarkably ignorant, would be well educated in useful instruction.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—In the University of Naples education is divided into the five faculties of divinity, jurisprudence, medicine, physics, and morals, each of which has various professorships. The lyceums are those of the capital and of four of the chief provinces. The other eleven provinces have minor lyceums. Some of the pupils pay for their board and education, and others are free scholars. Secondary schools or classical and mathematical seminaries, are established in the principal communes; and primary schools for reading, writing, and arithmetic, are instituted in all communes. But the teachers are generally ignorant, and *only one for 1000 inhabitants*; and great care is taken that the system of institution shall not extend so far as to expand the mind on the subject of civil or religious liberty.

Youths intended for the medical profession are educated at a medical school in the metropolis, which is amply supplied with subjects for dissection, and which is closely connected with the General Hospital.

The principal establishments for female education are the first and second *Educandati Isabella*. In the first, which was founded by Caroline Murat, 116 girls, daughters of noble parents, are boarded and educated. A certain number called *Queen's scholars*, pay 15*l.* a year; the others, who form the minority, pay 30*l.* each. They enter the school at eight years of age, and remain until eighteen. Their habitation is airy and commodious; their food good; and their education complete in the specified, but not enlightened branches. The second *educandato* is on the same plan with the first, but on a smaller scale, and is open without distinction of rank or parentage. Girls of the lower orders receive

gratuitous instruction in reading, writing, and sewing, in the schools of the metropolis.

The regular clergy amounted in 1825 to 8455, and the secular clergy to 27,612, making a total of 36,067 churchmen, being to the whole population as 1 to 151. In the same year the nuns throughout the realm were upwards of 8000 in number.

SICILY.—There are lyceums and academies now in twenty-one towns, and in the University of Palermo and Catania, there are 81 professors and 1250 students.

Primary and secondary schools *figure* in each commune. There are about 250 pupils instructed at Palermo and six other towns by the Jesuits.

Besides these, there are three episcopal academies for divinity students, and boarding-schools at Palermo for the noblesse. The higher classes only are taught Latin, a little Greek, French, arithmetic, a little geometry, &c., except in the Jesuits' schools, where poorer students of talent, for orders, are better instructed. Reading, writing, grammar, history, poetry, oratory, Greek, Latin, French, English, geography, natural history, philosophy, mathematics, &c., are taught to the noblesse.

All females, whose families are of noble distinction, are educated in convents, to which they are sent at from six to twelve years of age, and remain until they are eighteen or twenty, or until they are taken out to be married. They sometimes remain after 21 years, even when they do not become professed nuns, in these convents as boarders.

There are libraries, and museums of natural history, at Palermo and Messina. Altogether, however, the means of instruction are extended to but little useful purpose, under the present wretched system. Yet there are a few very distinguished men, as antiquaries and men of Science, in Sicily. The Duke di Serra di Falco has written and published, at his own expense, a highly valuable and costly work on antiquities. Prince Scordia has written one on the same subject. Cacciatore, the astronomer,—Villa Reale, the sculptor,—Tineo, the naturalist, are men who, in any other country, would be highly distinguished.

There are hospitals and some other institutions for the relief of the sick, and lodging the insane; but they all appeared to me as under very bad management; while, of all the public establishments, that of the prisons, especially those for political offenders, seem, almost solely, to claim the attention of the government; not, however, for the comfort of the prisoners, but for their security. The state and criminal prison on the Island of Maritimo, contains perhaps the most horrid and strong dungeons in the world. The prisoners are lowered down several hundred feet from the rocky height above, and are seldom, if ever, heard of afterwards.

CLERGY.—There are three archbishops and ten bishops in Sicily, and priests in every commune. The church is chiefly maintained by revenues from landed

estates; but the communes pay the priests, except as far as legacies have been left them by pious persons for the performance of daily masses.

As to monasteries, there are no less than 660 in number, belonging to twenty-one or twenty-two orders; and the number of monks, whose subsistence forms a very heavy tax upon the industry of the labouring class, has been stated as amounting to from 12,000 to 15,000.

FINANCES AND TAXATION.

Our knowledge of the finances we abstract chiefly from Mr. Goodwin's account, which we consider authentic.

The revenue of the kingdom is derived from five principal sources: viz.—I. Direct taxes. II. Indirect taxes. III. Miscellaneous branches. IV. Petty receipts; and V. Contributions from Sicily.

I. The direct taxes consist of the land-tax and the tax on grinding corn. The former, or *fondiarìa*, is levied upon the net rental of all lands, houses, mills, and barns on an average of 10 years, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The latter, or *mucino*, is levied upon corn ground at the mill, at the rate of about 3s. 2d. a quarter.

II. The indirect taxes consist of the produce of the customs, the navigation dues, the consumption duties, and the royal monopolies of salt, tobacco, gunpowder, playing-cards, and snow.

III. The miscellaneous branches consist of the registration and stamps, the lottery, the post-office, the mint, the united branches of the sinking fund endowment and the public demesne, the woods and forests, and the *crocciata*, or sale of indulgences.

IV. The petty receipts consist of deductions from salaries, fees of office, and petty perquisites.

V. The contribution from Sicily consists of the Sicilian quota, or one-fourth of the general revenue, and of the Sicilian debt, payable by instalments to the Neapolitan treasury.

The public expenditure embraces the support of the royal family and that of the state departments, the management of the royal monopolies, and the interest payable to the national creditor.

The following was the budget of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies for 1832:

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Ducats.	Ministerial Department.	Ducats.
1. Direct taxes: Land-tax and grinding	8,249,178	Presidency of council of state	15,783
2. Indirect taxes: Customs, navigation and consumption duties, and monopolies; viz., salt, tobacco, gunpowder, saltpetre, playing-cards, and snow	9,930,623	Foreign affairs	314,920
3. Miscellaneous branches:—Registration and stamps, lottery, post-office, mint, sinking fund and public demesne, roads and bridges, and <i>crocciata</i>	4,050,023	Grace and justice	714,988
4. Petty introits, and deductions from salaries, &c.	1,104,310	Ecclesiastical affairs	40,511
5. Contributions from Sicily, one quarter of public burdens, including civil list	3,117,701	Home department.....	1,941,425
Deficit.....	990,672	War	6,950,000
		Marine	1,410,000
		Police	227,956
		<i>Finances, Royal Household, &c.</i>	
		Public disbursements in general	11,395,848
		Stamp administration, paper machines.....	36,000
		Lottery expenses	14,225
		Monopolies establishments ..	436,600
		Financial administration ...	3,944,251
Total in ducats	27,442,507		15,826,924
„ sterling	£4,586,084	Total in ducats.....	27,442,507
		sterling	£4,586,084

Taxation of Sicily.—The property of the island was valued in 1811, when the English garrison and fleet created a great demand and high prices for produce of all kinds, and this valuation has been continued to this day, as the basis on which the land and house tax is levied.

The amount of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on this valuation was first raised, then $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was fixed. This now amounts, taking the former and present value of produce to 24, and in some instances, as high as 60 per cent of the produce.

An estate yielding an average crop now pays 30 per cent of its produce, as the amount of land-tax, about 25, of which is paid into the treasury for purposes in which Sicily has no interest, but rather the contrary; and about 5 per cent for the expenses of her administration, &c.

The indirect taxation consists, first, of consumption or active duty, which has been uninterruptedly levied since 1564. It is divided into the mill-tax about 4s. 6d. on every salm of corn ground; and the arable tax of about 16 tari, or 5s. 4d. per salm of land cultivated; and of 1 tari 12 grains, 6d., for each labourer employed on the farm. Both of these may be added to the direct tax as forming a total of land-tax. The other indirect taxes, are customs, navigation dues, stamps, playing-cards, tobacco, and duties on almost every article that is consumed on the island.

To these may be added, taxes on professions, as on merchants, &c., fees, registration duty, Lent licences, the lottery, post-office, and deductions of 10 per cent from salaries.

Of the whole net revenue thus levied, about 1,000,000*l.* sterling, half the amount, is sent direct to Naples, never to return; about 500,000*l.* only is expended, or rather jobbed in improvements, the remainder is paid away to the employés of government, and to maintain criminal prisons. No country exhibits land so highly taxed, nor one in which so little good is extended to the general community.

STATE Revenue and Expenditure of Sicily in 1838.

HEADS OF TAXES.	PRODUCE.		HEADS.	AMOUNT.	
	Ounces.	£		Ounces.	£
<i>Direct.</i>			Contribution to Naples	978,286	489,143
Land-tax	465,000	232,500	Payments to Sicilian Exchequer: viz.,		
<i>Indirect.</i>			Indirect taxes	51,348	25,674
Excise	611,314	305,657	Divers branches	59,961	29,980
Customs and navigation	397,938	198,969	Particular administrations	97,245	43,622
Lottery	126,335	63,668	Other departments	781,324	390,663
Registration	97,229	48,614	Total expenditure	1,958,164	979,082
Stoppages of salaries	52,800*	26,400			
Post-office	19,506	9,753			
Crusade	17,761	8,881			
Miscellaneous	167,281	83,640			
* Gross total of indirect taxes	1,493,164	746,582			
Deductions therefrom	232,426	116,213			
Net amount of indirect taxes	1,260,738	630,369			
Total revenue	1,725,738	862,869			

The revenue of Sicily, as shown in the foregoing table, is drawn from a single head of direct taxation, and from eight heads of indirect.

Direct.—The land-tax was first imposed in 1810, when the injudicious use of triple basis produced a striking inequality in the general assessment, which has not yet been fully adjusted. In some cases the rate is under 12½ per cent on the net rental, in others it exceeds 25 per cent.

Of the *indirect taxes*, the first head, the excise, has two branches, viz., the *multure* or tax upon corn ground, and the *meat tax*, or tax upon butchers' meat. The former amounts to 3s. 2d. on a quarter of wheat in the smaller towns, and to 4s. 6d. on the same in the principal cities. The latter tax is levied in the capitals of provinces, at the rate of a half-penny a pound upon all kinds of flesh.

The second head, the customs and navigation, is farmed out to a company, which has engaged to pay the government 473,333 ounces (236,666*l.*) per annum for six years, from the 1st of January, 1840, the date of the new contract.

The third head, the lottery, is particularly baneful, as the low price of tickets places public gambling within the reach and means of the humblest and poorest classes.

The fourth head, registration, applies to judicial acts and mortgages on estates.

The fifth head, stoppages from salaries, comprises 2½ per cent contribution to the superannuation fund, 10 per cent, official income-tax, and six months' savings on civil and military vacancies.

The smallness of the sixth head, the post-office, bears due proportion to the contracted scale of internal communication.

The seventh head, the *crusade*, arises from the sale of indulgences for eating eggs, milk, and cheese in Lent. It was originally destined for the defence of the country against the Barbary cruisers, but since the suppression of Algerine piracy, it has been applied to general purposes.

The eighth head, miscellaneous, includes a tax upon merchants, and licences for carrying arms.

The expenditure of Sicily embraces two heads: the contribution to the treasury of the Two Sicilies, and the payment to the exchequer of Sicily Proper.

The first head concerns the support of interests common to both divisions of the kingdom, as the royal household, the state departments, the national debt, &c. &c. Of the payments specially applicable to Sicily, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, include the salaries and allowances of Sicilian authorities. No. 4 comprises the separate debt of Sicily, which stood as follows in 1838:

	Ounces.	£
Due to public bodies	119,509	59,754
Due to private persons	60,644	30,322
Total	180,153	90,076

ARMY.—The *peace* establishment of the army has been fixed at 29,700 infantry, and 4463 cavalry, total of 34,163; and the war establishment at 61,834 infantry, and 7864 cavalry, making a total of 69,698. To these numbers must be added the gendarmierie for both countries, amounting to 7859 in Naples and 372 in Sicily; the addition of which will raise the *peace* establishment to 42,394, and the war to 77,929. The expense of the peace establishment in 1835 was 7,200,000 ducats (1,200,000*l.*). But, although the peace establishment is 34,163, including four regiments of Swiss infantry, the effective strength is probably not more than 27,000, one-fifth of every regiment being usually wanting. The military force is recruited by a yearly conscription, to which all Neapolitans, certain classes excepted, are subject, from 18 to 25 years of age. The term of service is eight years for the guards, and five years for the line. The

Sicilians, who have raised two regiments of their own, are free from the law of conscription. A large proportion of the officers are not upon the muster-rolls. A death or vacancy among the staff officers is not filled up by the promotion of a captain without some urgent cause. The duty of the deceased is done by a captain, who receives no additional pay for doing a major's duty. In the rare occurrence of a general brevet, one-third of the officers advanced are promoted by seniority, a second third for merit, and the remainder according to the king's pleasure.

NAVY.—The Neapolitan navy consisted, in 1837, of 19 sailing-ships, three steamers, and about 30 gun-boats. The seamen and marines are divided into two classes—the new levy and the *pianta*. The men belonging to the former class are entitled to retire on full pay after serving 40 years; those who belong to the latter obtain their retirement after 27 years. The widows and female orphans of seamen are allowed pensions, amounting to one-sixth of the pay of the deceased.

ROADS.—*The roads* in the kingdom of Naples are stated to “have also become an object of increased attention on the part of the government. They are divided into three classes: the *royal* roads which are maintained at the expense of the treasury; the *provincial* roads, which cost 350,000 ducats yearly, defrayed by a rate; and the *communal* roads, for which 1,000,000 of ducats are paid by the communes.”

Notwithstanding this statement, generally speaking the roads are bad, and often impassable, especially in the Abruzzi and Calabria. Even in the neighbourhood of Naples, except a part of the road to Posilipo as far as finished by the French, and that opposite to Castellamare; and the road leading to Rome, there are few roads which are passable with carriages.

CHAPTER XIX.

AGRICULTURE OF THE REALM OF NAPLES.

THE variety of the rich soils and the climate of the Neapolitan dominions, require only *skillful* industry, security under the government, and roads to carry the produce of the soil to market, to render Calabria, Apulia, and the greater part of the remaining provinces, the most profitably productive, and the people among the most independent and happy in Europe.

“The Neapolitan peasantry,” says Mr. Goodwin, “who form the bulk of the population, are a rough but kind-hearted set of people, who only require to be well used and honestly treated to become good subjects and hard labourers. Hitherto their masters have dealt with them harshly, and met with a corresponding return. In Calabria the peasants generally live in villages, whence they go forth daily to their work in the field. During nine months in the year the day-labourer earns about 6s. a week; during the other three,

during the harvest and vintage, he gets double wages. In some parts the unmarried labourer is lodged and boarded by his master; whilst the married man has a cottage rent-free, about 4d. a day, and a monthly allowance of corn, wine, and oil.

"In the capital and in large towns, artisans and mechanics are paid partly by the job and partly by the day, according to the custom of their several trades. Thus, in the woollen manufacture, the weaver is paid about 12s. for a piece of cloth, 45 yards long by $\frac{1}{2}$ yard wide. In the silk manufacture, on the other hand, the weaver is paid by time, and earns from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day, according to circumstances. The latter is the usual rate of mechanic's wages in the capital; in the country the rate is much lower.

"The Neapolitan territory is said to be thus appropriated to the purposes of agriculture:

	Sq. miles.
Corn lands	12,000
Vineyards	1,000
Woods and olive-grounds	3,000
Gardens and orchards	500
Pastures and sheep-walks	6,500
Wastes	9,000
<hr/>	
Total area	32,000

"The chief products of husbandry are corn, wine, oil, cotton, flax, hemp, liquorice-paste, silk, and wool.

"The average crop of wheat is 5,500,000 imperial quarters, and the yearly consumption about 5,000,000 quarters, being at the rate of about four-fifths of a quarter for each inhabitant; but in abundant harvests the crop often amounts to nearly 10,000,000 quarters. The annual produce of Indian corn (the second element of public consumption) is about 500,000 imperial quarters. The yearly production of wine is about 400,000 pipes, the principal part of which is consumed at home. About 13,000 pipes are made into brandy at the distilleries near the capital, and about 250 tons of argols and cream of tartar are prepared for foreign markets. About 70,000 tuns of olive oil are expressed yearly, half of which is consumed at home. Of the quantity exported, the greater part is produced in Apulia and Calabria. In the former provinces the chief loading-place is Gallipoli, which supplies England, Holland, and the north of Europe with clarified oils for the use of the woollen manufactures. The yearly crop of cotton is about 10,000 tons. The annual production of raw silk is about 1,000,000 lbs., of which about half is consumed at home. The Apulian wool is of so coarse and harsh a quality as to require to be mixed with Merino (a breed of which sheep is domesticated in Abruzzo) or with foreign staples, before it can be woven into cloth of even moderate fineness."

Captain Gallwey, who recently visited the parts of the Neapolitan provinces which he describes, gives the following account of the agriculture:

"The province of the *Capitanata*, of which *Foggia* is the capital, may be considered the most productive portion of the kingdom of Naples Proper in soft corn.

"There are two species of wheat grown in this kingdom and Sicily. The soft wheat, of which the best bread is made, and hard wheat, which is chiefly for macaroni.

"The hard wheat is inferior to the soft for bread, which does not rise as well as that does which is made from the soft wheat.

"A large stock of grain is always kept in the stores of *Foggia*, which is fed from the different districts in the province, as the wheat is sold. *San Levere* and *Luccra* are amongst the most productive of the corn districts in the province.

"In the different towns, as soon as the corn is thrashed out it is stored both in storehouses and vaults formed under the streets, and from the latter the storehouses are supplied as they become empty by sales. This mode of storing corn in large vaults prevails generally throughout the kingdom whether in Puglia or in the Abruzzi.

"In the rural districts of the *Capitanata*, and in the adjoining province of *Bari*, the farmers, after providing for the home consumption and for seed for the future crops, hold the surplus in readiness to be sent to *Foggia* and *Barletta*, the latter town bearing the same relative position to the province of *Bari* that *Foggia* does to the other, and in these

towns the farmers register the quantity of grain that each has to dispose of. From Barletta up to the northern limit of that province, some excellent corn is produced, and the greater part of the wheat of both provinces is shipped for exportation at *Barletta*, although I consider the little port of *Manfredonia*, distant thirty miles from it, and which is the seaport of the *Capitanata*, a much safer place than the others for vessels to resort to in the winter.

"There is, however, a company of corn-factors established between those two provinces which monopolizes all the grain of both, and those persons belonging to the company whose land is situated in the province of Bari reside chiefly at and in the neighbourhood of Barletta, and have established that place as the port of exportation for the corn of both provinces, and which has obtained for it the appellation of '*Barletta Corn*.'

"Proceeding towards the thriving little commercial capital of this province, named after it (Bari) the culture of the land changes from corn to the olive, and the oils of *Bari* are deservedly held in great estimation at Naples, and from the last oil harvest was produced by far the finest oil of any part of the kingdom, although in England that of Gallipoli is alone sought after, the chief virtues of which are derived from the qualities of the stone cisterns in that town which render the oil very pure. Large quantities are brought from distant parts of the country and shipped as Gallipoli oil after being there purified in the cisterns.

"From the town of Bari you cross from the Adriatic coast through a country chiefly cultivated with the olive, and growing only a sufficient quantity of corn to support its population, over to the town of Tarento, situate on the northern side of the gulf of that name, and as you approach it you find some excellent corn-lands, the greater part of the district producing wheat quite as fine as that of the province of *Capitanata*.

"*Tarento* supplies a good deal of wheat to *Lecce*, and likewise furnishes wheat to the capital, besides which it exports the same article to Marseilles.

"Proceeding towards *Lecce* you again find the olive chiefly cultivated, the country districts in that direction barely yielding sufficient for their own support and the capital of the province, the land being better adapted to the growth of the olive than of grain."

The results of my inspection of the provinces in *Puglia*, are as follow :

"The greater part of the *Capitanata* produces excellent wheat and in great quantities, so as to admit of considerable exportation after the home consumption is provided for.

"The northern parts of the adjoining province of Bari produce very fine wheat, especially about *Cerignola*, where the best quality of the soft wheat is grown.

"In the southern parts of this province the cultivation of the olive chiefly prevails, barely wheat enough for its own consumption is grown.

"In the next province of *Lecce*, wheat is produced abundantly and of excellent quality in the district of *Tarento*, the rest of it being chiefly cultivated with the olive, growing only corn enough for its own consumption, and that chiefly of hard wheat ; still, so productive is the soil, and so generally is the hard wheat used by the people, that a considerable surplus of the soft corn remains for exportation.

"In *Barletta* the average consumption of wheat by the population of that city, amounting to 28,000 souls, may be calculated at 300 or 320 tomoli per day, or say 115,000 tomoli, or 21,562 imperial quarters per annum, being about four pounds of wheat to each individual per week for bread and macaroni ; and from the result of my inquiries on that head in other large towns, I think that that estimate may be received as the average consumption of corn throughout the whole kingdom of Naples by the population."

Captain Gallwey considers, that with an average crop the kingdom of Naples may produce a surplus for exportation of 180,000 quarters per annum. From our knowledge of the kingdom of Naples, and taking the fertility of Calabria into account, we consider, that, with a population who are chiefly employed in agriculture, 1,000,000 of quarters would be a very moderate surplus of grain for exportation, allowing the population to be at the same time abundantly nou-

rished. Taking into account, on the other hand, that they have every discouraging circumstance, except soil and climate to contend with: arbitrary laws which may be suddenly put into execution, as has frequently been done to prevent the exportation of corn, and under which the land-tax is often unequally levied; excessive duties on foreign iron, and none of their own, which prevents any improvement in agricultural instruments, and the very inferior and rude ploughs, and other implements used, we are bound to attribute great credit to the farming population of the kingdom of Naples Proper, for what they have done and what they continue to do in their agricultural pursuits.

Olives and their *oil*, and various fruits and nuts are particularly adapted to the soil and climate.

Wines.—Some of the wines are delicious, and those of Calabria, with proper attention to prepare them as *dry wines* instead of sweet wines, would be fit to export to any market. But great improvement in the preparation, and especially in putting the wine into proper casks for keeping, and for exportation, is required.

The *lands* of the Neapolitan provinces are seldom cultivated on the *métayer* system. The division of lands is opposed to its continuance. In some districts it is found on limited scale and on small farms.

The Chevalier Afaro de Rivera, in his work on "The Means of Improving the Natural Advantages of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies," speaking of mountain agriculture, deplors the improvident destruction of the Apennine forests, which has been one of the consequences of the sale of convent and feudal lands, which thus became divided among small purchasers, who cut down or rooted out the old trees, and, by so doing, left a free passage to the winter torrents, which now come down loaded with earth, gravel, and stones, and devastate the fields below. Another point touched upon, is the draining and recovering the marshy tracks which abound along 500 of the 900 miles of coast of the kingdom of Naples, and measuring no less than 3000 square miles, almost entirely lost to agriculture. He also urges the necessity of making cross-roads, to correspond with the numerous points on the coast where small vessels can load or unload. An interesting chapter is on the ancient method of constructing artificial harbours by means of piers, with open arches instead of solid moles.

Little of this recommendation has been attended to; and the unhealthiness of the western coast, *Pæstum*, &c., is to be attributed probably altogether to the absence of all attempt to redeem these soils by drainage. Gallipoli and a few of the harbours have been somewhat improved; a railroad for a few miles from Naples to Castellamare, of little utility at present, has been constructed; a suspension-bridge has been completed over the river *Garigliano*, on the road from Naples to Rome; and these comprise nearly all we have to notice in the catalogue of improvements.

AGRICULTURE OF THE ISLAND OF SICILY.

AGRICULTURE, pasturage, fisheries, the sulphur-mines, and a few manufactures, are the occupations in which Sicilian labour is employed.

As to agriculture, the land-tax, which is rated at the value of produce at the time the British troops occupied Sicily, is so oppressive, that this burden occasions even many fertile tracts to remain uncultivated. Prince Trabia, one of the largest proprietors, stated to me that his lands paid from 25 to sometimes 60 per cent of the produce to the crown, and a still greater evil is, that scarcely this burden, except so much as pays the salaries of the Neapolitan employés, and the expense of maintaining prisons, is laid out on the country. None of the revenues go to make roads or any improvements by which the country would benefit. All is spunged off for the use of his Majesty at Naples, and to pay the Swiss regiments.

As to the lands, they chiefly belong to the nobility. The Princes Butera Trabia, Patagonia, and Pandolfina, had respective incomes estimated at from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* annually. But the land-tax, and the division of half of all property left on the father's death, which is taken from the eldest son, and divided equally among other children, have reduced those incomes to one-third and one-fourth at least. Every new subdivision of the lands, which must take place on each succession, will further reduce those rents in from twenty to forty years, to very small incomes.

Generally speaking, the horses, mules, and asses of Sicily are of diminutive size, and ill-made. The mules of Modica, and the asses of Pantellaria breed, are exceptions.

The Tunis or reddish-brown breed of horned cattle, are large, strong, finely formed, and have generally long horns. The native or black breed of cattle are much less in size. We have seen many large and fine flocks of Merino sheep but the native breed is small, ill-formed, and the wool inferior. The goats are of a tolerably good breed, and their hair is manufactured into cloths. The swine are of the worst breed possible.

The following is an estimate given us in 1839 of the distribution of the land of Sicily:

	• Salms.	Acres.
Cultivated, as arable or corn lands	625,000	= 3,125,000
Vineyards	23,000	115,000
Vegetable and fruit gardens	52,000	260,000
Woods and olive plantations	205,000	1,125,000
Entirely waste, and great part fertile	253,000	} 538,000
Pastures, fertile, but in great part waste	285,000	
	<hr/> 1,443,000	<hr/> = 5,163,000

Ploughs and all agricultural implements appear to have undergone no improvement for many centuries; and in fact, instead of a better state of husbandry than all former accounts have given us, even as late as those of the middle of the last century, we found, over the whole island, in the autumn of 1839, that agriculture, the implements, and the dwellings of the people, were in a most deteriorated condition. Were it not for the fruit of the cactus (Indian fig or figunino), which grows wild and abundant, the present agricultural produce of Sicily would not probably maintain two-thirds of the diminished population. Sicily is the only country where we find numerous modern ruins: whole towns have ceased to be inhabited within the last century. It is at the same time wonderful to meet with such good crops of wheat, barley, raw beans, &c., and also of tobacco, cotton, hemp, flax, &c., with scarcely more culture than scratching the ground to let in the seed.

With the exception of the vine perhaps, and the orange and citron, a great deterioration appears to have taken place in the cultivation of fruit. The best olive-trees are the aged ones planted many centuries ago by the Saracens. The almond, carob, mulberry, walnut, chestnut, melon, common fig and Indian fig, and pistachio-nut, however, flourish with little care.

The soils are of various qualities, but come mostly under the head of calcareous, where they are deep; and of rich and fertile loams, where they are shallow: they contain marine exuvia, which, under a steril appearance, produce the most luxuriant crops.

The only manures in general use are the dung of horses and oxen. Lime and bones are totally neglected. Irrigation is practised in particular districts.

The prevailing method of cropping is to allow the land to lie fallow the first year, to plough it in the second, and to sow wheat or barley in the third. The most frequent crops are those of *wheat, barley, beans, pulse, Indian corn, and rice*; the less usual are those of *barilla, cotton-wool, flax, hemp, saffron, sumach, and tobacco*.

Condition and Wages of Sicilian Labourers.—"The agricultural population," says Mr. Goodwin, "consists of three great classes; the *Borgesi* or yeomanry, the *Inquilini* or small farmers, and the *Contadini* or peasantry. In popular use, however, the rustics are divided into 'Hats' or *Borgesi*, and 'Caps' or *Villani*.

"The *higher Borgesi* are either small proprietors or middle men, between the landlords and the tenants; the *lower Borgesi* are quit-renters or copartners. The small proprietor ploughs and sows his own land: the middleman farms the property of others upon leases of three to nine years. Keeping the greater part in his own hands, he lets out the rest to under tenants, who pay their rent in kind. The quit-renters are holders of small properties on renewable leases. These are heritable on small fines in the same family, but are not transferable to strangers without the consent of the landlord. The copartners are farmers of small estates in partnership with the landlords. In tillage the landlord ploughs the field twice or thrice, furnishes the seed corn, and makes advances of wheat for food. The farmer sows the seed, gathers the crop, and delivers the corn to the landlord, who keeps

about two-thirds for himself, and gives the rest to the husbandman. In olive-grounds, vineyards, and orangeries, the tillage and pruning falls entirely on the copartner, who receives about two-fifths of the crop, and gives the rest to the landlord.

"The *Inquilini* are skilled labourers, owners of a few yoke of oxen, or two or three mules, who till the ground in partnership with the middlemen.

"The *Contadini* are of three kinds, yearly servants, monthly servants, and day-labourers. The yearly servants, found chiefly on large estates, compose four classes. 1st. The chief bailiff, who lets out farms for one or two years: the surveyor, who measures the land once a year; and the accountant, who keeps the books and papers. These people receive each about 30*l.* a year, without provisions.—2d. Upper men, as stewards, mounted guards, chief herdsmen, plough-keepers, overseers, &c., who receive about 24*l.* a year, without provisions.—3d. Under men, as ploughmen, oxherds, shepherds and goat-herds, muleteers, under guards, and dairymen. These earn from 3*l.* to 6*l.* a year, besides food.—4th. Lads, as cow-boys, stable-boys, and boys under goatherds and shepherds, receiving about 3*l.* a year, besides food.

"The daily provisions of men and boys in common, are three-and-a-half pounds of coarse bread, and a half-pint of oil. The men receive likewise a quart of wine a day all the year round, which is given to the lads only during the summer. In May the allowance is larger than usual, and in June, July, and August, which are the harvest months, the labourers eat and drink without stint or restriction.

"The monthly servants differ from the yearly, in receiving a certain quantity of wheat instead of bread. Their wages are somewhat lower than those of persons hired by the year.

"The peasantry dwell in dark and filthy hovels, the floors of which are matted with green stuff, the walls plastered with mud, and the rafters hung round with cobwebs. A mattress and trestles, two or three clumsy chairs, a rickety table, and some earthen pots and pans, are all the household furniture of a Sicilian labourer. The dress of the peasantry is as dismal as their dwellings are gloomy. Black or brown is the prevailing colour. The men wear a nightcap, and a hooded cloak over a round jacket, knee-breeches, cloth leggings, and heavy shoes: the women, muffled up in short cloaks, wear a scanty gown and petticoat, and shuffle about in slippers usually down at heel.

"As barnhouses are scarce, the labourers live in villages, whence they go forth at sunrise, returning at sunset, when their working-place is hard by: when, however, it is far off, the peasant rides out on the Monday morning, and comes home on the Saturday evening. During the week he sleeps in a straw hut, or seeks shelter in a grotto or cavern. From April until June he works from 4 in the morning until 8 A. M.; from 9 until noon; and from 3 P. M., until sunset. He leaves off work in the middle of the day to sleep after dinner. During the harvest months of July and August, he works about twelve hours a day, and from September until April, from sunrise to sunset; stopping half an hour for breakfast, and a whole hour for dinner. All kinds of field work are done in a slovenly manner. Corn and grain are sown broadcast, or dropped into dibble-made holes. The rude implements of husbandry are the primitive plough, the hoe, the sickle, and three-pronged wooden fork. The *zappa*, or hoe, the substitute for the spade, is about two feet long, and weighs from seven to nine pounds.

"In the southern and eastern parts, beans and wheat are sown alternately. First, beans planted in November, in land twice ploughed in October, are got in in the following May: then wheat is sown in November in land twice ploughed as before, to be reaped in the June and July following. In the interior, and on the northern and southern coasts, beans and wheat are followed by a year of fallow; so that a white crop, or a green crop, is got in only once in three years. Two bushels of wheat, sown on an acre of ground, will yield from 16 to 25 bushels at harvest. Twenty bushels may be taken as the average of the return of the island, or ten for one. The principal crops are those of wheat, barley, rice, beans, pulse, and seeds; the secondary are those of barilla, cotton, flax, hemp, sumach, and tobacco.

"A good crop of corn may be reckoned at 2,000,000 quarters of wheat, and 100,000 quarters of barley. Of the wheat about 1,800,000 quarters are consumed at home, being

at the rate of one quarter a head for each inhabitant: the rest is sent abroad: some goes to Malta, and some to Greece. The barley serves chiefly for provender. The wheat is mostly of the hard kind. The coarse species is used for household bread; the finer sort of macaroni. The former weighs about 462 lbs. a quarter, the latter 483 lbs. Both species, being too hard to be ground by English millstones, require the use of French burrs or iron rollers. The soft wheat grown in small quantities, and used for French bread, weighs about 476 lbs. a quarter, and being spongy and perishable, is unfit for exportation. The barley, which weighs about 378 lbs. per quarter, is not suited for malting.

"The working population of Sicily consists of six classes of people, namely, labourers in husbandry, labourers in mines, labourers in factories, labourers in handicrafts, labourers in fisheries, and labourers on the sea; most of which are divisible into two sections, as skilled labourers or masters, and common labourers or journeymen.

"The number of working days in the year varies from 250, the average of a miner, to 295, the average of a wine-cooper.

"A handicraftsman works about 266, and a day-labourer, a cotton-spinner, and a silk-throwster work each about 275.*

"The silk-weaver works *ten* hours a day; the cotton-spinner *thirteen*; the tanner and the wine-cooper *eleven* each, and the handicraftsman *twelve* hours in summer, and *nine* in winter.

"The yearly earnings of journeymen or common labourers vary from 8*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, the average of bleachers, dyers, &c.; in cotton-mills to 25*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; the average of general coopers in the principal cities.

"In silk-factories, a girl who turns the wheel earns 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; a woman who reels, 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a man who weaves, 19*l.* 19*s.*

"In the cotton-mills, a boy, who is a spinner, earns 3*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, and a man, who is the same, 13*l.* 15*s.*; a female weaver earns 6*l.* 18*s.*, and a male 13*l.* 6*s.* In the tanneries, a common stretcher earns 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* In the Marsala wine factories, a jobber, who washes the casks and racks off the wine, earns 17*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, whilst a cooper at the same place earns 22*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and his boy 11*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

"In handicrafts, wages of common labourers vary from 12*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; the average of a journeyman hatter to 25*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, the average of a general cooper in the principal cities.

"The class of handicraftsmen comprises four sections. 1. Labourers employed in building and furnishing dwelling-houses.—2. Labourers employed in building and fitting out merchantmen.—3. Labourers employed in constructing wheel-carriages.—4. Labourers employed in making up articles of clothing.

"In the first section, a journeyman turner, usually a lad, earns 6*l.* 13*s.* per annum; an ironfounder (at Palermo alone), 15*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; a whitesmith, 16*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; a locksmith, 17*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*; a coppersmith, 18*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; a joiner and carpenter 19*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* each; a mason, 19*l.* 19*s.*; and a general cooper, 25*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* The average of this section is 17*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

"In the second section a journeyman blockmaker earns 12*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; a ropemaker, 12*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; a sailmaker, 14*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; a calker, 16*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; and a shipwright, 25*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* The average of this section is 16*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*

"In the third section a cartwright and coachmaker earn 17*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* each.

"In the fourth section a glover (female) earns 6*l.* 13*s.*; a journeyman hatter, 12*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; a shoemaker, 12*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; and a tailor, 14*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* The average of this section is 11*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

"The average of journeymen in all the four sections is 15*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

"In the above statement, a moderate deduction has been made from the gross wages for the use of tools and implements, which are furnished by the master to the journeymen at various rates of charge. No drink is given to any one, and no perquisites are allowed, except to the coopers and carpenters, who have a right to take home the chips of the workshop.

"Among skilled labourers or masters, wages vary from 15*l.* per annum; those of

* We deduct for Sundays, church feasts, and local festivals, 69 days; and for time lost, through want of employment, 30 days more, making in all 99 days.

house stewards, mounted guards, chief herdsmen, plough-keepers, and overseers upon large estates, unto 60*l.*; those of overlookers in wine-factories at Marsala, chief bailiffs, land-surveyors and bookkeepers of farms receive 25*l.* a year each; foremen in tanneries earn about 36*l.* per annum, and mining captains, 55*l.*

"In the first section of handicrafts, a master turner earns 17*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; a whitesmith, 25*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*; a carpenter, 26*l.* 12*s.*; a mason, 28*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; a locksmith and an ironfounder, 31*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* each; a coppersmith, 32*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; and a general cooper, 41*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* The average of this section is 29*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

"In the second section a master blockmaker earns 22*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; a ropemaker and a sailmaker, 21*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* each; a calker, 30*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, and a shipwright, 50*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* The average of this section is 30*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

"In the third section master cartwrights and coachmakers earn 26*l.* 12*s.* each.

"In the fourth section a master glover earns 17*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; a hatter, 22*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; a shoemaker, 23*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; and a tailor, 24*l.* 15*s.* The average of this section is 22*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

"The average earnings of masters in all the four sections is 27*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* per annum.

"The wages of all workmen are paid in money only; those of husbandmen and wine-coopers excepted, which are paid partly in cash and partly in kind.

"Farm servants receive 4½*d.* a day in cash, and 3*d.* in kind. The payment in kind is thus regulated: men and boys in common receive daily 3½ lbs. of coarse bread, with pulse and cheese, or with half a pint of olive oil all the year round. The men receive likewise a quart of wine daily, but the lads have it only during summer. In May the labourer is allowed 14 oz. of bread extra (making his daily allowance 4 lbs. 10 oz.) and in the harvest months of June, July, and August his provisions are unstinted.

"A wine-cooper in a Marsala factory is allowed from 1½ to 2 quarts of wine a day, according to the season, besides a measure of oil and firewood for cooking. His boy receives a half allowance of the same necessities.

"Such are the yearly earnings of workmen whose employment is steady and regular. There are other classes, whose earnings are not capable of exact calculation, by reason of the shortness and inconstancy of their several occupations.

"Such are fishermen and seamen.

"In the tunny fishery, which lasts from the 15th of May to the 29th of June, the masters, mates, and boatswains receive respectively 1*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 15*s.* as wages, and share amongst them 10 per cent on the catch of tunnies, and 15 per cent on that of other fish, which per centage forms a material addition to their ordinary wages. The common fishermen and boys receive 2*l.* 10*s.* and 1*l.* 5*s.* respectively for the season without sharing the per centage on the catch.

"Sicilian seamen are of two classes—viz., such as keep within the Mediterranean, and such as sail on the Atlantic. The former class is paid partly in provisions, and partly in shares of the freight. The master receives 1*l.* 11*s.* a month in provisions, and takes 4-60ths of the freight. The mate has likewise 1*l.* 11*s.* in provisions, but only 3-60ths of the freight. The boatswain has 15*s.* 6*d.* a month in provisions, and 2-60ths of the freight. The seamen receive each 15*s.* 6*d.* a month in provisions, and 1-60th of the freight.

"Seamen who navigate the Atlantic are paid wholly in money. They find their own provisions and claim no part of the freight. The master receives from 3*l.* to 4*l.* per calendar month. The mate 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.*; the boatswain 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*; and the seamen 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* each.

"The second point of view—the labourer's habits of life—takes in his outlay for house-rent, food and fuel, clothing and furniture.

"The labourer's house-rent varies from 4*d.* a week, that of the husbandman, to 1*s.*, that of the wine-cooper.

"The first article of food with all classes is wheaten bread of the coarser kind, which sells at an average of a penny per pound.

"The second is flat beans or onions, which cost about a halfpenny a pound each.

"The third is olive oil, used for cooking and for burning, which sells at 3*d.* a pound, and the last article is pure wine, which costs about 4*d.* a gallon. Upon holidays the workman feasts on a little macaroni and cheese, or treats himself with fresh or salt fish, but of

butchers' meat he hardly knows the taste, except in the larger towns. Wood used for fuel sells at about 8*d.* a cwt., and charcoal at 1*s.* 10*d.* a cwt.

"The annual expenditure for clothing and furniture, both of which are mean and scanty, cannot be positively estimated. The reader may judge how small is its amount, when he finds upon calculation, that a master handicraftsman has but 10*s.* 6*d.*, and a journeyman 6*s.* to lay out weekly.

"The labourers of all classes are sober but unthrifty, and as honest as workpeople are in general in half-civilized countries.

"An exception in point of honesty, must however be made, upon English authority, to the people in the sulphur-mines.

"In these great undertakings the practice of fraud and robbery begins with the manager, runs through the captain and carriers, and terminates with the wharfingers. Each party is in turn the prey of another. The manager falsifies his accounts to cheat the landlord or lessee. The mining captain conspires with the pickmen to defraud the manager; the carrier pilfers sulphur from the kiln to overreach the burners; and the wharfinger uses false weights to trick the carriers out of their due.

"The amount of knowledge and learning possessed by the working classes, is best described in the words of a living and popular author.—'In the capital itself,' says D. Raffaele Busacca, 'the working classes are shamefully ignorant: few mechanics can read, still fewer write. The further we go into the country, the grosser appears popular ignorance. Man, sunk to the level of the brute, passes his life in moral darkness. Towns are to be met with containing from 4000 to 5000 souls, amongst whom scarce three persons, besides the parish priests, the judge, and the registrar, know the letters of the alphabet.'

"The Mistrèttese form, however, an exception, most of them can read, write, and keep accounts, and are generally employed as bookkeepers, surveyors, &c."

PRODUCTIONS OF SICILY.

Vine Cultivation.—THE black grape is the most general and abundant; it is frequently planted promiscuously with the white.

Except on the high grounds, the vintage usually begins from the middle to the end of September.

Each vineyard has usually attached to it a wine-press and palmento, in an outhouse, close to the house of the mitature. The palmento is a substantial stone cistern, standing on the floor of the press-room, and about three feet deep, and in size made to correspond with the produce of the vineyard. It is open on one side close to the bottom, into which a scooped stone channel is introduced, and the grapes are gathered, thrown into the cistern, and the juice trodden out by men. The juice flows along the stone channel or conductor into a sink or well underneath; when the juice is trodden out, the husks are collected, formed into heaps in the cistern, covered with planks, and then pressed. The common wine-press is rudely formed of a beam of timber, from twenty to twenty-five feet long, one end of which is fixed in the wall, the other has a vertical screw, and with a stone weighing from 10 to 25 cwt., which presses heavily over the husks, and squeezes out the juice, which is carried to the butts and tuns belonging to the vineyard. By some, the husks are put into baskets, and subjected to the same process as that by which olive oil is pressed.

The wines of Marsala, Mazzara, and the adjoining territories, are those

chiefly exported. In 1789 Mr. John Woodhouse first settled at Marsala, and built the first warehouses for those wines which are now so generally used in other countries. They came into repute in 1802, as good wholesome wines, on being introduced by Lord Nelson, for the use of the British fleet. The success of Mr. Woodhouse led others to embark in the business. The establishments of Mr. Ingham and of Mr. George Wood, are now conducted on a very large scale at Marsala.

Constant employment, and fair pay and subsistence, is extended, by these houses, to several hundreds, coopers and other tradesmen. I have nowhere observed greater order, or better management; and the benefits spread over the surrounding district, shows the great advantages that enterprise and intelligence would extend to every part of Sicily.

Marsala and the surrounding district is estimated to yield annually 30,000 pipes, 18,000 to 20,000 of which are exported. The wine produced, is from a mixture of white and black grapes. The wine is at first of a light reddish colour; it is clarified by artificial process. This process should not be attempted in the spring, or during the sirocco; a clear brandy, distilled in the country, is gradually added, and the wine is not considered fit for exportation until three or four years old.

Olive Cultivation.—Along the north coast of Sicily, the slopes of the mountains and the valleys are almost entirely covered with olive-trees. On the south and western coast, and generally in the interior, the olive-groves are rare, and do not furnish sufficient oil for the inhabitants. Part of the east coast, north of Catania, produces the olive-tree in great perfection.

The olives are gathered in low situations in October, and in the elevated parts, from the end of October to January.

They are shaken from the trees, and, late in the season, beaten off the branches by means of long canes which grow abundantly in the island. The olives are collected by women and children, and carried to vats, in which they are left, in order to get all the oil possible, until the olives become black, and the oil consequently rancid. The olives are then ground and pressed, and the oil drawn off for use.

Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Silk, Cotton, Dyestuffs, &c.—Oranges, which are delicious, and lemons when intended for exportation, are collected with greater care than any other production of Sicily. The essential oil, or bergamot, is pressed from the rind, merely by squeezing it between the fingers, into receivers, from which it is drawn off into large copper jars for exportation. The citric acid is extracted from the pulp.

Sicily produces silk, comparatively speaking, but in small quantities, about 400,000 lbs. The greater part of this is spun and woven into ordinary silk cloths at Catania.

The cotton-plant is cultivated in small patches, and very negligently. It scarcely enters into the exports. Dyestuffs, barilla, honey, &c., as well as any other branch of industry and production, might be carried on, under an intelligent system, to a very great and profitable extent. But all these are now deplorably neglected.

Liquorice Paste, or Regolizia.—The *regolizia*, or liquorice-root, might be cultivated in great plenty in Sicily, as it is in Calabria, &c. The root is dug up between November and June, and re-grows from the small roots left in the ground, so as to be fit again for digging up in five years. It is cut in pieces, moistened, crushed in a mill, and made into a kind of dough; it is then put into a large caldron, and boiled for eight hours, water being occasionally poured on it to prevent its becoming too thick, and singeing. It is then taken out, pressed once or twice, until the resinous juice is all squeezed out. The latter is put into another caldron, boiled for twenty-four hours, then left to cool, until it becomes hard, when it is cut into cakes for exportation.

Forests.—The forests of Sicily have nearly disappeared; the woody region of *Ætna*, and the woods of *Caronia* on the northern mountains, consist chiefly of various kinds of large oak, elm, firs, and ash trees. Staves for wine-casks and ship timber are in great part imported from other countries, as the island cannot certainly afford to export any wood, and there is now great difficulty in procuring even fuel for cooking. Small groves of stunted cork-trees, scattered over the southern coast, yield outer bark for fishing-tackle, and inner for the tanneries. Manna, the produce of the manna ash, is likewise obtained in abundance.

The following are abstracted from remarks, drawn up for us in 1839, by Mr. Dickenson, of Palermo, on the productions of the soil of Sicily, which are usually exported:

Almonds, shelled, bitter, sweet, and in the shell.—The production of this fruit in Sicily is considerable, and decidedly on the increase; a reduction of the duty on sweet, 60 or 70 per cent on the cost price, might enable us to extend the trade to England in the best qualities, which are little inferior to those of Spain.

Anchovies are taken in large quantities, and salted at many places on the coast of Sicily, and a considerable trade is carried on in them, but chiefly with Italy. At Leghorn they are mixed with the Gorgona and sent to foreign countries. This branch of industry in Sicily is capable of improvement.

Argols are produced in abundance, and of some importance in the art of dyeing.

Barilla.—The cultivation of the plant (*salsola soda*) has fallen off of late years, owing to the discovery of artificial soda (*deuto-chloruro di sodio*), and the application of sulphur in the progress of the arts; but in Ireland the Sicilian barilla is still used for the bleaching of linens and partially by the soap-manufacturers.

Brandy.—The distilling of this liquid in Sicily has much improved of late years, particularly at Riposto di Masculi, situated on the coast between Messina and Catania, but owing to the competition from France, only a small quantity is sent to England, whilst Jersey and Guernsey receive a considerable supply annually, costing about 1*s.* 6*d.* per imperial gallon.

Cream of Tartar is of some importance, both to our manufacturers, and in medicine.

The duty might be taken off altogether, as it cannot be considered as a measure to encourage its manufacture in England.

"*Cantharides*.—The duty is oppressive, being 30 or 35 per cent on the bonded value of the article in England; they are imported exclusively from Sicily and Russia. The duty, if reduced to 1*d.* or 3*d.* per lb., would in some degree benefit the trade.

"*Cotton Wool*.—The cultivation of the cotton plant is annually increasing in Sicily, but as the great bulk of the cotton produced is of short staple, very little is shipped to England, although in other respects the wool is considered very good. A considerable quantity is exported to Trieste and other Italian ports, and the surplus production has of late been taken for the cotton-mills near Naples. With perseverance, the cultivation of this important plant might be much improved, and the defect of short staple remedied.

"*Citrons*.—The duty is heavy, but I question if a reduction would increase the shipments which are made to England exclusively from Messina.

"*Cork or Oak Bark*.—The exportation of both articles has been prohibited since 1829, in order to prevent a destruction of the trees, but principally to protect the tanneries established on the island, which cannot consume one-third part of what might be annually produced.

"*Corkwood*.—The exportation is restricted to small quantities to serve as dunnage to vessels loading other produce; the exportation was formerly prohibited, to favour a cork-manufactory at Palermo, which cannot consume one-tenth part of the annual production; this circumstance, supported by remonstrances to government, obtained the partial permission to ship, as already mentioned. The duty in England is very heavy, being 50 to 60 per cent on the value of the best quality from Sicily.

"*Citric Acid*, both liquid and crystallized, is prepared to a limited extent at Messina.

"*Cattle Bones*.—A considerable quantity is collected in Sicily, but a very small portion of them are sent to England; they are constantly shipped to France.

"*Currants, Lipari*.—The Lipari fruit is not much esteemed in England, and for that reason shipments are only partial, as in quality they are much inferior to those of the Morea. A moderate or equitable duty would influence the trade in this article; the present exorbitant rate, as above, being nearly 80 per cent on the value. They are shipped almost exclusively from Messina.

"*Essences of Bergamot, Lemon, and Orange*.—The trade in these perfumes is considerable from Sicily, but it is confined to Messina. I consider the duty unequal and excessive, for according to the bonded value of each its proportions are as follow: say 12 to 15 per cent on bergamot; 20 to 25 per cent on lemon; and 30 to 35 per cent on orange.

"*Figs* are seldom shipped from Sicily to any part of Great Britain, the quality is too poor to pay the heavy duty of 150 per cent on cost, and cannot consequently compete with those of Turkey.

"*Hemp, undressed*.—Sicily can seldom export hemp, and shipments are made almost exclusively from the kingdom of Naples.

"*Honey* is not an article of any consequence, as even to the present day this rural branch of industry is much neglected; the quality is excellent.

"*Kid and Lamb Skins, undressed*.—Our trade in both was formerly of some importance; the export duty, the increased demand for the native glove-manufactories, and an advance generally in the prices, have reduced to almost nothing the shipments to England, whilst the competition from Italy, Spain, and other countries, is increased.

"*Linseed, or Flax Seed, Cake, and Oil*.—The entire production of linseed in Sicily does not exceed 30,000 quarters, which is certainly small for the extent of country, but large considering the neglected state of agriculture; the quality of the seed is good. The duty on linseed oil amounts to a prohibition, consequently none is sent to England. The exportation of linseed cake is very limited.

"*Liquorice Paste*.—The duty on this drug is very oppressive, being 160 to 170 per cent on the cost price in Sicily. Scarcely any is shipped from this island to England, as the quality, generally speaking, is inferior; the better qualities are shipped from the kingdom of Naples. The preparation of the article (*succus liquoriciæ*) in Sicily is capable of much improvement, and an equitable duty on it would, I feel persuaded, give an impulse to the trade, even if the produce of other countries should be placed on the same footing.

"Lemons and Oranges.—Lemon and orange grow most luxuriantly in Sicily, and the Sicilian fruit is not only good in quality, but peculiarly adapted to long voyages. An immense trade is carried on in both with foreign countries, whilst the shipments to Great Britain are of a very limited extent, in consequence of the high and exorbitant duties as above, which, for boxes or chests, is about 60 per cent on cost price in Sicily. A moderate duty of even one shilling per box, and in proportion for larger packages, would give a certain impulse to the trade with England in these fruits, and also benefit our shipping interest; this argument, compared with the low price of the fruit in Sicily, ought at once to show the impolicy of a heavy duty on a perishable article of this nature. At present, a box containing 240 oranges, or 360 lemons, costing on average, free on board either at Palermo or Messina, 4s. 6d., and arriving in England under the most favourable circumstances has to pay 2s. 6d for duty, and 3s. 6d. for freight and primage, besides dock, town, and other charges. An equitable duty would also increase consumption, without decreasing the revenue, and Sicily would stand a better chance of competing with Portugal and Spain.

"Lemon-juice, simple and concentrated.—The trade in this liquid is confined to Messina, from whence the exportation is of some importance; to England it is usually sent highly concentrated.

"Manna forms an important item in the exports from this island; it is the produce of the 'Fraxinus Ornus,' and imported exclusively from Sicily. This drug is used chiefly in medicine, and partially in the arts; but, as only a small quantity (comparatively speaking) is shipped to England, I do not think a reduction of the duty would influence the trade in it. The trees are cultivated only within a few miles of Palermo.

"Macaroni.—It is shipped only in small quantities, being so little used in England.

"Madder-roots.—Very few are collected in Sicily, although the plant (*Rubia Tinctorum*) is indigenous in many parts of the island, and several successful experiments have been made with the roots. The neglect of this article is another instance of the indolence that exists throughout the country, but, with the example of Naples, in time it may excite more attention.

Neroli is occasionally sent to London, but of no consequence.

Orange-flower Water.—Shipments are annually made, but almost exclusively for the London market; the duty on such a poor article is exorbitant, about 100 per cent.

"Olive Oil.—This liquid forms a most important feature in the exports from Sicily; but since the increased duty in 1834, as above, (formerly only 4l. 4s.) the trade in olive oil to England has been very limited; and, for the same reason, it has taken another direction, the produce of other countries being admitted at 5l. 4s. per ton. This circumstance speaks for itself. The mode of gathering the olives, extracting and purifying the oil in Sicily, is still continued in a rude state, owing to the indolence and extreme superstitious ideas of the Sicilian peasantry.

"Peels, dried, of oranges, of lemons, and of pomegranate.—The articles are collected in abundance, but not of any consequence, being of very trivial value, that of lemon and orange not exceeding 1d. per lb.

Orange-buds, dried, are likewise collected in quantity, but in value of little importance.

Pumice-stone is the production of the Lipari islands, and much used in the arts; it is brought over to Messina and Palermo for shipment, either in bulk or put into casks.

"Prunes, dried, are seldom shipped to England, as those of France have the preference, but they are eagerly purchased for other countries.

"Pistachio-nuts are often sent to England; the tree grows naturally in Sicily, and the fruit is much esteemed all over the continent of Europe.

"Raisins.—Sicily cannot compete with Spain and Turkey. The duty is unequal and excessive, considering the quality of fruit produced by each country; on what are shipped from Sicily, the duty is at least 150 per cent on value.

"Salt.—The export duty (4d. per ton), is chargeable only on shipments destined to a port out of the Mediterranean. It is made in abundance at many places along the coast of the island, but Trapani is the principal loading-place. The quality is very good, costing about 8s. per ton, and a considerable quantity is annually exported to foreign countries.

• “*Sumach*.—The cultivation of the Sumach plant in Sicily (*Rhus Cotinus*) has kept pace with the increased demand from foreign countries, and more particularly in the vicinity of Palermo, Alcamo, and Termini, where the best quality is produced. I consider, that three fourths of the quantity consumed, in Great Britain, for tanning and dyeing, is imported from Sicily; and I reckon the annual exportation from Palermo to England, at about 100,000 bags, or 147,000 cwt., which shows the importance of the article, without noticing the quantity that is shipped to other countries; but, unfortunately, the Sicilian proprietor trusts too much to Providence and his own confined ideas or inexperience, and the cultivation of the plant has not the attention it deserves, whilst it could be materially improved.

“*Silk*.—The trade in this rich commodity is of the utmost importance to Sicily; the quality has likewise improved of late years in consequence of some improvements introduced by the perseverance of foreigners, both in the breeding of the worms and reeling of the silk; but, even to the present day, the greater part of the silk is drawn on long reels, which renders it less salable in the foreign market. The shipments of Sicilian silk are made, almost exclusively, from Messina, as the eastern side of the island, from Catania, and as far north as Vatti, is most suited to the cultivation of the mulberry-tree, which circumstance has been confirmed by the frequent and fruitless attempts or experiments to raise the trees in the vicinity of Palermo and other parts of the island.

“*Tartaric Acid* is very much used in the arts, but only a small quantity is prepared, although the raw materials are abundant in Sicily, and labour is cheap. With perseverance, this article would supplant both argols and cream of tartar.

“*Tallow*.—The shipments of this article to England are very limited, as it generally is bought up at higher prices for France. The quality of Sicilian tallow is considered good and will compete with the P.Y.C. from Russia. The duty on the value is from 10 to 12 per cent.

• “*Walnuts and Hazel-nuts* are grown in abundance; but of walnuts, only a small quantity is sent to England, owing to the competition from other countries. The trade in hazel-nuts is more important, notwithstanding the importations from France, Portugal, and Spain. A reduction of the duty (although at present excessive) would not influence the trade in either, if the production of other countries be admitted on equal terms.

“*Wool*.—The little attention bestowed on the breed of sheep, renders the wool of Sicily still coarse, and suited only for ordinary purposes. A small quantity of inferior Merino wool is annually produced and sent over to Naples. What a source of wealth is open to the Sicilian farmer in this article! and yet how indifferent he is to improvement!

• “*Wine, white or red*.—A very considerable trade is carried on in wines from Sicily to all foreign countries. To England, the exportation of white Marsala or Bronte Madeira has rapidly increased, notwithstanding the great competition from France, Spain, and Portugal. Considering the relative value of the wines of each country, the duty of 5s. 6d. per gallon is unequal and most exorbitant; but the most formidable opponent to Sicily is the wines from the Cape of Good Hope colony, which partially resemble the Marsala, and are admitted at the low duty of 2s. 9d. per gallon. The red wines are not much esteemed in Great Britain, but they are extensively shipped every year to North and South America, Italy, Malta, and other markets. A well-regulated duty would certainly increase our trade in both white and red wines from Sicily, and consequently the consumption.

“In no country where wines are produced in such abundance, and, I may also say, naturally of good quality, is there less attention or care bestowed on the vintage than in Sicily, the march of intellect or science having made little progress among the Sicilians; whilst a few wholesome improvements would greatly contribute to their advantage.

• “*Wheat*.—Sicily, in ancient times, produced such an abundance of corn, that the island was called the granary of Italy; but how altered is the state of the country in the present time! The superior quality of Sicilian wheat is still maintained, but agriculture has degenerated so much, that scarcely one quarter part of the cultivated land is used in raising corn; vast and fertile tracts remain neglected, and for centuries have not been disturbed by the plough. Nature, under the serene sky of Sicily, is prodigal in the extreme; but the Sicilian farmer, or landed proprietor, is harassed by oppressive taxes. I say oppressive, because the land-tax (*fondiarìa*) was levied at first in 1811, and at a time

when the island was under the occupation of the English, and produce of every description was approaching its maximum value; thus, by a fallacious selection of the indiction 1809-1810, a tax of 5 per cent was levied on this unequal declaration of property, which was afterwards increased to $7\frac{1}{2}$, and subsequently, and to the present day, to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; whilst, in reality, from the great depreciation of property, this oppressive tax comes to about 25 per cent and upwards. The abolition of the feudal system, and the suppression of entails (*fede commesso*) in 1812, together with the establishment of the law of succession to property, in 1819, have thus far done only partial good to the island: in confirmation of which, every person who has travelled in Sicily must have observed that agriculture extends merely within a few miles of the towns and principal villages; whilst the division of property, with equitable taxes, and an easy intercourse by good roads, would contribute sensibly to the prosperity of the island. Agriculture and commerce form the basis of wealth to every nation; therefore, if the first is not encouraged, and the other protected, industry, instead of progressing, will ever remain shackled; next to this comes public education. Generally speaking, the Sicilian nobility of the nineteenth century are impoverished; and the oppressed agriculturist, without capital, is compelled to submit to usury (20 to 30 per cent) for his wants; whereas, in old (and golden) times, the wealthy barons distributed their seed corn to be returned at harvest time in kind, with an increase of only one tumolo per salm, or about half a bushel for every quarter.

"A commission was appointed to examine into the state of the land-tax (three years ago), taking as basis the average value of property for the years 1820 to 1830; but the tedious mode pursued may not complete it for the next ten years; in the interval, the country derives no benefit from the benign intentions of their sovereign. This important step or resolution required prompt and energetic measures; a decree, ordering a positive and general reveal of property within a given period (six or twelve months), and reducing the *fondiarìa* to its pristine state of 5 per cent on the indiction thus formed, would have accomplished all that was required, whilst a commission could have subsequently proceeded to verify the whole, from district to district, with a penalty to all proprietors for any discrepancy or omissions found out.

"Another circumstance tends to oppress the agricultural interest in Sicily, and that is, the triennial lease of lands, which totally prevents improvement, and is the true reason that the return of wheat, on the average, does not exceed six or seven to one, whilst, on some estates well cultivated, the return has been twenty-four or twenty-five, and, in some instances, spring wheat has yielded as far as thirty-two for one. The establishment of experimental farms would greatly improve the present state of agriculture, by enlightening and stimulating the landed proprietor, and by removing the confined ideas and obstinate customs of the Sicilian peasantry. Sicily, under present taxation, cannot afford to export much corn; in 1837, the total exportation of wheat did not exceed 50,000 salms, or as many quarters; and in 1838, the quantity exported is not worth mentioning. Further, a very small quantity of soft wheat is grown, it is said, owing to the argillaceous nature of the soil; it is, however, an undisputed fact, that the Sicilians are not partial to soft wheat, as the bread made from the hard qualities is more nutritive, and less liable to spoil. With security of property, freedom of industry, and equitable taxes, agriculture would be encouraged; and, taking into consideration the extent of land now cultivated, Sicily is capable of producing an overplus on her own wants of at least 500,000 quarters of corn, costing at or under 30s., and the wheat is unquestionably of excellent quality, weighing from 470 to 480 lbs. (English) per quarter. It has also been asserted, but how far true I cannot pronounce, that the Sicilian hard wheat is not saleable in England, from the extreme difficulty in grinding it, on account of the millstones used by our millers; if such be the only obstacle to its introduction, cannot it be easily removed?

"The impolicy of our corn laws is palpable, for suppose Sicily can export a given quantity to Great Britain, at a cost of 45s. per quarter, including freight, expenses, and a moderate profit, and the price of English wheat to be at the average of 61s., under the present restrictions, the foreign, and perhaps superior in quality, is loaded with an enormous duty of 25s. 8d. per quarter, whilst the importer must patiently wait a subsequent

advance of price, for the equivalent of 70s. 8d. duty paid, to save himself from certain loss!

"*Barley*.—Sicily produces very good barley, but the quantity exported is limited, the crop of 1837, 1838, and 1839, barely sufficing for her own consumption.

"*Beans*.—A considerable quantity of the large flat bean is grown in Sicily, but the same restrictions on wheat apply to this article and barley.—*Palermo, Nov. 18, 1839.*"

Memorandum handed Mr. Macgregor by Mr. Murdock of Palermo.—"The Messrs. Woodhouse were those who first opened the wine trade at Marsala, and for many years had the trade to themselves; without wishing to lessen the deserved merits long given to them in improving the quality of the Sicilian wines, it is but fair to observe that there are several establishments of from twenty-five to thirty years' standing, that have contributed their share to bring these wines into repute.

"In fact, the competition that naturally took place in the formation of new establishments caused a general improvement in the preparation of the wine, and of course an improvement of its quality."

CHAPTER XX.

MINERALS.

THE Two Sicilies are said to be rich in minerals, but with the exception of the sulphur and alum mines of Sicily none have been worked with success. Rock-salt, coal, iron, and other minerals are found in the kingdom of Naples Proper, especially of iron in Calabria. The attempts made by the government or individuals having failed, an English engineer, Mr. Beech, in 1839, on the part of a company with British capital, undertook by contract with the government to open the royal mines of Morgiana, and to introduce machinery for that purpose, with what success we have not the means of stating.

SULPHUR-MINES OF SICILY.

THE sulphur-mines extend over a great portion of the centre and down to the south coast of the island. This mineral is embedded in a secondary *stratum*, in which no shells are found, while in the upper *stratum*, shells but no sulphur are abundant. Blue marl sulphur is occasionally found in gypsum and limestone.

The sulphur-mines of Sicily have been explored and worked for more than 300 years, but the quantity mined and prepared for exportation, was unimportant, until chemical discovery within the last fifteen years caused an extraordinary quantity of this mineral to be successfully applied to manufacturing purposes. Of about 150 mines worked, in an area of about 2700 English square miles, the most productive are those of Favara, Sommatino, Gallizzi, and Riesè.

The establishment of a sulphur-mine is managed by an *administratore locale*, or chief agent and director, *scrivani*, *capo maestri*, and *guardi*, and worked by pickmen and their boys, by *arditori*, or burners, *trombotori*, and *bordonari*.

The *administratore locale* is sometimes a partner; he can't write and keep accounts, directs the works and excavations, assisted by the *capo maestro* or head overseer; he is cashier, and assisted in this, as well as keeping the accounts, by the *scrivani*, or clerks of the mines.

The *scrivani*, or clerks, are mostly employed in taking account of work done, labourer's time, receiving sulphur, weighing it out to the *bordonari*, or carriers.

The *capo maestri* are intrusted with the active over-direction of the works; and are selected from the most intelligent and expert of the pickmen. The *capo maestro* is uneducated, and can rarely either read or write. They are tyrants in their authority, and considered great knaves, often combining with the chief agent in defrauding the poor pickmen.

The *piconieri*, or pickmen, with their boys, are the most serviceable and important persons employed in the mines. The pickmen hew down the sulphur, the boys carry it from the mine. The occupation of these people seems to be the most disagreeable possible, yet the Sicilian labourers prefer it to any other. They work only six hours per day for about 250 days. The labour of the boys, who may be considered their fathers' or masters' slaves, is peculiarly severe. The *arditori*, or burners, fuse the mineral, and are usually paid by piece-work. The *trombotori*, or pumpmen, draw or pump the water off the mines. *Bordonari* carry the sulphur on asses from the mine to the shipping port.

The number of persons annually employed in the sulphur-mines has been estimated at 4400; viz., 1300 pickmen, 2600 boys, 300 burners, and 200 clerks and others, to which, if 3600 persons occasionally employed, viz. 2600 carriers, and 1000 wharfingers be added, the total amount will be 8000 persons, more or less engaged in the extracting of the ore, smelting, and carrying it down for exportation.

The wages are as follow :

	Tari per day		Tari per day.
1. <i>Administratore</i> , or head agent	12 to 20	6. Pickmen's boys	2 2½
2. <i>Scrivani</i> , or clerks	5 8	7. <i>Arditori</i>	2½ 3
3. <i>Capo maestro</i>	6 12	8. <i>Trombotori</i>	3 4
4. <i>Guarditori</i>	3 4	9. <i>Bordonari</i> , according to the work they perform.	
5. Pickmen	24 3		

Preparation of the Mineral for Exportation.—The sulphur when brought up from the mine in lumps and piled on the surface, is separated from the various substances with which it is combined, by means of fusion in kilns, built of gypsum, stone, &c., which contains from 50 to 60 cwt. each. It runs off by a hole in the bottom, in a thin brown fluid, into a trough or mould, in which it cools and hardens into the form and solidity in which it is shipped.

The sulphuric gas, which escapes in the process of burning, nearly destroys all the surrounding vegetation, and a great part of the sulphur escapes in this clumsy process.

The brimstone in loaves are piled and weighed, and by slinging two loaves, one on each side over the back of an ass, carried to the sea-coast. This rude mode of carriage, which the want of roads renders necessary, adds greatly to the price of brimstone. Consequently, mines like those of Girgenti, Favara, and Riesi, are worked at much less cost than those in the interior, as the mines of Caltanissetta, &c.

The mine of Fiume di Riesi was wrought so long in the Sicilian mode, that the hill under which it lay was exhausted, until on a level with the small river which runs past, and until the works were laid under water, and consequently not to be worked in the simple mode pursued in Sicily.

The mine is well known to be rich, and a British company have taken it on lease, and brought, at great expense, machinery and engineers from England. The water was all drained off by means of machinery, when I visited the mine, and the mineral laid bare for extraction; but the sulphur monopoly has prevented the operations which had been so far conducted successfully, and with enormous expense, being carried on.

The chief engineers and workmen are from Cornwall, Wales, and Scotland. They live in comfortable dwellings; and all the arrangements and the works at Riesi reflect the highest credit on Mr. Craig, who brought these and other mines into a state capable of being wrought to immense advantage, provided the sulphur monopoly had then ceased.

The sulphur district is generally destitute of trees, and presents near the mines a black and sterile aspect, as the sulphur smoke is pernicious in regard to vegetation. The miners and those employed in viewing and preparing the sulphur, are, however, remarkably healthy and strong. We were particularly struck with their appearance in this respect at Girgenti, Riesi and other places, in 1839. We descended the mines by a steep stair to the levels where the miners were at work half-naked, and several of the fat swarthy boys carrying up the lumps of brimstone entirely without clothes.

A small portion of the sulphur carried down to Girgenti serves for the use of a royal refinery, whence it is exported to France and Austria in powder and in rolls. Previous to the sulphur contract, the greater part of it was sent in cakes to England, France, Holland, Russia, and the United States, in the proportion of three-sixths to England, two-sixths to France, and the rest to other countries.

In the Sicilian market sulphur is divided into first, second, and third qualities of Licata (each of which is subdivided into best, good, and current), and into first and second quality of Girgenti, with the like subdivisions. The first and second qualities of Girgenti correspond with the second and third of Licata. The sulphur of Palermo, Catania, and Terranova come under the Licata division, and that of Sciacca and Siculiana, under the head of Girgenti.

In 1838 a monopoly ruinous to Sicily and to all but the monopolists was established by the present king and his advisers. The following is a brief state-

ment in illustration of this sulphur monopoly which I drew up in Sicily while there in October, 1839 :

1. Monopoly to confine the exports to 600,000 cantars per annum.
 2. England will, it is estimated, require at least an average annual importation of 500,000 cantars.
 3. This only to be exported by monopolists, or by licences arbitrarily and partially given by them.
 4. They can stop exportation to England altogether, if they find a market in other countries, for 600,000 cantars.
 5. France requires nearly as much sulphur as England.
 6. By exhausting the stocks on hand in England and France, they may command their own prices.
 7. Should the quantity required by England continue to be exported under the monopolists, the latter will receive annually, as an
- | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---------|----|----|
| Exportation tax of 20 carlins, or 6s. 8d. on 500,000 cantars | 166,666 | 13 | 4 |
| Of which sum the monopolists have to pay to government, as the rent of farming the monopoly | 72,333 | 6 | 8 |

Leaving them a profit on the duty alone of 94,333 6 8

This is exclusive of profits on purchases and sales, provided they can raise sufficient capital, and are allowed to go on.

The effect of the sulphur monopoly in diminishing the British navigation with Sicily was, up to the end of the year 1839, as follows :

1. Average, annually, of British vessels trading to Palermo, for five years, previous to the monopoly	191	
Since the monopoly, for fifteen months		93
2. Average, annually, trading to Catania, for five years, previous to the monopoly	34	
Since the monopoly		
3. Average, annually, trading to Messina, for five years, previous to the monopoly	196	
Since the monopoly		73
At Girgenti, for five years, previous to the monopoly	74	
Since the monopoly		5
At Licata, for five years, previous to the monopoly	68	
Since the monopoly		3
Total	563	179

Difference against British navigation caused by the operations of sulphur monopoly 384 ships.

This does not include the ports of Marsala and Terranova, from which I have not yet the returns. In all, more than 400 ships, at least, thrown out of the trade.

The exportation to foreign ports from 1832 to 1838 was as follows :

Years.	Cantars.
1832	400,890
1833	495,769
1834	676,413
1835	661,775
1836	855,376
1837	764,244
1838 (7 months)	1,011,591

Total 4,866,058 = 374,312 tons.

Being at the rate of 739,140 cantars, or 56,857 tons per annum.

The events which occurred in consequence led to transfer the monopoly from

the company to the king in July, 1840, and on the 1st of January, 1842, the export duty was lowered from 20 tari to 8 tari per cantar. It has since been lowered to 4 tari per cantar.

The following remarks, by Mr. Goodwin, on the rapid decline of the sulphur trade, and the partial revival of the corn trade, will serve to complete a view of the effects of the monopoly.

"In reviewing the sulphur trade, we are struck with the changes that have taken place in all its branches within the last four years. The number of labourers has decreased, the wages of labour have fallen, the production and exportation of sulphur have declined, and the number and tonnage of shipping have diminished considerably: changes so unusual require a careful examination.

"1st. In 1838 the labourers employed in extracting and exporting sulphur, amounted to 12,200 men and boys; in 1840 they did not exceed 8000. In 1838 their yearly earnings amounted to 170,000*l.*: in 1840 the same amounted to only 110,000*l.* Previous to 1838, when the work was constant, the pay regular, and demand steady, a pickman in the valle of Catania earned 1*s.* 8*d.* per day, a pickman's boy 1*s.*, a burner 1*s.* 8*d.*, and a waterman 1*s.* At present, however, when the trade is dull and the employment uncertain, the pickman can earn only 8*d.*, his boy 6*d.*, a burner 10*d.*, in the above-named valle.

"2d. Previous to 1838, the extraction of sulphur averaged 800 quintals a year; between 1838 and 1840 it averaged 750 m.; in 1841 it fell to 600 m., and in 1842 it has been 450 m. Again, previous to 1838 the exportation of sulphur averaged 800 m. quintals a year; between 1838 and 1840 it averaged only 400 m.; in 1841 the amount was the same, and in 1842 it has been 230 m.

"3d. During the 43 months which preceded the imposition of the 20 *carlines* duty, the number of vessels that loaded cargoes in all Sicily was 21,141, and the amount of tonnage 1,417,638 tons. In the 41 months during which the full duty was exacted, the number of vessels was only 10,979, and the amount of tonnage 695,850 tons; wherefore the decrease in vessels was 10,162, and in tonnage 721,788, as will appear from the following table of shipping and tonnage during the stated periods.

F L A G S.	S H I P P I N G.							
	PERIOD I. Jan. 1, 1835, to July 31, 1838.		PERIOD II. August 1, 1838, to Dec. 31, 1841.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	Number of Vessels.	Number of Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	2,756	261,567	1,488	125,566	1,268	136,001		
French	208	23,301	108	16,998	104	6,393		
American	207	53,810	203	51,365	....	....		553
Sicilian	17,070	1,078,960	9,180	490,011	8,290	579,949		
Total	21,141	1,417,638	10,979	695,850	10,162 Deduct	722,343 555		555
				Remaining decrease of Tons		721,788		

"4th. On the other hand the stock of sulphur has increased immensely. On the 1st of August, 1838, the existences did not exceed 80 m. quintals; on the 1st of August, 1840, they had risen to 680 m. quintals; on the 1st of August, 1841, they amounted to 830 m., and on the 1st of August 1842, they were calculated at 1,100,000 quintals.

"Let us now turn our attention to the corn trade.

"The crops of 1838 and 1839 falling full short of an average, prices rose so high, that in the spring of 1839 some parcels of wheat were imported from Malta for home consumption. The crop of 1840 was abundant, but the deposits remaining over from the preceding year were extremely small. As, however the demand was limited to domestic

use, the prices were lower than during the previous years, and a large quantity of wheat remained over to the next year.

“The crop of 1841 amounted to a very fair average, and the corn year commenced in July with a good supply of new wheat, and a considerable stock of old, which had not been the case for the four preceding years. In the autumn a demand arose in Naples for the supply of soft wheat for the English market, and shipments began to be made from Girgenti to supply that part of the kingdom. These shipments continued throughout the winter and spring. At the same time a foreign demand commenced for palmintella, a hard kind of wheat, for Great Britain and the Italian ports, which, however, had not much effect in advancing the price of corn. It appears from the custom-house declarations that the shipments from Girgenti between the 1st of July, 1841, and the 30th of June, 1842, were as follow :

	Quarters.
Carried coastwise	44,275
To Great Britain	15,150
„ Italy	6,800
„ Marseilles	1,343
„ Algiers	400
<hr/>	
Total of quarters	67,968.

“This statement however cannot be relied upon implicitly, as the custom-house does not superintend the shipment of corn, which is duty free, but allow the exporting parties to make their declarations according to their views and interest. The statement for Great Britain is known to be correct, and the entries for other countries are supposed to be near the truth. The chief part of the corn *carried coastwise* was for Castellamare de Italia in the gulf of Naples, where better prices were given for Sicilian *hard wheat*, in consequence of the shipments of Neapolitan *soft* for England, than could be obtained at home.

“We may therefore conclude, that the greater part of the shipments from Girgenti during the past year were directly or indirectly occasioned by a demand for the British market. The average price of Palmintella shipped to Great Britain was about 28s. per imperial quarter, including all charges free on board.

“It is not known precisely how much wheat remained over from last year, but the stock is believed to be small. The shipping sorts are exhausted; the consumption sorts are scarce. The new crop of 1842 has in general fallen short of an average in quantity; in quality the wheat is inferior, and it is in weight two pounds a basket lighter than that of last year.

“Good qualities, capable of undertaking a long voyage, are extremely scarce. The rains of August, finding the greater part of corn still unthrashed and in the open air, did it great damage. Good Palmintella may be had for 24s. 6d. per quarter, and the inferior sorts at 20s. No shipments of the new corn have as yet taken place for England.

“It may be asked—‘In case the demand from Great Britain should be annual, and the Sicilian wheat come into favour, how far will Sicily be able to answer the supposed demand?’

“The supply from Sicily has hitherto been small, and may be considered as merely experimental. The samples, however, appear to have given satisfaction.

“There is no doubt but Sicily could greatly increase her production of wheat within 3 or 4 years were sufficient encouragement held out to the farmer. At present when the consumption is nearly confined to the home market, and when prices are extremely low, farmers have no inducements to extend their cultivation; but were a steady demand to arise from abroad, and prices to advance to 30s. a quarter paid on the spot, much fruitful but neglected land would be brought into cultivation, and Sicily might contribute largely to the supply of Great Britain.

“This island, considered relatively to Egypt and the Black Sea, offers many advantages to the English merchant in getting his wheat quickly to market, particularly under operation of the sliding scale of duties.

“The following calculation of the first cost of hard wheat, and the subsequent expenses

before it can be bonded in England, is founded on official statements worthy of full confidence.

"The wheat is supposed to be bought at Canicatti, the great Southern depot, whence it is conveyed to Girgenti (on mule back) distant about fifteen miles through a mountainous country.

Pro forma Estimate. Exchange 57 per £ sterling.

	£	s.	d.
First cost at Canicatti 66 lb. per quarter	1	3	2
Brokerage, carriage, and delivery in Canicatti 11½ lbs.	0	4	0
Shipping charges, commission, &c.	0	1	9
Freight, primage, &c.	0	8	0
Insurance and other charges, 5 per cent	0	1	10

Total £1 18 9

"Thus the charges amount to 67½ per cent on the first cost, before the wheat can be bonded in England.

"British Consulate of Sicily, Palermo, 21st September, 1842.

"(Signed) JOHN GOODWIN, Consul."

CHAPTER XXI.

MANUFACTURES OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

WE scarcely know of any country where the manufactures of woven goods, unless it be silks, are less adapted either to the genius of the people or to local circumstances. The kings and governments of the kingdom, allured by specious statements made not only by Neapolitans, but by English, French, and German adventurers, have however enforced a system of commercial legislation for the purpose of creating and maintaining woollen, cotton, and other manufactures, for which the whole country has paid dearly, and by which the contrabandists, foreigners as well as Neapolitans, have gained enormous and regular profits.

The mines of the kingdom have not hitherto produced sufficient ore to furnish iron for the use of even one farmer; yet heavy duties are imposed on foreign iron in order to encourage home manufacture, of which 2000 tons malleable and pig is made from the Tuscan ore of Elba, which is carried, in order to find wood to smelt it, to Calabria.

If there were no other manufactures in the world, those of the Two Sicilies might lay claim to some degree of importance: with the exception of gloves, dressed skins, leather, when tanned with bark, and some of the plain silks made at Catania and Caserta, the soap, and the *macaroni* of Naples, and the common handicraft works of smiths, wrights, carpenters, tailors, dressmakers, and shoemakers, we consider every other manufacture in the kingdom as carried on

to the injury of the whole country—to the agriculturists, to the landlords, to the vine-growers, to the fishermen, and to the sailors.

A mere enumeration of factories on paper will appear important to those who do not comprehend the comparative value of such establishments, and of the circumstances under which they are maintained. Under the fictitious principle of taxing the whole kingdom in order to commence, and afterwards to protect those factories, the following, according to Mr. Goodwin's enumeration, are in existence. That gentleman, whose information is generally correct and valuable, appreciates them at a far higher rate than we do; and we know of establishments in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and Lanarkshire,—in Westphalia, and we may include Switzerland, which, according to our knowledge personally, and the best information obtained in England and the continent, and in Naples and Sicily, are singly of more importance, not in the number of pieces, &c., produced, but in their intrinsic value, independent of premiums and protective duties, than all the woollen, cotton, linen, and hardware manufactures, respectively, of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. We exclude from this estimate the ordinary coarse cloths made by the peasants for themselves, and the ordinary works of blacksmiths and other tradesmen.

“The woollen factories of the whole kingdom produce yearly about 6000 pieces of fine cloth for the markets of Naples and Palermo, and from 60,000 to 80,000 pieces of coarse cloth (of every shape and length), for the use of the peasantry and fishermen.

“The tanneries render yearly 8000 bales of leather, the quality of which depends much on the mode of preparation. Where bark is used, the leather is good and lasting; but where myrtle-leaves are substituted, the product is spongy and rotten.

“The yearly production of organzine and sewing silk is about 145,000 lbs., whereof 120,000 lbs. are exported. Three hundred looms are commonly employed in the weaving of silks, chiefly for home consumption. The principal seat of this manufacture is Caserta, where 700 or 800 weavers produce annually from 2000 to 3000 pieces of silk, somewhat inferior to the French and English.

“The cotton manufacture in both its branches is principally in the hands of Swiss and German capitalists. The spinning-mills are those of David Vonwiller and Co., of Salerno, and of Escher and Co., of the same place; of Egg, at Piedmont, and of Mayer and Zollinger, at Scafati. All these mills, where the cotton spun is the growth of Naples and Sicily, contain 29,500 spindles, which produce yearly 9900 cantars (1,940,000 lbs.) of yarn, from No. 3 to No. 32 English. At Vonwiller's 9000 spindlers, moved by steam and water power, produce yearly 3000 cantars (588,000 lbs.) of yarn, from No. 3 to No. 30 English. At Escher's, 10,000 spindles moved by water, produce yearly 3000 cantars (588,000 lbs.) of yarn, from No. 6 to No. 30 English. At Egg's, 7500 spindles,

moved by water, produce yearly 2700 cantars (529,200 lbs.) of yarn, from No. 3 to No. 32 English. At Mayer and Zollinger, 3000 spindles, moved by steam, produce yearly 1200 cantars (235,200 lbs.) of yarn, from No. 3 to No. 18.

"At all these factories the hours of labour are thirteen daily. At Vonwiller's factory, the number of workpeople is 200; viz., 100 men, 30 women, and 70 children. At Escher's, the number is 300; viz., 150 men, 50 women, and 100 children. The wages of labour are the same as both; viz., for men, from 35 to 45 grains a day (1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.), women from 20 to 25 grains (8d. to 10d.), children from 12 to 18 (5d. to 7d.).

"The weaving-mills are those of Schlüpper, Wenner, and Co., of Salerno and Angri, Egg of Piedmont, Mayer and Zollinger of Scafati, and Angelo, Aveloni, and Co., of the same place. At these mills, 96,000 pieces of 10 canes (23½ yards) of cotton cloth are produced yearly for dyeing and printing. At Schlüpper, Wenner, and Co.'s 140 power-looms, moved by steam, and 250 hand-looms, with the fly-shuttle, produce 50,000 pieces yearly from 1000 cantars (196,000 lbs.) of English yarn, of Nos. 30 to 40. At Egg's, 50 power-looms, and 250 hand-looms, with the fly-shuttle, produce yearly from English yarn 25,000 pieces. At Mayer and Zollinger's, 250 hand-looms, with the fly-shuttle, use yearly 500 cantars (98,000 lbs.) Turkey red yarn, and produce 15,000 pieces. At Angelo, Aveloni, and Co.'s, 6000 pieces are produced annually from Turkey red yarn. At the last two factories the weft is of Nos. 28 to 32, and the warp of Nos. 36 to 42 English, half and half. The hours of labour at all these factories are 13 daily, as in the spinning-mills.

"The number of workpeople employed in these factories is 2650; viz., 620 men, 1220 women, and 810 children. The wages of labour vary considerably.

Men earn, per diem, from 20 to 40 grains, =	8d.	to	1s.	4d.
Women	15	30	6d.	1s. 0d.
Children	4	20	2d.	0s. 8d.

"The foremen and overlookers, who are foreigners, both in the spinning and weaving factories, receive from 3s. 4d. to 5s. a day."

"There are besides about 8000 common hand-looms, belonging to small manufacturers at Castellamare, Scafati, Angri, La Cara and Naples, of which 7500 have the common shuttle, and 500 the fly. These produce about 500,000 pieces a year, making, with the factory looms, a total production of 597,000 pieces.

"At the above factories the bleaching is done with English powder, and the printing with Swiss and English machinery. Most of the cotton drills, nan-keens, &c., which formerly came from England, are now made in Naples.

"The linen manufacture gives employment to about 400 hand-looms."

SICILY.—The principal manufactures of Sicily are those of leather, cotton, and silk.

"**Leather.**—Fifteen tanneries near Palermo, Messina, and Catania, dress about

70,000 hides and 40,000 skins. The Sicilian leather is superior to the Neapolitan, but not equal to the English or French. The capital invested in the trade does not exceed 100,000*l*. The hours of labour are 11 a day: the workmen earn from 8*d*. to 2*s*. 8*d*. per diem.

"Cotton.—There are two spinning-factories in Sicily; one, moved by steam power, was set up at Trapani about two years ago, and the other, moved by horse power, at Palermo, is scarcely twelve months old. The former spins native cotton, from No. 16 to No. 20; the latter from No. 6 to No. 16. At both, adults earn about 1*s*. a day, and children about 3½*d*. The hours of labour at the Trapani factory are thirteen, and at Palermo eleven. Weaving is chiefly done at Palermo by women, who earn about 1*s*. a day in making plain goods. Double wages are paid to men who make twills. Both men and women work twelve hours a day. The articles woven are nankeens, gingham (striped and checked), long cloths, cotton duck, and mattressing. At Messina, weaving is done partly in factories, and partly at home. The factories are two, those of Ainis and Ruggieri. Gactano Ainis, with 500 hand-loom and fly-shuttle, produces yearly from 153,123 lbs. of English and Neapolitan yarn, about 37,500 pieces of cotton cloth of 28 yards each. He employs about 1018 people; viz., 110 men, 574 women, and 334 children, who are paid by the piece, at the rate of 9½*d*. for white muslins, and 2*s*. 4*d*. for gingham. A weaver, working from sunrise to sunset in summer, and from 5 A.M. to 7 P.M. in winter, can make from one to three pieces of the above articles in a week. Of the above quantity 32,500 pieces are destined for printing, in which department 268 persons are usually employed. The factory of the brothers Ruggieri is equal to that of Ainis in point of men and machinery, and perhaps superior in amount of yearly production.

"At Catania the weaving is all done at home, by hand-loom. Such weavers as have no loom of their own hire one from the master manufacturer. The operatives are not subject to rules, but work as much and as long as they please. The hours of labour are fourteen a day, exclusive of one hour of rest. A first-rate weaver will earn about 1*s*. a day; an ordinary one will get not more than 8*d*. or 10*d*. The work is not constant, but subject to stoppages, insomuch, that the number of working days in the year averages only 266.

"Silk.—The silk manufacture is carried on in the cities of Palermo, Messina, Catania, and Aci Reale, where about 550 looms give employment to upwards of 1200 weavers and others." In Catania, where the hours of labour are twelve a day, a woman can earn, as a reeler or picker, 6*d*., and a girl, as a wheel-turner or sorter, 4*d*. A man, as a weaver working at home, can earn from 1*s*. 2*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. a day in summer, and proportionally less in winter, as he can work by daylight only. At Palermo every part of the process, from the reeling to the weaving, is carried on by a Mr. Pavin, who employs about twenty male adults,

and sixty women and girls. A woman, working nine hours a day, may earn about 8d. in reeling; a girl may earn about 4d. in turning, or 2d. in winding. A male weaver, working ten hours a day, may earn in plain fabrics 1s. 4d., in fancy work 1s. 8d., and in damasked 2s. 8d., out of which sums he must pay his piecer 4d. The articles woven are satins plain and striped, broche, gros de Naples plain and checked, taffety, tartan handkerchiefs, and barêges with open-work."

The following tables showing the rate of the high duties imposed on cotton and woollen manufactures were prepared for us at Naples and Palermo in 1839.

CALCULATION of Duties on the following Manufactures.—Naples, November 18, 1839.

Description of Goods.	Length of Piece.	First Cost in England.	First Duty in Naples.	Net Duty in Naples.	Per Centage of Duty on 1st Cost.	Remarks.
	yds.	s. d.		duc.	per cent.	
9-8 Cotton Shirtings, or Madapolans } 24	6	8 per piece	20 gr. per cane	1.08½ per piece	fully 109 on average	A great Consumption of this Article.
" " " } 26	7	0 "	" "	2.15 "	"	
" " " } 27	7	2 "	" "	2.23 "	"	
" " " } 40	18	0 "	" "	3.23 "	fully 60	Not made in Naples.
9-8 Cambrics } 12	3	8 "	" "	1.03½ "	nearly 95	
—Jaconets } 20	11	3 "	" "	1.67 "	about 49	
6-4 do. } 20	13	6 "	26 "	2.14½ "	" 53	" "
—Cambrics } 12	7	6 "	" "	1.32½ "	fully 58	" "
—Book Lappets } 10	6	8 "	40 "	1.07 "	" 83	" "
—Lappets and Victorias, and Lappets and Nets } 12	5	0 "	" "	1.00 "	" 123	" "
Longcloths—Manchester } 37	12	0 "	19 "	2.87 "	nearly 80	Consumption large. Selling price would be about 6.50 ducats, but duty is prohibitive at present.
do. East India } 36	15	0 "	" "	2.79½ "	fully 60	
9-8 Prints } 24	13	0 "	45 "	4.36 "	nearly 97	
7-8 " } 28	say 10s.	" "	" "	5.08 "	fully 169	
Dimities } ..	6	5½ per yard	" "	0.18½ per yard	" 130	Not made in Naples.
Linen Drills } ..	1	6 "	" "	0.18½ "	" 40	
Lastings } 28	4	6 per piece	" "	5.07 per piece	" 35	
Says } 40	80	0 "	" "	7.25 "	" 30	" "
Flannel } 24	say 63s.	" "	36 "	5.10 "	" 28	Not made in Naples.
Merinoes } 28	40	0 "	" "	6.29 "	" 50	
Casinetts } ..	1	10 per yard	" "	0.23 per yard	nearly 42	
Handkerchiefs 15-16 } ..	3	0 dozen	{ 6 gr. each handkerchief	0.97 per dozen	" 108	Not made in Naples.
" " " } 4-1	3	6 "	{ 10 "	1.15 "	fully 92	
" " " } 0-8	4	0 "	{ 12 "	1.41 "	" 44	
Velveteens 16 inches } ..	0	8½ per yard	32 gr. per can.	0.13 per yard	" 61	Not made in Naples.
" " " } 21	0	11 "	40 "	0.10½ "	" 50	
" " " } 26	1	2½ "	48 "	0.19½ "	" 53	
Cords } 20	1	0 "	35 "	0.14½ "	" 47	" "
Silk Handkerchiefs } ..	24	6 per piece	{ duc. 3. per lb. gross weight	3.50 per piece	" 47	Not made in Naples.
(Corahs) } ..	50	6 dozen	{ " 1.50 pr ro- tolo gross	6.00 per dozen	" 50	
Cotton and Worsted Shawls (mixed) 60 inches } ..	25	0 "	" "	5.35 "	Nearly 70	
8-4 Fringed Cotton Shawls 50 inches } ..	25	0 "	" "	5.35 "	"	" "

Woollen cloths no longer come from England:—supplies chiefly received from Belgium, France, and Prussia. Selling price about 12 ducats per cane, duty 4.30 per cane.

Linens, very few come from England—chiefly from Switzerland and Germany. Selling price about 1.60 ducats per cane, duty 42½ grains per cane (3 canes = 7 yards).

When the duty is charged by weight, the case or package is also included in the weight paid for.

ISLAND OF SICILY.

CALCULATION relative to the duties on leading Imports into Sicily, drawn up by
Mr. Dickinson, of Palermo, in 1839, for Mr. Macgregor.

ARTICLES.	COST PRICES.		DUTY.—Ad valorem.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Broadcloths	0 10 0	0 16 0	0 6 4	per yd.	40	50
Lastings, three-quarters wide	2 15 0	3 10 0	0 7 0	per pce.	25	30
Bombusets, four-quarters	1 15 0	2 0 0	0 17 0	do.	25	40
Saje Spinate, three-quarters	1 8 0	1 10 0	0 18 8	do.	50	60
Cassinets, six-quarters	0 1 6	0 1 8	0 0 9	per yd.	30	40
Thibets or figures, six-qrs.	2 15 0	3 0 0	1 1 0	per pce.	25	30
Velveteens, three-quarters, ell-wider	0 1 3	0 1 4	0 0 8	per yd.	40	50
Ditto, one-half ell wide	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 5	do.	70	80
Moleskins	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 0 7½	do.	70	80
Shirtings, white, and 40 yards	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 10 3	per pce.	50	60
Domestics	0 0 4½	0 0 5½	0 0 3½	per yd.	50	60
Cambrics or sacconets, six-quarters wide	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	Cambrics	50	60
Printed muslins, nine-eighths wide	0 12 0	0 18 0	0 6 8	Sacconets	50	60
Printed Handkerchiefs, nine-eighths wide	0 4 6	0 5 6	0 14 0	per pce.	50	100
Sheet-iron	12 10 0	13 0 0	0 4 4	per doz.	60	80
Saltpetre, refined	1 9 0	1 10 0	7 13 10	per ton	40	50
Tin plates, assorted	1 14 0	1 15 0	0 11 6	per cwt.	0	50
Sugar, refined, loaf	.....	.....	0 13 6	per box	35	40
Ditto, " crushed	1 14 0	1 15 0	.....	.....	75	80
Ditto, East India	2 1 0	2 3 0	1 17 4	per cwt.	80	120
Coffee	2 5 0	2 10 0	1 17 4	do.	70	75
Cloves	0 1 2	0 1 6	1 10 9	do.	75	80
Cassia Lignea	3 0 0	3 5 0	0 0 10	per lb.	120	130
Pepper	0 0 3	0 0 4½	4 5 5	per cwt.	30	35
Tobacco, leaf	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 1½	per lb.	50	65
Codfish in North America	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 0 3	do.	60	75
Rice, East India	0 13 6	0 15 0	0 7 8	per cwt.	25	30
			0 3 5	do.		

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AS TO THE EFFECT OF THE NEAPOLITAN DUTIES ON BRITISH TRADE.—The abolition, on the 1st of January, 1825, of the *Scala Franca*, bonding warehouses, Palermo, the excessive Tariff that took effect at the same time, followed by several injurious innovations, have all contributed to cut up or destroy the British import trade into Sicily. Two changes are considered by the British merchants decidedly necessary to improve this trade; first, a modification of the Tariff, and secondly the re-establishment of the *Scala Franca*, or privilege of holding goods in bonded warehouses at least for two years for exportation free of duty; the latter change would not operate to the exclusive benefit of Palermo, and its influence would only be partial on the Porto Franco regulations of Messina. But if the *Scala Franca* privilege be granted solely to Naples, where it does not now exist, and where the custom duties are farmed to a company. The direct trade of Palermo with all foreign countries would be very seriously injured. The custom-house regulations which are very severe, must have been drawn up by persons possessing no practical knowledge: the restrictions are numerous and absurd. The navigation laws (established

in 1825) of Sicily are not, generally speaking, rigid; but the tonnage duty on foreign shipping is excessive, being forty grains Neapolitan per ton, = 1s. 4d. sterling, on arrival from abroad, or one-half (20 grains) coming from Naples or any other part of the Two Sicilies, and which half-tonnage duty is charged at every outport or place (excepting Messina) which the vessels may go to for the object of trade ere she quits the kingdom; whilst the national shipping from foreign countries, or from port to port, pay only four grains Neapolitan per ton, = $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. sterling, and even that charge is only paid once, although the vessel should proceed to two or more ports within the calendar month; and vessels or boats (native) under twenty tons are exempt from tonnage dues.

Woollen Manufactures.—The duty on broadcloths, originally, was only 3 ducats 12 grains, = 4s. 4d., per day; but on the 1st of October, 1827, it was increased to 4 ducats 62 grains; this high duty, however, whilst it encourages smuggling to an incredible extent, does not benefit the fabrics of Naples, as Sicily is chiefly supplied with superfine qualities from France and Belgium, and we cannot import our cloths of that quality to compete with those (particularly Verviers) of said countries.

The importation of low-priced cloths has ceased entirely from foreign places, as they are subject to the same high duty as superfine; this circumstance alone has protected the manufacturers of Naples, from whence Sicily is now exclusively supplied with ordinary qualities.

The trade in stuffs is considerable, and has been very active for many years: in this branch England stands free from competition; but it will be observed, that the duty on some descriptions offer encouragement to the smuggler. Blankets are at present made at Naples.

The duty on worsted yarn was formerly 20 ducats per cantar, = 4d. per lb.; the present high rate of 126 ducats was fixed in 1829, to encourage the spinners of Naples, and has, consequently, stopped importations from all other places. Notwithstanding the prohibitory duty on carpets, the finer British qualities (Brussels) compete with those of Naples, whilst the more ordinary (Kidderminster) are shut out of the market. Hosiery or worsted web articles continue to be imported from England, but not to any considerable extent, as the duty is heavy, and charged on the gross weight of the package, whether wood or canvass.

Cotton Manufactures.—Up to a recent date, the trade in yarns was exclusively British; but the progress made since 1835, by the mills of Salerno, Piedmont, and the vicinity of Naples, has checked very materially the importation of the low numbers of mule-twist from England. An attempt has been made at Trapani, of late, to spin low numbers by steam power, which in time may compete with those of Naples. The duty being alike on every description of yarn and sewing cotton, requires alteration.

In sewing or tamhour cottons there is no competition with England.

The duties on some cotton and stuffs fall very heavy, and, for the same reason, encourages smuggling to a serious extent, particularly in shirtings, printed muslins, printed handkerchiefs, cambrics, sacconets, and India nankeens, all of which are not bulky; yet, notwithstanding all these conflicting circumstances, the British trade is of consequence, in all kinds of bleached goods, velveteens, moleskins, prints, &c.

In printed muslins, plain, fancy, or embroidered muslins, printed handkerchiefs, shawls, and quiltings, England has to contend with difficulty against the French and Swiss manufacturers. Swiss goods are likewise introduced by the Neapolitan flag, principally from Genoa, and thus obtains the 10 per cent reduction of duties: this is another evasion of the Treaty of 1816.

In printed muslins, of ordinary qualities, colour, and designs, and likewise in the manufacture of simple articles of foreign and native yarns, some progress is making, both at Palermo and at Messina. Sicily also imports largely of these coarse articles from Naples. The duty on $\frac{7}{8}$ prints is the same as on $\frac{9}{8}$, which seriously injures England in that branch of trade, being 25 per cent additional on English prints, which are $\frac{7}{8}$ in width, while the Swiss and German are $\frac{9}{8}$ wide.

Linen Manufactures.—The British trade in bleached and brown lincens is cut up by Germany and Switzerland. England has also to compete with the Swiss manufacturers in drills, the produce of which countries are introduced, so as to enjoy the 10 per cent flag reduction of duties; yet the trade in plain and fancy English drills is considerable, and the high duty they are taxed with has not tended to bring forward the Sicilian weavers; several experiments made thus far having proved abortive, either from foreign or native spun flax.

Very little linen yarn is imported from England.

In diapers and table linen, England cannot compete with Germany, and British trade in these articles is almost lost.

Silk Manufactures.—India silk handkerchiefs and crape shawls only are imported from England. The duty is too heavy on all other articles, however trivial in weight or value, to compete with France. The high duty was imposed to protect the manufactures at Catania and Naples. This duty prevents the importation of all articles of cotton or woollen texture, which contain even the least portion of silk; for instance, Valencias or waistcoating (an article much used), ornamented partially with a single thread of silk, that ought not to pay over 45 grains per cant, equal to 1s. 8d. per yard, is subject to a prohibitory duty of 3 ducats per lb. of Sicily.

Metals and Minerals.—The trade of England in iron is without competition, and a reduction of the duty would not greatly effect either the importation or consumption of the article in Sicily, but sheet-iron ought not to pay more than bars, bolts, or hoops.

There are no foundries of *cast-iron* on the island, yet the duty on all articles of cast-iron (comprising machinery) is very high. Very little pig-lead is imported from England. Spain supplies it. The importation of this article is considerable, and a large portion is converted into shot, both at Palermo and at Messina. Sheet-lead is not prepared in Sicily, but is generally imported from the Italian States.

In *steel*, England cannot compete with Austria.

Sicily can supply *saltpetre* of excellent quality, and at a moderate price, in sufficient quantity for her own consumption, but a want of energy or enterprise has checked its manufacture.

The duty on *alum* was formerly 1 ducat 10 grains per cantar, equal to 2*s.* per cwt., and foreign alum was then sold at 8 ducats to 9 ducats per cantar, duty paid; the duty was afterwards increased to 5 ducats, and lastly, in January, 1830, to its present rate, in order to protect a manufactory established (and belonging to the Nunziante family) at one of the Lipari islands, on condition that a sufficient supply be kept at Naples, Palermo, and Messina, which is not to be sold at a price exceeding 12 ducats per cantar; therefore the country has derived no benefit from this monopoly, whilst the dyer (as it is used almost exclusively in the art of dyeing and fixing of colours) is compelled to pay an unreasonable price for an article so much in use, and which, with an equitable duty, could, as formerly, be imported from England to his advantage.

The importation of *copper* is trifling.

England has no competition in *tin*, *tinned plates*, *copperas*, *iron-wire*, and in all of which a regular trade is carried on; a reduction of the duty on tinned plates would partially increase importations.

The trade in *coal* is increasing annually.

Hardwares.—The duty is not excessive, but considering the nature of the articles forming first, second, and third class, a reduction of even one-half would not tend to improve the British trade in this manufacture, for we have an overpowering competition with France, the Low Countries, and Germany, whose manufacturers do not scruple to counterfeit the marks and make of many of our most marketable fabrics. The trade will, however, with time, return to its primitive state, considering the well known and acknowledged superiority of British goods: especially cutlery, brass or iron foundry, buttons, gilt or plate articles.

Oilcloth is prepared in Palermo and at Catania, but the better qualities, for particular purposes, is still imported from England.

Colonial Produce.—No restrictions, not even the severe regulations of 1836, have as yet far stopped the smuggling carried on in colonial produce; it is no exaggeration to say, that about one-half of the sugar and coffee consumed in Naples and Sicily is introduced by illicit trade, whilst a moderate duty would have the effect of suppressing contraband, and contribute greatly to the increase of the

revenue: as the real importations of both these articles offer no comparison to the actual consumption. There are no sugar-refineries in Sicily, yet the duty on raw or refined crushed is the same; and the duty on loaf sugar is 50 per cent more.

The duty on pepper and pimento was at first 18 ducats per cantar, = 3*d.* per lb., and was simultaneously reduced, on 1st January, 1839, to its present rate. The duty on cinnamon, cassia lignea, cloves, nutmegs, and cocoa, is excessive. There is no proper or equitable distinction made in the duty on cinnamon and cassia lignea; indeed, a very trivial quantity of the latter article passes through the customs, although a spice very much in use all over the island.

The English trade in colonial produce was formerly important, but chiefly in coffee, crushed and East India sugars. Two circumstances have operated against it; first, granting 30 per cent extra as flag reduction of duty on importations by Neapolitan or Sicilian vessels from transatlantic voyages; and, secondly, the reduction of the bounty in England on refined sugar. Dutch refined sugars also now compete successfully with British, and enjoy the 10 per cent deduction of duty; which deduction, by treaty, belongs solely to the produce of Great Britain, France, and Spain, and their colonies.

The 30 per cent reduction, as above, expires in May, 1840.*

Divers Articles.—The importation of hides, in the hair, of every description, is considerable; but the duty should be reduced one-third, or perhaps one-half. The tanneries established at Messina, Palermo, and other places in the island, are extensive, and present a rapid improvement in that branch of industry: consequently, the protecting duty on tanned or prepared leather is therefore preserved under the ignorant system which prevails.

The duty on tobacco was reduced, in January, 1834, to its present standard; it was at first 28 ducats per cantar, = 5½*d.* per lb., on leaf, and 56 ducats per cantar, = 11¼*d.* per lb., on manufactured; but even now the article is smuggled to some extent. A reduced duty would increase British trade in leaf tobacco, although the cultivation of the plant (of inferior quality) is annually increasing in Sicily, and is chiefly used for cigars.

A reduction of one-half the duty on codfish and herrings would certainly increase the importations and consumption of those articles. Salmon and pilchards are not required by the Sicilians.

In fine porcelain, England does not compete with France.

In earthenware, the British trade is without competition, although the potteries at Naples are making some progress.

British trade in glasswares was formerly of some importance, but has dwindled away to nothing, owing to the competition from France and the

* It has been renewed since then.

German States, *via* Trieste. There is only one glass-manufactory in Sicily (Palermo), where very common articles are made, unworthy of notice.

Sicily produces a large quantity of rice, of inferior quality, but as the cultivation of the plant seems to improve, no supply will probably be required from foreign countries; at present, the better quality of rice is imported chiefly from Genoa.

Dyewoods now come from the United States and Brazils; the same observation likewise applies to ebony and mahogany.

A reduction of duty on rum, cochineal, indigo, bees-wax, or ivory, would not increase the importation of those articles.

The small supplies of writing-paper required are from Genoa, France, and Naples. The mills established in Sicily are still in a very backward state.

CHAPTER XXII.

TREATIES.

EXCLUSIVE of the slave suppression treaty, there exists commercial treaties between the Two Sicilies and the United Kingdom, and also with Spain, France, &c.

TREATY between Great Britain and the Two Sicilies. Signed at London, September 26, 1816.

(Translation, as laid before Parliament.)

1. His Britannic Majesty consents that all the privileges and exemptions which his subjects, their commerce and shipping, have enjoyed, and do enjoy in the dominions, ports, and domains of his Sicilian Majesty, in virtue of the treaty of peace and commerce concluded at Madrid the 13th and 23d of May, 1667, between Great Britain and Spain; of the treaties of commerce between the same powers, signed at Utrecht, the 9th of December, 1713, and at Madrid, the 13th of December, 1715; and of the convention concluded at Utrecht, the 25th of February, 1712, and 18th March, 1713, between Great Britain and the Kingdom of Sicily shall be abolished; and it is agreed upon, in consequence, between their said Britannic and Sicilian Majesties, their heirs and successors, that the said privileges and exemptions, whether of persons or of flag and shipping, are and shall continue for ever abolished.

His Sicilian Majesty engages not to continue, nor hereafter to grant to the subjects of any other power whatever, the privileges and exemptions abolished by the present convention.

His Sicilian Majesty promises that the subjects of his Britannic Majesty shall not be subjected within his dominions to a more rigorous system of examination and search by the officers of customs, than that to which the subjects of his said Sicilian Majesty are liable.

His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies promises that British commerce in general, and the British subjects who carry it on, shall be treated throughout his dominions upon the same footing as the most favoured nations, not only with respect to the persons and pro-

perty of the said British subjects, but also with regard to every species of article in which they may traffic, and the taxes or other charges payable on the said articles, or on the shipping in which the importations shall be made.

With respect to the personal privileges to be enjoyed by the subjects of his Britannic Majesty in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, his Sicilian Majesty promises that they shall have a free and undoubted right to travel and to reside in the territories and dominions of his said Majesty, subject to the same precautions of police which are practised towards the most favoured nations. They shall be entitled to occupy dwellings and warehouses, and to dispose of their personal property of every kind and description, by sale, gift, exchange, or will, and in any way whatever, without the smallest loss or hindrance being given them on that head. They shall not be obliged to pay, under any pretence whatever, other taxes or rates than those which are paid, or that hereafter may be paid, by the most favoured nations in the dominions of his said Sicilian Majesty. They shall be exempt from all military service, whether by land or sea; their dwellings, warehouses, or every thing belonging or appertaining thereto for objects of commerce or residence, shall be respected. They shall not be subjected to any vexatious search or visits. No arbitrary examination or inspection of their books, papers, or accounts, shall be made under the pretence of the supreme authority of the state, but these shall alone be executed by the legal sentence of the competent tribunals. His Sicilian Majesty engages on all these occasions to guarantee to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty who shall reside in his states and dominions, the preservation of their property and personal security, in the same manner as those are guaranteed to his subjects, and to all foreigners belonging to the most favoured and most highly privileged nations.

VI. According to the tenour of the Articles I. and II. of this treaty, his Sicilian Majesty engages not to declare null and void the privileges and exemptions which actually exist in favour of British commerce within his dominions, till the same day, and except by the same act, by which the privileges and exemptions whatsoever they are, of all other nations, shall be declared null and void within the same.

VII. His Sicilian Majesty promises, from the date when the general abolition of the privileges according to the Articles I., II., and VI. shall take place—to make a reduction of ten per cent upon the amount of the duties payable according to the tariff in force the 1st of January, 1816, upon the total of the merchandize or production of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her colonies, possessions, and dependencies, imported into the states of his said Sicilian Majesty, according to the tenour of Article IV. of the present convention; it being understood that nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the King of the Two Sicilies from granting, if he shall think proper, the same reduction of duty to other foreign nations.

VIII. The subjects of the Ionian Islands shall, in consequence of their being actually under the immediate protection of his Britannic Majesty, enjoy all the advantages which are granted to the commerce and to the subjects of Great Britain by the present treaty; it being well understood that, to prevent all abuses, and to prove its identity, every Ionian vessel shall be furnished with a patent signed by the Lord High Commissioner or his representative.

IX. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratification thereof exchanged in London, within the space of six months, or sooner if possible. In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 26th of September, 1816.

(Signed)

CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.)

CASTELCICALA, (L.S.)

SEPARATE AND ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

IN order to avoid all doubt respecting the reduction upon the duties in favour of British commerce, which his Sicilian Majesty has promised in the 7th article of the Convention signed this day between his Britannic Majesty and his Sicilian Majesty, it is declared, by

this present separate and additional article, that by the concession of 10 per cent of diminution, it is understood, that in case the amount of the duty should be 20 per cent upon the value of the merchandize, the effect of the reduction of 10 per cent is to reduce the duty from 20 to 10; and so for other cases in proportion. And that for the articles which are not taxed *ad valorem* in the tariff, the reduction of the duty shall be proportionate; that is to say, a deduction of a tenth part upon the amount of the sum payable shall be granted.

The present separate and additional article shall have the same force and validity as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the Convention of this day: it shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 26th of September, 1816.

(Signed)

CASTLEREAGH, (L.S.)

CASTELCICALA, (L.S.)

DECREE of the King of the Two Sicilies, relative to a reduction of the Duties upon Goods imported from Great Britain, &c.

(Translation.)

Ferdinand I., by the Grace of God, King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, &c., Infant of Spain, Duke of Parma, Placentia, Castro, &c. &c., Grand Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, &c. &c. &c.

Referring to the treaties concluded with the courts of England, France, and Spain, published in the laws of this date, by which are abolished the privileges which the flags of the said nations have hitherto enjoyed; considering that by the 7th article of the before-mentioned treaties, a diminution is granted of 10 per cent upon the amount of the duties payable according to the tariff in force on the 1st of January, 1816, upon the whole of the merchandize and produce of the said three kingdoms, and of their respective possessions, which are admitted into our dominions; considering that for the custom-house system at present in force in our dominions, on the other side of the Faro, should be substituted that which the good order of government, and the welfare of commerce, has caused us to sanction in these our dominions; and desiring that the progress of commerce should not be in the least altered until this uniformity be established; on the proposition of our councillors and secretaries of state for foreign affairs and the finances, we have resolved to decree and do decree as follows:

ART. I. The diminution of ten per cent upon the amount of the duties on the merchandize and produce of the kingdoms of England, France, and Spain, and of their respective possessions, which shall be admitted into our dominions on the other side of the Faro shall be provisionally carried into effect according to the tariff now in force in that part of our dominions, in such manner that upon the sum total to be paid upon the quantity of the merchandize described, there shall be allowed to the importer the diminution of 10 per cent.

II. After the publication, however, of the new regulations, and the new tariffs to be established in Sicily, in uniformity with those in force in this part of our dominions, the abovementioned diminution of 10 per cent in both parts of our dominions, shall be made on the amount of the duties payable according to the tariff which was in force in this part of our dominions on the 1st of January, 1816; but for the present it will be necessary to comply with what has been fixed by the preceding article.

III. Our Councillor, Secretary of State, Minister for the Finances, and the Ministry assisting near the person of our Lieutenant-general in our dominions on the other side of the Faro, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Naples, the 30th of March, 1818.

FERDINAND.

DECLARATIONS on the part of the British and Sicilian Governments, relative to the reciprocal Abolition of the "*Droit d'Aubaine*."

(1)—*British Declaration.*

Le soussigné, Sir William A'Court, Conseiller Privé de sa Majesté Britannique, et son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près sa Majesté le Roi du royaume des Deux Siciles, en vertu de l'autorité qu'il a reçue de son gouvernement, s'empresse de déclarer que le *Droit d'Aubaine* n'existe pas en Angleterre, où les étrangers peuvent librement disposer de toutes les propriétés qu'ils y possèdent, ou par testament, ou autrement.

Il déclare en outre que les sujets de sa Majesté Sicilienne ont toujours joui, et continueront à jouir dans la suite, de tous les privilèges à cet égard qui sont accordés aux nations les plus favorisées, dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande. Qu'ils peuvent librement acquérir, sous quel titre que ce soit, et posséder toute espèce de biens, à l'exception de ceux dont la jouissance et la possession sont défendues aux étrangers par les loix constitutionnelles du pays.

En foi de quoi, il a signé la présente Déclaration, et y a fait apposer l'empreinte de ses armes.

Donné à Naples, ce 15 Avril, 1819.

(L.S.) WILLIAM A'COURT.

(2)—*Sicilian Declaration.*—(Translation.)

The undersigned, Councillor and Secretary of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, in return for the Declaration relative to the *Droit d'Aubaine*, which his Excellency Sir William A'Court, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, in virtue of a special authority from his royal government, has put forth, under date of the 15th instant, hastens to declare, that, in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the *Droit d'Aubaine* will not be levied upon English subjects, and that it will therefore be lawful for them to acquire and to possess in the royal dominions, real and personal property of every description, and to bequeath the same to their heirs, in any manner they may think proper.

In faith of which the undersigned, having been previously authorized to that effect, by the king, his master, has signed the present declaration, and caused the seal of the royal arms to be affixed thereto.

Given at Naples, the 16th of April, 1819.

(L.S.) IL MARCHESE DI CIRCELLO.

The treaty of 1816 has been evaded in the following cases: viz.—

"1. By granting the sulphur monopoly, which has been ruinous to the trade of from fifteen to twenty British commercial houses of great importance, and driven from 300 to 400 British ships, of from 150 to 300 and 400 tons burden, annually out of the trade of Sicily, and imposed a differential tax, equal to more than 270,000*l.* per annum on the average quantity of raw sulphur required by England, without taking into consideration the probably increased demand in the United Kingdom, and the loss of profit to British navigation and trade, not only in sulphur, but in other Sicilian commodities, depending on British commerce with Sicily.

"This contract is in direct violation of the treaty of 1816, which stipulates that British subjects may trade and dispose of their property, &c. &c., 'without any let or obstacle,' &c.

"2. By premiums granted to the cargoes imported by Neapolitan vessels from the United States of America, the East and West Indies (not British), the Baltic, Norway, Holland, &c., of from twenty to thirty per cent reduction of duty, exclusive of ten per cent to the

Neapolitan flag; thus placing the commodities of all those countries at from thirty to forty per cent in a more favourable position than those of the United Kingdom and British possessions. Sugar from South America and the United States, and fish from Norway, &c., are among the chief articles which enter largely into the advantages of thirty to forty per cent premium. The advantages which England now enjoys by carrying sugar, coffee, &c., from Cuba, the Brazils, &c. to Austrian ports, is a branch of trade completely excluded from the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, by the evasive and corrupt administrations of the government. Norway, Holland, &c., have also, in consequence, almost completely superseded the demand for the produce of the Newfoundland and British coast fisheries in the markets of the Two Sicilies.

“3. By differential tonnage duties demanded of and paid by British vessels: viz.—

A Neapolitan vessel pays 4 grains, or 0s. 1½d. per ton.

A British vessel „ 40 „ or 1s. 5d. „

“4. By admitting German, Swiss, and French cotton goods, at about twenty per cent lower duty than British, by the differential manner in which the duty is levied.

“5. By having compelled British subjects to pay a tax for the lodging of troops, which they consider to be an indirect evasion of the treaty of 1816, which stipulates that they shall be exempt from military duty.

“6. By their warehouses and domiciles having been forcibly entered by the police, the keys of their stores kept from them for weeks, in violation of an express provision of the treaty.

“The sulphur monopoly, as far as the company to which it was granted was concerned, has been abolished: the king *agreeing* to pay, for its surrender into his hands, a large bonus to that company. But, *de facto*, the monopoly exists, and has only been transferred from the direction of M. Taix, into that of the absolute will of the king: who reserves to himself the same power of limiting the working of the mines, and the same payment of twenty carlines per cantar on exportation, which was granted to the company.

“The British capital invested in those mines, and in the trade, has ceased to be productive; and unless the trade be placed upon its former footing, that capital, as well as the commerce and navigation with Sicily, will be lost, and the merchants ruined.”

TARIFF OF THE TWO SICILIES.

DUTIES of Customs, as established by a Decree of the King of the Two Sicilies, under date of the 24th of November, 1824, with the Modifications up to the 1st of January, 1843.

ARTICLES.	Imports in Sicilian Money.		Imports in English Money.		ARTICLES.	Imports in Sicilian Money.		Imports in English Money.	
	duc.	gr.	£	s. d.		duc.	gr.	£	s. d.
Animals of all kinds.....	free				Cinnamon, in mats.....	la libbra	0	10	0 0 4½
Alabaster unwrought, per cantajo	0	50	0 1	8½	Claves.....	per cantajo	56	0	9 12 6
— wrought.....	40	0	6 17	6	Chalk.....	do	0	60	0 2 0½
Antiquities.....	free				Canes, India.....	per rottolo	1	0	0 3 5½
Ashes for making glass.....	free				Confits and sweetmeats.....	do	0	80	0 2 9
Atom of all kinds.....	3½	0	0 19	3½	Coffee, of all kinds.....	per cantajo	18	0	3 1 10½
Ambergris.....	1	29	0 1	1½	Coron, ditto.....	do	12	0	2 1 3
Anchors, iron.....	1	50	0 15	5½	Chocolate.....	la libbra	0	39	0 1 4½
Aniseed.....	10	0	1 11	4½	Cochineal.....	per cantajo	50	0	8 11 10½
Antimony.....	2	0	0 6	10½	Coffee-mills, or for any other	use.....	0	10	0 0 4½
— purified.....	5	0	0 17	2½	Crucibles.....	per cantajo	3	0	0 10 3½
Arsenic.....	0	1	0 0	6½	— broken, new or old.....	do	2	0	0 6 10½
Asafetida.....	0	10	0 9	4½	Cork.....	fr. c.			
Ashes of tartar.....	3	0	0 19	3½	Copra.....	do	10	0	1 14 4½
Aqua-fortis.....	0	29	0 0	8½	Cheese, Sardinia or Morca.....	do	12	0	2 1 3
Bark, jesuit's, in powder.....	0	10	0 1	4½	— all other kinds.....	do	8	0	1 7 6
— in rough.....	0	16	0 0	6½	Cotton, raw, of Levant.....	do	10	0	1 14 1½
Books printed in every lan- guage:					— Bengal.....	do	10	0	1 14 4½
— octavo and small sextavo					— of other kinds, from				
per vol.....	0	30	0 1	0½	wherever imported.....	do	20	0	3 8 9
— quarto.....	0	60	0 2	0½	— yarn, dyed or not.....	do	25	0	4 5 11½
— folio.....	0	90	0 3	1½	— spun by hand.....	prohibited			
Beads, of glass or false, or in paste.....	la libbra	1	0	0 3 5½	Cotton goods:—(See Manu- factures.)				
Blades for swords.....	per 100	20	0	3 8 9	Clothes, of all kinds, used				
— mounted, with handles of					by persons travelling.....	free			
any material except silver					Clay.....	do	0	60	0 2 0½
or gold.....	each	1	0	0 3 5½	— for crucibles.....	do	0	—	—
Bridles.....	do	1	0	0 3 5½	— for glass works.....	fre			
Brush, for men.....	per pair	1	20	0 4 1	Cases, for writing-desks,				
— for women.....	do	1	0	0 3 5	toilets, paint-boxes, jammers,				
Beer.....	per cantajo	5	50	0 18 1½	and other uses.....	each	4	0	0 13 9
Bottles, glass.....	do	6	0	1 0 7½	Caviare.....	per cantajo	12	0	2 1 3
Biscuit, in national vessels.....	do	2	0	0 6 10½	Cordage.....	do	8	0	1 7 6
— foreign.....	do	4	0	0 13 9	— used, not fit for service.....	do	4	0	0 13 9
Bone, whale.....	do	1	0	0 13 9	— unserviceable.....	do	0	50	0 1 8½
— sawed.....	do	9	0	1 10 11½	Corals, unwrought, by national				
— cuttle-fish.....	do	3	0	0 10 3½	vessels.....	free			
Bronze, unwrought, as pieces					— foreign vessels.....	per rottolo	0	50	0 1 8½
of cannon, broken shells,					— manufactured, of all				
&c.....	do	6	0	1 0 7½	kind.....	la libbra	3	0	0 10 3½
— wrought.....	per rottolo	0	36	0 1 0½	Coraline.....	per cantajo	1	50	0 10 3½
Brass, hollow or in sheets					Charts, geographical.....	per rottolo	0	60	0 2 0½
per cantajo.....	6	50	1 2	1	— for music, simply ruled, or				
— wire.....	do	10	0	1 14 4½	with composition for vocal				
— unwrought, in pieces or					or instrumental, printed or				
bars.....	do	7	0	1 4 0½	manuscript.....	do	0	40	0 1 4½
— polished.....	do	10	0	1 11 4½	Crockery ware.....	per cantajo	6	0	1 0
— cut, filed, or oiled.....	do	5	0	0 17 2	Carriage springs.....	do	15	0	—
Butter.....	do	6	0	1 0 7½	Current.....	do	10	0	1 14 4½
Butcher's of hogs.....	do	5	0	0 17 2½	Compôts, preserves or pickles				
Carriages, new or used, by					of all kinds, in oil, brandy,				
sea.....	each	180	0	30 18 9	or vinegar.....	per rottolo	0	80	0 2 9
— by land, not used.....	free				Drugs, agric.....	la libbra	0	30	0 6 0½
Cassia lignea.....	per cantajo	50	0	8 11 10½	— aloes.....	do	0	10	0 0 4½
— fistula.....	do	7	0	1 4 0½	— anacardo.....	do	9	4	0 0 2
Coal fossil.....	la to mellata	free			— angostura.....	do	0	15	0 0 0½
— charred.....	per cantajo	0	50	6 1 8	— ammoniac.....	do	0	10	0 0 4½
Caudles, tallow.....	do	10	0	1 14 4	— archifoglio.....	per cantajo	6	1	0 7½
Copper, in pigs.....	do	6	50	1 2 4	— balsam Copaiba.....	la libbra	0	12	0 0 4½
— bars.....	do	7	0	1 4 0	— ditto Peru.....	do	0	70	0 2 4½
— old.....	do	5	0	17 2	— ditto black.....	do	0	70	0 2 4½
— in sheets.....	do	10	0	14 4	— bdellium.....	do	0	6	0 0 2½
— in wire.....	do	10	0	14 4	— bezoar stone.....	do	0	10	0 0 4½
— operas.....	do	0	0	0	— bezoir.....	do	0	15	0 0 0½
Cinnamon, in sorts.....	la libbra	0	40	1 4	— bitumen guidiaco.....	do	0	8	0 0 3½

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Imports in Sicilian Money.		Imports in English Money.		ARTICLES.	Imports in Sicilian Money.		Imports in English Money.	
	duc.	gr.	£	s. d.		duc.	gr.	£	s. d.
Drugs, bole, Armenian, per cantajo	3	0	0	10 3	Flax, raw per cantajo	5	0	0	17 8
bole, ferruginous do.	1	0	0	3 5 1	combed do.	7	0	1	4 0
borax la libbra	0	5	0	0 2 1-16	Feathers of Geese, &c. do.	20	0	3	8 95
ditto refined do.	0	20	0	0 8 1	of other qualities do.	15	0	2	11 6 1
calamus aromaticus do.	0	12	0	0 0 6 1	Feathers, at ostriches, per rattolo	2	0	0	6 10 1
camphor, unrefined, per cantajo	35	0	6	0 3 3	Furnishings for umbrellas . . . do.	1	0	0	3 5 1
ditto, refined la libbra	9	40	0	1 1 1	Furniture, house, new or old, of every sort per cantajo	40	0	6	17 6
cantharides do.	0	10	0	0 1 1	Flour, of wheat, or Indian corn, by national vessels . . . do.	1	0	0	3 5 1
cardamoms per cantajo	5	0	0	17 2 1	of wheat or Indian corn, by foreign vessels . . . do.	2	0	0	6 10 1
carpobalsamum la libbra	0	20	0	0 8 1	Fish, codfish, dried or in pickle do.	4	50	0	15 5 1
cascarella do.	0	15	0	0 6 1-16	stockfish do.	4	0	0	13 9
castoreum do.	1	0	0	3 5 1	herrings, dry or in pickle . . . do.	4	24	0	14 7
coriander per cantajo	4	50	0	15 5 1	pickhards do.	3	40	0	11 8 1
cream of tartar do.	8	0	1	7 0	sardines do.	1	70	0	5 10
cul quinida la libbra	0	15	0	0 6 1-16	dry or salted, not enumerated . . . do.	6	0	1	0 7 1
costus do.	0	10	0	0 4 1	rated do.	2	80	0	9 7 1
elixirs, with or without sugar do.	0	30	0	1 0 2-8	ditto, in oil do.	10	0	1	11 4 1
ditany do.	0	8	0	0 3 5	Fruits, almonds do.	12	0	2	1 3
euphorbium per cantajo	3	50	0	12 0 1	ditto, unshelled do.	4	0	0	13 9
flour of sulphur do.	3	50	0	12 0 1	dates do.	3	50	0	12 0 1
frankincense do.	3	0	0	10 3 1	filberts and hazel-nuts . . . do.	2	50	0	8 7
galangal la libbra	0	4	0	0 2 1	cocoa nuts do.	4	50	0	15 5 1
rhubarb do.	0	25	0	0 10 1	plums or prunes do.	10	0	1	11 4 1
senna leaves per cantajo	11	0	2	8 1 1	figs do.	6	0	1	0 7 1
spikeard, spirit la libbra	0	50	0	1 8 1	pignoli do.	2	75	0	9 5 1
ditto, in sorts do.	0	20	0	0 8 1	ditto, unshelled do.	0	44	0	1 6 1
saffron, Spanish do.	1	0	0	3 5 1	Ginger do.	5	0	0	17 2 1
ditto, wild per cantajo	10	0	1	11 4 1	Glue, of animals do.	1	0	0	13 9
sulphur mixed in sand . . . do.	0	60	0	2 0 1	of fish per libbra	0	10	0	0 4 1-8
ditto, purified do.	3	0	0	10 3 1	Grain, wheat, and Indian corn by national vessels				
scamony la libbra	0	10	0	1 1 1	il cantajo (a)	1	0	0	3 5 1
snake root do.	0	10	0	0 4 1-8	by foreign vessels do. (a)	2	0	0	6 10 1
spirits of turpentine, per cant.	2	0	0	6 10 1	at barley by national vessels . . . do.	1	0	0	3 5 1
storax la libbra	0	25	0	0 10 1	ditto, by foreign do.	2	0	0	6 10 1
ditto, liquid do.	0	8	0	0 3 5	of rice do.	2	0	0	6 10 1
galls of the lacant per cant.	3	0	0	10 3 1	Gold, leaf, of 50 leaves each				
nutty do.	0	7	0	0 3 5	book per dozen books	1	0	0	3 5 1
vermillion do.	2	50	0	8 7 1	in fragments la libbra	0	8	0	0 3 5
vitriol do.	1	60	0	5 6 1	gilt wire do.	0	10	0	1 1 1
ditto, white do.	2	80	0	9 7 1	gold do. do.	2	50	0	8 7 1
vitriol of Cyprus do.	3	50	0	12 0 1	Gold, in bars				
sumach do.	2	0	0	6 10 1	worked in filigree, and set with precious stones, or false, or glass, or any other matter l' oncia	3	0	0	10 3 1
muratic acid la libbra	0	20	0	0 8 1	Guns, finished each	5	0	0	17 2 1
sulphuric acid do.	0	10	0	0 4 1-8	Glass and glass-work, all works of crystal or glass, with the exceptions noted il cantajo	8	0	1	7 6 1
Venice treacle do.	0	20	0	0 8 1	window-glass do.	14	0	2	8 1 1
zedaira do.	0	10	0	0 1 1-8	broken, excluding black bottles do.	1	10	0	3 9 1
musk l' oncia	1	40	0	6 2 1	black bottles per cantajo	6	0	1	0 7 1
galbano la libbra	0	6	0	0 2 1	ditto, broken do.	0	50	0	1 8 1
gums of all kinds per cantajo	5	0	0	17 2 1	looking glasses of 9 quarters (b) each	17	85	3	0 11 1
ipeacacanha la libbra	0	30	0	1 6 1	Greater than 9 quarters pay 4 ducats for every half quarter additional				
iodonium per cantajo	10	0	1	11 4 1	The glasses being quick-silvered, pay additional 10 per cent: viz. . .				
legree root do.	0	60	0	2 0 1	On plates of 8 1/2 quarters . . . each	15	55	2	13 4 1
licurice do.	7	50	1	5 9 1	8 ditto do.	13	25	2	5 6 1
magnesia la libbra	0	8	0	0 3 1	7 ditto do.	10	95	1	17 7 1
manna, in sorts per cantajo	15	0	2	11 6 1	6 1/2 ditto do.	8	65	1	9 8 1
ditto, in cakes do.	22	0	3	15 7 1	6 ditto do.	5	12	0	17 6 1
myrrh do.	7	0	1	4 0 1	5 1/2 ditto do.	4	30	0	14 9
nitre prohibited					5 ditto do.	2	90	0	9 11 1
nux vomica la libbra	0	6	0	0 2 1	4 1/2 ditto do.	2	60	0	8 11 1
opobalsamum do.	0	19	0	0 4 1					
opium do.	0	30	0	1 0 1					
orpiment per cantajo	1	50	0	1 8 1					
precipitate, white acid, la libbra	0	3	0	0 1 1					
dragon's blood do.	0	18	0	0 7 1					
sarsaparilla, coarse do.	0	11	0	0 4 1					
ditto, fine do.	0	15	0	0 6 1-16					
sassafras do.	0	3	0	0 1 1					
sulfimate do.	0	10	0	0 4 1-8					
sulfobalsamum do.	0	5	0	0 2 1-16					
cucuma per cantajo	6	0	1	0 7 1					
cinchabar la libbra	0	12	0	0 4 1					
Demi-johns, covered per rattolo	0	20	0	0 8 1					
Elephants' teeth per cantajo	10	0	1	14 4 1					
Earths for making mortars, la bie.	0	30	0	1 0 1					
of Roman, for polishing . . . do.	0	15	0	0 6 1-16					
of any kind, prepared . . . do.	1	0	0	3 5 1					
Emery per cantajo	0	50	0	1 8 1					

(continued)

(a) By a decree of April, 1833, the duty is raised to two ducats on these articles imported into the continental possessions, in national vessels; and to three ducats if in foreign vessels.

(b) The quarter is two-thirds of a palmo.

ARTICLES.	Imports in Sicilian Money.	Imports in English Money.	ARTICLES.	Imports in Sicilian Money.	Imports in English Money.
	duc. gr.	£ s. d.		duc. gr.	£ s. d.
On plates of 4 quarters each	1 45	0 4 1 3	work of such matter, though mixed and finished with other substances... per rottolo	0 20	
34 ditto do.	1 0	0 3 5 3	Hardware, all works of leather or skin, painted, varnished, gilt, or silvered, as purses, valises, portfolios, &c., and every other work of these articles, though mixed and finished with other materials do.	0 20	
3 ditto do.	0 70	0 2 4 3	all works of straw or fern, though mixed and finished with other materials do.	0 20	
24 ditto do.	0 35	0 1 2 3	all works of every other kind, considered as hardware and mixed works, and not enumerated do.	0 20	
2 ditto do.	0 20	0 0 8 3	all manufactures of tin, though painted, varnished, bronzed, or gilt, as covered dishes, coffee-pots, &c., and every other work of tin, though mixed and finished with other substances do.	0 20	
by 35 ditto do.	0 15	0 0 6 1 16	all manufactures of metal, plated, as candlesticks, snuff-boxes, coffee-pots, waiters, and every other work of this nature, though finished with other substances do.	0 20	
26 ditto do.	0 12	0 0 4 3	all manufactures of wood, though gilt, plated, painted, or varnished, as tobacco-boxes, with figures, combs, Nuremberg ware, toys, &c., and every other work of wood, though mixed and finished with other substances do.	0 20	
17 ditto do.	0 9	0 0 4	all works of ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, other shells, bones, horn, either mixed or finished with other substances, as tobacco-boxes, buttons, &c., and every other work of like materials do.	0 60	0 2 0 3
10 ditto do.	0 8	0 0 3 3	all works of bronze, pinchbeck, brass, or copper, though painted, varnished, gilt, or mixed, as candlesticks, clocks, (watches excepted,) chains, locks, &c., and every other work of such materials, though finished with others do.	0 30	0 1 0 3
of 6 ditto do.	2 25	0 7 8 3	all works of hair, or hogs' bristles, as textures for furniture, brushes, and every other work of such materials, though mixed and finished with other substances do.	0 20	0 0 8 3
5 ditto do.	1 70	0 5 10	all works of gypsum, though mixed with other substances do.	0 10	0 0 4 3
5 ditto do.	1 45	0 4 11 3	all works of marble, porphyry, verd-antique, jasper, agate, and all other kinds of pietra dura, statues, and in every other form, though finished with metal or any other substance, per cantajo	10 0	1 13 4 3
44 ditto do.	1 10	0 3 9 3	all works of pewter do.	7 0	1 4 0 3
4 ditto do.	0 90	0 3 1 3	all works of gold and silver, as laces, fringes, tassels, military furnishings, and the like... in libbra	3 0	0 10 3 3
34 ditto do.	0 70	0 2 1 3	Handkerchiefs, for women, of wool, with fringes, or mixed with cotton do.	2 0	0 6 10 3
3 ditto do.	0 60	0 2 0 3			
24 ditto do.	0 30	0 1 0 3			
2 ditto do.	0 10	0 0 8 3			
Glasses, broken and unserviceable, are exempt from duty; and if the glass is only in part broken, the duty will be rated according to the dimensions of the part remaining serviceable.					
Guitars, each	1 0	0 3 5 3			
Gloves, silk, short or long... la lib.	3 0	0 10 3			
— cotton, ditto... per rottolo	1 50	0 5 1 3			
— thread, ditto... do.	1 50	0 5 1 3			
— wool, ditto... do.	1 50	0 5 1 3			
— any other material... per dozen	3 0	0 10 3 3			
Honey... per cantajo	6 0	1 0 7 3			
Harp... each	24 0	4 2 6			
Hats, of wool, of skins, or mixed, large or small... per doz.	7 20	1 4 9			
— of straw, white, black, or any colour... do.	12 0	2 1 3			
— of straw, without buttons do.	1 20	0 4 1 3			
— of linen, silk, or any other kind, though varnished or oiled... do.	3 0	0 10 3 3			
— ditto of chip... do.	0 15	0 0 7 3			
Harness, of leather, for carriage-horses... per pair	20 0	3 8 9			
— for a one-horse chaise... do.	10 0	1 14 4 3			
Hair, horse... per cantajo	5 0	0 17 2 3			
— human... la libbra	0 50	0 1 8 3			
— natural hair, or any imitation of the same, worked... do.	4 0	0 13 9			
Hemp, raw... per cantajo	3 0	0 10 3 3			
— combed... do.	5 0	0 17 2 3			
Hides, in the hair, dried or salted, including those used in the covering of packages... do.	4 50	0 15 5 3			
— tanned, or half tanned, or dressed with fish-oil... do.	20 0	3 8 9			
— coloured or varnished... do.	36 0	6 3 9			
They are entered by number, and their qualities declared, but the duty is payable by weight.					
Horn, ox... per cantajo	1 20	0 4 1 3			
— stag... do.	4 0	0 13 9			
— sawed... do.	9 0	1 10 11 3			
— buffalo, large or small... per 100 pairs	0 80	0 2 0			
Horn, for lanterns... per cantajo	7 0	1 4 0 3			
— not specified... do.	1 20	0 4 1 3			
Manufactures: viz.,					
— of iron or steel, painted, varnished, or bronzed, or gilt, as needles, buttons, &c., and every other kind of work of such matter, though mixed and with finishings of other substances... per rottolo	0 20	0 0 8 3			
— all works of paper, as papier-mache, though painted, varnished, silvered, or gilt, as tobacco-boxes with figures, and every other					

(continued)

TARIFF OF THE TWO SICILIES.

1209

ARTICLES.	Imports in Sicilian Money.	Imports in English Money.	ARTICLES.	Imports in Sicilian Money.	Imports in English Money.
duc. gr.	£ s. d.	duc. gr.	£ s. d.	duc. gr.	£ s. d.
Manufactures—continued.					
— handkerchiefs, balazor, of Switzerland	prohibited		Marble, unwrought, per square of 81 cubic palms	2 0	0 6 10½
— of muslin or cambric, plain or stamped, 2½ palmi	0 8	0 0 3½	— sawed	6 0	1 0 7½
— stamped, 3 ditto	0 10	0 0 4½	Masks, of paper	0 69	0 2 0½
— ditto, 3½ ditto	0 12	0 0 5	— of wax	6 0	1 0 7½
— ditto, 4 ditto	0 15	0 0 6 1-16	Mace	0 20	0 0 8½
— ditto, 4½ ditto	0 20	0 0 8½	Machines and instruments, for the arts and sciences, by the particular permis- sion of the Minister of Finances, are admitted ...	free	
— ditto, 5 ditto	0 30	0 1 0½	Mushrooms	20 6	3 8 9
— ditto, 5½ ditto	0 35	0 1 2½	Moss	0 5	0 0 2 1-16
— ditto, 6 ditto	0 40	0 1 1½	Molasses	6 0	1 0 7½
— ditto, 6½ ditto	0 50	0 1 8½	Manufactures, of cottons, ma- nufactured of all kinds, as drillings, cassinets, circa- settes, coloured, fastions, thin cloths, telletes, and all other woven cotton, except painted, stamped, or em- broidered with thread or wool, up to 1 palmi in width	0 45	0 1 6½
— ditto, 7 ditto	0 60	0 2 0½	— cotton manufactures of all kinds and qualities, var- nished, oiled or gommued, up to 4 palmi	0 40	0 1 4-
— of muslin or cambric, em- broidered with thread, silk, wool, or cotton :			— when the above named cottons exceed 4 palmi to 5 palmi, the duty is fixed at 56 grains la canna, and so progressively for every other palmo additional, the duty is advanced 11 grains the canna		
— width, 2½ palmi	0 18	0 0 7½	— cotton coverlets	2 0	0 6 10½
— ditto, 3 ditto	0 24	0 0 10	— men's caps, stockings, gloves, head bands, fringes, knots, lace of all qualities, and every other cotton work not susceptible of being measured by the canna	1 50	0 5 1½
— ditto, 3½ ditto	0 26	0 0 10½	— of wool coverlets	2 0	0 6 10½
— ditto, 4 ditto	0 32	0 1 1½	— woollen manufactures, as serges, flannels, scottines, plain or striped, of the width of 1 palmi	0 45	0 1 6½
— ditto, 4½ ditto	0 45	0 1 6½	— more than 4 palmi to 5 inclusive, pay duty of 56 grains per canna, and thus progressively for every ad- ditional palmo, 11 grains, woollen cloths of the width to 6 palmi	3 12	0 10 8½
— ditto, 5 ditto	0 55	0 1 10½	— ditto, 6 to 7 ditto	5 12	0 17 6½
— ditto, 5½ ditto	0 80	0 2 9	— ditto, 7 to 8 ditto	5 62	0 19 3½
— ditto, 6 ditto	0 90	0 3 3	And for every other addi- tional palmo in width, the duty is increased by 5 carlini per canna.		
— ditto, 6½ ditto	1 10	0 3 9½	— carpets of wool, though mixed with cotton or flax, of the width of 3 palmi, inclusive	1 50	0 5 1½
— ditto, 7 ditto	1 40	0 4 9½	Exceeding 3 palmi to 4 palmi inclusive, an addi- tional duty of 20 carlini la canna will be exacted, and thus progressively for every additional pal- mo, the duty will increase 5 carlini la canna.		
— of flax or hemp embroi- dered, width to 3 palmi ... do.	0 6	0 0 2½	By carpets, is understood all weavings of wool, though worked in with cotton or thread, in flow- ers or figures, or any other manufacture of the nature, which may be used as carpets or cover- ings for tables.		
— ditto, 3½ ditto	0 7	0 0 3			
— of flax or hemp printed, width to 2½ palmi	0 6	0 0 2½			
— ditto, 3 ditto	0 7	0 0 3			
— ditto, 3½ ditto	0 10	0 0 11-8			
— of flax or hemp with bor- der, printed, to 3 palmi ... do.	0 8	0 0 3½			
— ditto, 3½ ditto	0 10	0 0 4 1-8			
— of batista :					
— width 3 palmi	0 16	0 0 6½			
— ditto, 3½ ditto	0 20	0 0 8½			
— ditto, 4 di to	0 24	0 0 10			
— on batistas above 4 palmi, the duty is 4 grani for every half palmo.					
— on cambric and muslin, 3 grani for every half palmo above 4.					
— all other denominations, not specified under the above head :					
— of woollica. — (See Manu- factures of Wool.)					
— Ditto silk. — (See Silk.)					
— Ditto flax. — (See Linens.)					
— Ditto cotton. — (See Cottons.)					
Iron wire of every kind, per can.	6 0	1 0 7½			
— or steel, worked and not specified in the present tariff	6 0	1 0 7½			
— new or old	3 50	0 12 0½			
— from the Baltic or Black Sea	5 50	0 18 10½			
Ludigo	16 0	2 15 0			
Luk, of all colours, solid or liquid	25 0	4 5 11½			
Jewels	(free)				
— false stones	2 0	0 6 10½			
Lard	12 0	2 1 3			
Lampblack	40 0	6 17 6			
Lemon juice	40 0	6 17 6			
Lead, impure	2 50	0 8 7			
— worked	5 0	0 17 2½			
— burnt	1 20	0 4 1½			
Liquors, rum	6 0	1 0 7½			
— in bottles	0 5	0 2 1-16			
— brandy, of every degree per cantajo	6 0	10 0 7½			
— ditto, cognac and every other spirituous liquor ... do.	6 0	1 0 7½			
— brandy syrup, and spirit- uous liquors, of all kinds, with sugar	0 30	0 1 0½			
Linens. — (See Manufactures.)					
— Large	1 50	0 5 1½			

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Imports in Sicilian Money.	Imports in English Money.	ARTICLES.	Imports in Sicilian Money.	Imports in English Money.
duc. gr.	£ s. d.	duc. gr.	£ s. d.		
Manufactures, works of flax and hemp, of all denomi- nations prepared or other- wise, painted or stamped, unmixed with cotton or wool, width to 5 palmi, inclusive.....la canna	0 45	0 1 6½	Thread, white or dyed, of every sort .....per cantajo	25 0	4 5 11½
— works of flax or cotton, of every denomination and quality, oiled, varnished, or gummed, width to 1 palmi, inclusive .....do.	0 10	0 1 1½	Manufactures of silk, of all kinds and qualities, and from wherever imported, including all wave ribbons, network, veils, filasses, likewise filed or gummed, and every other work of silk, though mixed with cotton, thread, or wool ...la lib.	3 0	0 10 3½
Of wool or flax, when the width exceeds 1 to 5 palmi, inclusive, will be subject to the duty of 50 grani per canna; and thus progressively for every other palmi of width, the duty will in- crease 11 grani per canna. Of table linen, of thread or cotton, or mixed, of width to 1½ palmi .....do.	0 45	0 1 6½	All works of crystal or glass; not otherwise specified in this tariff .....per cantajo	8 0	1 7 6
— ditto 1½ to 8 ditto .....do.	0 90	0 3 1½	Milinery and works of, made as caps, bonnets, shawls, handkerchiefs, of wool, &c. ....la libbra	4 0	0 13 9
— ditto 8 to 11 ditto .....do.	1 35	0 5 1	Muslin, as follows:		
— ditto above 11 ditto .....do.	1 80	0 6 2½	— white, width to 3½ palmi, la can.	0 20	0 0 8½
— kerseymeres of every qua- lity, plain or corded, though mixed with thread or cot- ton, width to 3 palmi .....do.	1 4	0 3 7	— embroidered, in colours ...do.	0 55	0 1 10½
— ditto, width from 3 to 6 palmi .....do.	3 12	0 10 8½	— to 1½ palmi .....do.	0 20	0 0 10½
— cloth, oiled, varnished, or gummed, of the width to 3 palmi .....do.	1 20	0 1 1½	— in colours .....do.	0 75	0 2 0½
From 3 to 1 palmi of width, 16 carlini, and every other palmi above 4, 4 carlini additional per canna.			— to 5½ palmi .....do.	0 45	0 1 6½
— velvets of cotton (plain) to 1½ palmi, inclusive .....do.	0 32	0 1 1	— embroidered .....do.	0 90	0 3 1
— ditto ditto .....do.	0 40	0 1 1½	— above 5½ palmi .....do.	0 50	0 1 8½
— of corded, 1½ palmi .....do.	0 25	0 0 10½	— embroidered with gold, silver, silk, 1½ palmi .....do.	0 80	0 2 9
— ditto, 2 palmi .....do.	0 30	0 1 0½	— ditto fine, 5½ ditto .....do.	1 20	0 1 1½
Plain velvets of more than 2 palmi pay 8 grani for every additional half palmi.			— ditto above 5½ ditto .....do.	1 50	0 5 1½
Corded velvets of more than 2 palmi pay 5 grani for every additional half palmi.			Manufactures, of hair, and of hogs' bristles, as tuni- cure, brushes, &c. ....per rottolo	0 20	0 0 8½
— Cambrics, embroidered in thread, cotton, silk, silver, or gold:			Mortars, of marble .....per 100	5 0	0 17 2½
— width to 3½ palmi .....do.	0 60	0 2 9	Nankens, of India, or of the same fashion, length 17 to 20 palmi, and width 1½ palmi .....per pie	0 45	0 1 6½
— ditto 4½ ditto .....do.	0 90	0 3 11½	— length 21 to 27 palmi, width 1½ palmi .....do.	0 60	0 2 0½
— ditto 5½ ditto .....do.	1 10	0 3 9½	— ditto .....la libbra	0 10	0 1 1½
— above 5½ ditto .....do.	1 50	0 5 1½	Nitre .....do.	prohibited	
— cassia 3½ ditto .....do.	0 17	0 0 7	— imported into Sicily .....do.	6 70	1 3 0½
— ditto 4½ ditto .....do.	0 19	0 0 8	Oils, of aniseed .....do.	0 30	0 1 0½
— ditto 5 ditto .....do.	0 25	0 0 10½	— cinnamon .....do.	4 50	0 15 5½
— ditto 5½ ditto .....do.	0 30	0 1 0½	— cloves .....do.	1 0	0 3 5½
— above 5½ ditto .....do.	0 30	0 1 4½	— laurel .....do.	0 8	0 0 3½
— Of table linens of Flanders, or elsewhere:			— flax .....per cantajo	6 0	1 0 7½
— of pieces for service of 6 persons .....each	0 60	0 2 0½	— olives, of all kinds .....do.	8 0	1 7 6
— ditto 12 ditto .....do.	0 0	0 6 10½	— spinnard .....la libbra	0 10	0 0 1½
— ditto 18 ditto .....do.	0 0	0 13 0	— fish .....per cantajo	4 0	0 0 0
— ditto 21 ditto .....do.	0 0	1 0 7½	— turpentine .....la libbra	0 4	0 0 1½
— ditto 30 ditto .....do.	0 0	1 7 6	— of every other denomi- nation, simple or com- pound, not specified in this tariff .....do.	0 50	0 1 8½
— ditto 36 ditto .....do.	0 0	1 14 4½	— Olives, fresh, dried, or in any manner cured .....per cantajo	8 0	1 7 6
— ditto 12 ditto .....do.	0 0	2 8 1½	— Pewter, in pigs or old .....do.	7 0	1 1 0½
— ditto 48 ditto .....do.	0 0	3 1 10½	— sheets .....do.	16 0	2 15 0
Tablecloth of cotton pays only one-half of the above duties; if mixed cotton and thread, the entire duty is paid.			— hars .....do.	0 0	1 10 11½
			— mixed .....do.	10 0	1 11 1½
			— worked .....do.	18 0	3 1 10½
			Paste: viz., macaroni, vermi- celli, or any other kind ...do.	2 0	0 6 10½
			— by national vessels .....do.	1 0	0 3 5½
			— of almonds .....la libbra	0 20	0 0 8½
			Pictures and paintings, an- cient or modern, upon board, copper, linen—for every palmi square.....do.	0 30	0 1 0½
			The frames pay separately, according to the mate- rials of which they are formed.		
			Paper, of parchment or rags, writing and printing paper of all sorts, and blank books.....per cantajo	16 0	2 15 0
			— for ornaments .....per rottolo	0 40	0 1 4½
			— gilt or watered .....do.	0 40	0 1 4½

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Imports in Sicilian Money.	Imports in English Money.	ARTICLES.	Imports in Sicilian Money.	Imports in English Money.
	duc. gr.	£ s. d.		duc. gr.	£ s. d.
Paper for fans, and coloured, with figures per rottolo	0 0	1 0 7½	Skins, tiger each	10 0	1 11 ½
Pearls, false do.	1 0	0 3 5½	— lion do.	10 0	1 11 ½
— fine do.	free		— camel do.	5 0	0 17 2½
Pianofortes each	36 0	6 3 9	— wild cat do.	0 25	0 0 10½
Powder, for teeth per rottolo	0 20	0 0 8½	— ditto, dressed per 100	3 0	0 10 3½
Pepper, of all kinds, per cantajo	18 0	3 1 10½	— hare do.	3 50	0 12 0½
Potash do.	6 0	1 0 7½	— fox do.	1 10	0 15 1½
Porcelain, white, without gilding or painting, per cantajo	6 0	1 0 7½	— ditto of Russia do.	30 0	5 3 1½
— white, gilt, and with paintings of any kind do.	30 0	5 3 1½	— in the hair of sheep, goats, and all wouled ani- mals per cantajo	2 50	0 8 7
Points or horn tips of buf- falo per 100 pairs	0 50	0 1 1½	— of lambs, sheep, goats, kids, tamed or half dressed do.	20 0	3 8 9
— of oxen or cows do.	0 30	0 1 0½	— coloured in any manner do.	36 0	6 3 9
— of stag la libbra	0 2	0 0 0 7½	— Angola goats, in hair each	1 0	0 3 5½
Pitch per cantajo	0 85	0 2 11 1½	— deer, ditto do.	0 15	0 0 6 11
Pimento do.	18 0	3 1 10½	— fawn, ditto do.	0 68	0 2 1
Pistols, mounted each	1 80	0 6 2½	Silk, raw the cantajo	16 50	3 15 7½
Pumice stone per cantajo	3 0	0 10 3½	Stones, for grinding per 100	0 60	0 2 0½
Powder, gun prohibited			— for mills do.	5 50	0 18 10½
Pulse, beans, national vessels do.	1 0	0 3 5½	— Glamite la libbra	0 1	0 0 1½
— ditto, foreign vessels do.	2 0	0 6 10½	— Tripoli per cantajo	1 60	0 5 6
— peas, ditto do.	2 0	0 6 10½	— jasper do.	free	
— ditto, national vessels do.	1 0	0 3 5½	— flint do.	0 20	0 0 8½
Quicksilver la libbra	0 10	0 0 4½	— talc do.	0 40	0 1 4½
Quercitron bark per cantajo	3 50	0 12 0½	— manganese do.	0 25	0 0 10½
Quinina la libbra	1 60	0 5 6	— marcasite do.	7 0	
Quills, of all sorts per cantajo	20 0	3 8 9	— for gun flints do.	0 70	0 2 1½
Resin do.	2 20	0 7 10½	— for roofing, or other do.	0 60	0 2 0½
Rice do.	25 0	4 5 11½	— for mills per 100	5 50	0 18 10½
Ropes and cordage do.	8 0	1 7 6	Tea, of all kinds la libbra	0 16	0 0 6½
Rods, for guns each	1 20	0 1 1½	Far per cantajo	2 0	0 6 10½
Rags, of all sorts free			Turpentine do.	2 0	0 6 10½
— white, or linen do.			Labaco monopoly) prohibited		
Rice per cantajo	2 0	0 6 10½	— in Sicily do.	28 0	1 16 3
Starch do.	20 0	3 8 9	— ditto, manufactured, of all kinds do.	50 0	9 12 6
Saws, great and small do.	17 50	3 0 1½	Tallow do.	6 0	1 0 7½
Scythes, ditto do.	1 50	0 15 5½	— wrought do.	10 0	1 11 1½
Salt, marine or fossil prohibited			Linder do.	20 0	3 8 9
Spermaceti, in loaf or lumps, la libbra	0 7	0 0 3	Low do.	2 0	0 6 10½
— in candles do.	0 15	0 0 6 10½	Trunks of wood, covered with leather, though bringing goods do.	5 0	0 17 2½
Silver, manufactured do.	3 0	0 10 3½	Tatar do.	1 65	0 5 6½
Sugar, of all kinds, in pow- der per cantajo	16 0	2 15 0	Tortoise-shell la libbra	0 20	0 0 8½
— loaf or refined do.	21 0	1 2 6	Types, printing per cantajo	1 50	0 15 5½
Salt meat, of all kinds free			Tin, in bars do.	9 0	1 10 11½
Shells, of all kinds la libbra	0 20	0 0 8½	— in sheets do.	16 0	2 15 0
Smalt do.	0 7	0 0 3	— manufactured do.	18 0	3 1 9
Shot, of lead per cantajo	5 0	0 17 2½	Timber for the construction of vessels, rigorously pro- hibited		
Steel, in cases, and of every other kind not specified do.	1 70	0 5 10	Alonca, or oak bark do.	1 0	0 3 5½
Shoes, women's, all kinds, pr pair	0 25	0 0 10½	Vanilla la libbra	1 0	0 3 5½
— men's, ditto do.	0 30	0 1 0½	Vessels constructed in foreign countries and imported by subjects, are admitted for registration per tonnellata	2 0	0 6 10½
Shirts, of all sorts each	1 0	0 3 5½	Violins each	2 0	0 6 10½
Soap, hard or soft per cantajo	12 0	2 1 3	Violoncello do.	3 0	0 10 3½
Saddles, of leather, finished or otherwise each	5 0	0 17 2½	Watches of gold do.	1 0	0 11 9
Strings of gut for musical in- struments the packet of 30	0 30	0 1 0½	— of silver do.	1 50	0 5 1½
— ditto covered with silver or other wire per rottolo	1 0	0 3 5½	— of any other metal do.	1 0	0 3 5½
Sparto grass free			— works, without case do.	0 20	0 0 8½
— manufactured do.			Wax, virgin or black per cantajo	15 0	2 11 6½
Seeds, cotton per cantajo	0 71	0 2 6½	Wool, olive, 15 qu duty do.	4 50	0 15 5½
— flax do.	2 0	0 6 10½	— washed do.	0 0	1 10 11½
— cabbage do.	6 20	1 1 3½	Wool, spun white or dyed do.	20 0	3 8 9
— flax do.	2 0	0 6 10½	Wine, foreign, of all kinds do.	36 0	6 3 9
— hemp do.	2 0	0 6 10½	— foreign, unfermented, pay the same duty, less 1-6th		
— melon do.	9 50	1 12 8	— bitter and medicinal per bott.	0 20	0 0 5½
— clover and timothy do.	free		— in bottles or half bottles each	0 12	0 0 5½
— anise do.	10 0	1 14 4½	Wood, logwood per cantajo	1 0	0 3 5½
— of all other kinds, not spec- ified do.	6 0	0 6 10½	— Brazil do.	40 0	6 17 6½
Skins, wild boar do.	16 50	3 15 7½	— aloe do.	0 60	0 2 0½
— leopard each	5 0	0 17 2½	— box do.	1 0	0 3 5½
— wolf do.	3 0	0 10 3	— Pernambuco do.	1 0	0 3 5½
— marten do.	0 30	0 1 0½	— mahogany do.	1 0	0 3 5½
— mole do.	0 10	0 0 4			
— bear do.	5 0	0 17 2			

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Imports in Sicilian Money.	Imports in English Money.	ARTICLES.	Imports in Sicilian Money.	Imports in English Money.
	duc. gr.	£ s. d.		duc. gr.	£ s. d.
Wood, mahogany, sawed, pr cant.	5 0	0 17 2½	Wearing apparel :		
— red sandal..... do.	1 0	0 3 5½	— breeches or pantaloons, each	2 0	0 6 10½
— nephrite..... do.	1 0	0 3 5½	— waistcoats of all sorts.... do.	1 0	0 3 5½
— ditto in powder..... do.	1 0	0 3 5½	— habits of women, of all		
— quassia..... do.	6 0	1 0 7½	sorts, cut or sewn..... do.	1 0	0 13 9
— red..... do.	1 0	0 3 5½	— embroidered in thread,		
— tamarind..... do.	1 0	0 3 5½	wool, cotton, or silk..... do.	6 0	1 0 7½
— gwyac..... do.	1 0	0 3 5½	— in gold or silver..... do.	14 0	2 8 1½
Wheels for carriages, large... pa	4 0	0 13 9	— upon stuffs of gold or sil-		
— small..... do.	2 0	0 6 10½	ver, with or without trims do.	30 0	5 3 1½
Wearing apparel :			Umbrellas, of silk or other... do.	3 0	0 10 3½
— coats or sarbouts..... each	6 0	1 0 7½	— of oilcloth..... do.	1 0	0 3 5½
— ditto embroidered..... do.	17 0	2 18 5½	Waters, of cinnamon, rose,		
— ditto in gold or silver..... do.	30 0	5 3 1½	and all other kinds, per		
— cloaks..... do.	17 0	2 18 5½	fumig..... la libbra	0 30	0 1 0½
— ditto, plain..... do.	10 0	1 11 1½	White lead..... per cantajo	2 50	0 8 7

EXPORT DUTIES.

N. B. The Import Duties on *Wood, Staves, &c.*, are 20 per cent greater than the following Export Duties.

ARTICLES.	Exports in Sicilian Money.	Exports in English Money.	ARTICLES.	Exports in Sicilian Money.	Exports in English Money.
	duc. gr.	£ s. d.		duc. gr.	£ s. d.
Barrels, ready made..... per 100	2 10	0 7 6½	Spars, of pine, of from 20 to		
Baskets, large..... do.	3 0	0 10 3½	30 palmi..... each	1 30	0 5 1½
— small..... do.	1 50	0 5 1½	— ditto, of from 31 to 40 do.... do.	2 0	0 6 10½
Boards, of pine, chestnuts, or			— ditto, 41 to 50 do.... do.	2 50	0 8 7½
alder, of 16 to 22 palmi in			— ditto, 51 to 60 do.... do.	3 0	0 10 3½
length..... do.	6 0	1 0 7½	— ditto, 61 to 70 do.... do.	3 50	0 12 2½
— ditto, 12 to 15 do.... do.	3 0	0 10 3½	— ditto, 71 to 80 do.... do.	1 0	0 13 5
— ditto, 8 to 11 do.... do.	2 50	0 8 7½	Staves of oak, caratas of 5		
— of cherry, large..... do.	16 0	2 15 0	palmi, with heading of ½		
— ditto, small..... do.	8 0	1 7 6	palmi..... per 100	28 0	1 16 7
— of beech, large..... do.	1 50	0 15 7½	— without heading..... do.	21 0	0 11 5½
— ditto, small..... do.	2 25	0 7 10½	— of chestnut, caratas of 5		
— of walnut, large..... do.	16 0	2 15 0	palmi, with heading of ½		
— ditto, small..... do.	8 0	1 7 6	palmi, and 60 bundles of		
— of elm, large..... do.	9 0	1 10 1½	hoops, of which 29 of 11		
— ditto, small..... do.	1 50	0 15 5½	palmi, and 10 of 13 palmi do	21 0	1 2 0
— of poplar, of 15 palmi and			— ditto, without heading.... do.	21 0	1 11 5½
upwards..... do.	26 0	1 9 1½	— ditto, with neither heading		
— ditto, 10 to 14 do.... do.	1 0	1 10 1½	or hoops..... do.	16 0	2 15 0
— of linden..... do.	10 0	2 15 0	— of oak, for barrels, with		
Chests, of walnut, poplar,			heads, and 15 bundles of		
cherry, or chestnut..... each	0 10	0 1 5	hoops of 5 palmi..... do.	3 0	0 10 3½
Headings, of oak, caratas of			— of beech, for barrels used		
1 palmi..... per 100	9 0	1 10 1½	in pickling, of 21 for each		
— chestnut, do..... do.	6 59	1 2 1½	barrel..... per 1000	5 40	0 15 5
Other sizes in proportion.			Timber oak for building, per		
Hoops, of oak, for wine-vats,			load of 15 palmi in length		
large..... each	0 6	0 0 2½	and 14 palmi in breadth..	2 20	0 7 6½
— ditto, small..... do.	0 2	0 0 1	— of mulberry.....	3 0	0 10 3½
— of 18 palmi, in bundles of			— of cherry.....	2 50	0 8 7½
10 pieces..... per bundle	0 5	0 0 2½	— of beech.....	2 0	0 6 10½
— of 5 to 8 palmi, ditto, of			— of walnut.....	2 50	0 8 7½
200 pieces..... do.	0 1	0 0 0½	— of elm.....	3 0	0 10 3½
Intermediate sizes in pro-			— of pine, in plank.....	11 0	1 17 9½
portion.			— ditto, round pieces.....	0 0	1 10 1½
Masts, of fir or pine, from 40			Pine logs, of 18 palmi inclu-		
to 60 palmi..... each	6 0	1 0 7½	sive in length, and of 6 once		
— ditto, above 60 palmi.... do.	15 0	2 41 6½	inclusive in thickness..... the 100	2 80	0 9 8½
Intermediate sizes in pro-			— from 18 palmi to 21 in		
portion.			length, and 6 once to 9 in		
Oars, of from 10 to 15 palmi, pr 100	3 50	0 12 2½	thickness..... do.	5 0	0 17 2½
— ditto, 16 to 17 do.... do.	4 50	0 15 7½	— if the preceding descrip-		
— ditto, 18 to 21 do.... do.	6 0	1 2 1½	tions be of greater thick-		
— ditto, 22 to 26 do.... do.	8 50	1 9 4½	ness than 9 once..... each	1 30	0 4 7
— ditto, 27 to 30 do.... do.	10 50	1 16 1½	— from 25 to 30 palmi inclu-		
— ditto, 31 to 36 do.... do.	12 50	2 1 1½	sive in length, and 8 once		
— ditto, 37 to 45 do.... do.	14 50	2 3 0	and upwards thick..... do.	1 30	0 4 7
Pipes, of 14 barili..... each	0 20	0 0 8½	— from 31 to 40 palmi inclu-		
— of 21 barili..... do.	0 30	0 1 0½	sive in length of whatever		
— of 30 barili..... do.	0 10	0 1 5	thickness..... do.	2 0	0 6 10½
Plank, pine, of from 20 to 30			— from 41 to 50 inclusive in		
palmi, and 8 to 9 once			length..... do.	2 50	0 7 6½
thick..... do.	1 30	0 5 1½	— from 51 to 60 do. do.	1 0	0 13 5

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Exports in Sicilian Money.		Exports in English Money.		ARTICLES.	Exports in Sicilian Money.		Exports in English Money.	
	duc.	gr.	£	s. d.		duc.	gr.	£	s. d.
Pine logs, from 41 to 70 palmi, inclusive, in length each	6	0	1	0 7½	Olive oil, in national vessels the staple of 10½ Neap. rottoli	0	20	0	0 8½
— 71 and upwards do.	9	0	1	10 10½	— in foreign do. cantar	0	30	0	1 0½
Antiquities and paintings ... value 10 per cent					— ditto, from Sicily do.	0	67	0	2 3½
Beans, &c. in foreign vessels. cant.	0	15	0	0 6½	— in foreign vessels, ditto do.	1	..	0	3 5½
Biscuit do.	0	30	0	1 0½	Olives do.	1	20	0	1 1½
Cork do.	0	50	0	1 8½	Pitch, black			0	6 2½
Corn and flour in foreign vessels do.	0	30	0	1 0½	— white do.	2	40	0	8 3
Cotton, raw do.	1	0			Rags, linen, white do.	8	0	1	7 5
Cream of tartar do.	1	80			— black or coloured do.	3	0	0	10 3½
Fish and other skins per 100	0	30	0	1 0½	— white, from Sicily do.	0	90	0	3 1½
Hemp, raw or combed cantar	1	0	0	3 5½	— black, &c. ditto do.	0	31	0	1 1½
Hides, raw do.	6	0	1	0 7½	Salt, marine, from Sicily to places beyond the Straits of Gibraltar ton. ellatta			0	0 4½
— with the hair do.	10	0	1	11 4½	— ditto, to places within the Straits of Gibraltar do.	1	0	0	3 5½
Horsehair do.	5	0	0	17 2½	Sponge cantar	3	50	0	12 2½
Iron-wire and manufactures of (same as import duty).					Tartar, in casks do.	3	0	0	10 3½
Liquorice roots do.	1	20	0	4 1½	Tallow do.			1	14 4½
Madder roots do.	2	0	0	6 10½	Wax, unmanufactured do.			0	1 8½
Meat, fresh do.	1	20	0	4 1½	Wool do.			0	0 2
Nitre, from Sicily do.	1	35	0	5 0	Laffres per lb.				
Oats, in foreign vessels do.	0	30	0	1 0½					

The following articles are exempt from export duty: viz.—Animals, corn, grain, and flour in national vessels; biscuits in ditto; ships and vessels; tartar and ashes of tartar (from Sicily); pastes, macaroni, in national vessels; madder roots (from Sicily).

The exportation of the undermentioned articles is prohibited:—Cocoons (silk); soda (semi-di); timber for buildings, except specially permitted.

NAVIGATION DUES LEVIED IN THE KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

Foreign Vessels.—Foreign vessels of all kinds are subject to the following duties at Naples and the other ports of the Two Sicilies, with the exception of Messina, of which separate mention will be hereafter made.

1st. The tonnage duty of 40 grani* per ton. This duty is levied when the vessel enters, whether it be in cargo or in ballast, trading or not. An exception is made in favour of vessels driven into harbour, and of vessels of more than 200 tons going in ballast to Sicily to take in cargoes of salt.

The tonnage duty is only once payable the same voyage. A foreign vessel which has paid this duty at one port, and goes to another port for finishing its lading, &c., only pays half the duty at the latter port.

2d. The *depot* duty, or *visa* of the bill of health is fixed at 55 grani for every description of boat.

3d. The *expediting* duty on entry depends on the tonnage of the vessel, and is as follows:

	duc.†	gr.
Below 50 tons	0	80
From 50 to 100 tons	1	65
„ 101 to 200 „	3	30
Above 200 „	6	60

4th. The expediting duty on clearance is the same as the above.

5th. The passport duty is 1 ducat for every vessel.

There is also a supplementary duty of 20 grani for the stamp for the passports and bills of health.

6th. The *health* dues are imposed on all vessels coming from a foreign country, even if they do not perform quarantine. These last are not admitted to *pratique* until they have been visited by the officers and the physician. The amount payable to these officers at Naples and Palermo is 6 ducats for every vessel admitted to *pratique*.

* The grano is worth about ½d.

† The ducat is worth about 3s. 5½d.

The table annexed to the sanitary law, dated 20th October, 1819, seems to show that the duty levied at the other ports is less than the above.

When the vessel enters into quarantine, the duties increase in proportion to the length of stay, the number of officers employed, and of guards stationed near the vessel. They amount to a large sum, especially when it is necessary to unload, and purify the merchandize.

At Naples and Palermo the fees for each health officer amount to 1 ducat, and for each guard 50 grani per day.

7th. The *bill of health* duty is payable by every foreign vessel clearing from the ports of the kingdom, and depends on the tonnage of the vessel as follows :

	duc.	gr.
Above 200 tons	2	40
Below 200	1	20
Vessels with smack sails	0	60

National vessels are considered such when owned entirely by resident Sicilian subjects : the captain and at least two-thirds of the crew to be Sicilian subjects. This law has, however, been evaded.

Vessels belonging to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies pay once a month a tonnage duty of 4 grani per ton. Vessels of less than 20 tons are exempt from all duties whatever.

There are also some differences made in favour of native vessels in the amount of *expediting and bill of health* duties.

The duties levied for the visits of the health officers, and the quarantine dues are the same as for foreign vessels.

Anchorage, Lighthouse, Cleansing, &c., Dues.—These duties no longer exist, having been abolished in 1809 in the province on this side of the straits of Messina, and some years ago in Sicily, and have been replaced by a uniform tonnage duty.

Pilotage.—Vessels arriving at Naples are seldom under the necessity of taking pilots, and hence there is no regulation respecting them. When a vessel takes in a pilot from among the fishermen on the coast, the amount paid is agreed upon between the two parties. The same is the case at the other ports of the kingdom, and of Sicily.

Foreign Vessels seeking shelter in the harbour in consequence of stress of weather, damage received, &c., alone enjoy total exemption from tonnage dues, as has been before stated. If harbourage be voluntarily sought, no reduction is made, even if the vessel do not trade at the port.

Vessels laden with Salt.—Vessels of 200 tons and upwards going to Sicily in ballast to take in cargoes of salt, only pay the duty levied on native vessels—viz., 4 grani per ton, in pursuance of a royal decree dated 23d December, 1822, and confirmed in the month of August, 1826.

Coasting Trade.—Foreign vessels which are permitted to coast from one port to another of the kingdom, or of Sicily, have to pay, at each new port visited, the half-tonnage duty already mentioned.

Treatment of various Flags.—It has been before observed that national vessels pay only one-tenth of the tonnage duty levied on foreign vessels. All the latter, without any distinction, are subjected to the same *tonnage, navigation, and health* dues, excepting vessels above 200 tons going in ballast to Sicily for salt.

Duties levied at Messina.—The port of Messina being considered free, foreign vessels going there enjoy greater privileges than in the rest of the kingdom, being subjected to the same tonnage dues as native vessels—viz., 4 grani per ton.

The same is the case with regard to *expediting and bill of health dues*.

The other health dues are the same as at the other ports of the kingdom.

A tariff, dated 30th December, 1816, and which is still in force, regulates the pilotage dues on entering and clearing from the port, and for passing the straits, as follow :

Piloting a merchant-ship into port	5	crowns.
Ditto ditto from the port to the mouth of the canal	5	„
Ditto a tartane, polacre, &c.	2	„
Ditto a merchant-ship through the straits	10	„
Ditto a bark, tartane, polacre, or other small boat	4	„

TABLE of the Duties payable by a Vessel of 200 tons at Naples, and the other Ports of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Messina excepted):

By a Native Vessel.		By a Foreign Vessel.	
	duc. gr.		duc. gr.
Tonnage dues, 4 grani per ton . . .	8 0	Tonnage dues 40 grani per ton . . .	80 0
Expediting dues on clearing . . .	0 80	Depot duty or visa of the bill . . .	0 55
Ditto ditto on entering . . .	0 80	Expediting dues on entering . . .	3 30
Stamp . . .	0 8	Ditto ditto on clearing . . .	3 30
Health officers and admission into		Passport duty on clearing . . .	1 0
pratique . . .	6 0	Stamp duty . . .	0 20
Bill of health . . .	0 60	Health officers and admission into	
		pratique . . .	6 0
Total . . .	16 28	Bill of health . . .	1 20
		Total . . .	95 55

Duties on Merchandize indirectly affecting Navigation.—The custom-house tariff fixes the highest amount chargeable, and reductions are made in favour of native and certain privileged foreign flags. A further decrease of 10 per cent is granted on the import duties levied on merchandize from the ports of the Baltic, by vessels carrying the royal flag and entering directly in the ports of the royal dominions.

By a royal decree, dated 3d November, 1829, it is decreed that on sugar, coffee, pepper, indigo, cloves, and cinnamon, which are imported by land into the kingdom, excepting when *via* Fondi and Giulianova, a decrease of 20 per cent on the amount of import duties should be made. The abovementioned articles imported *via* Fondi and Martinsicuro, enjoy a decrease of 10 per cent, instead of that of 20 per cent when imported through Giulia. (Renewed.)

The decrease of 20 per cent on the duties levied on vessels under the royal flag, making voyages to the East and West Indies, is extended also to the second voyage which is made by the said vessels if of more than 200 tons. (Royal Decree of 16th June, 1833.) Renewed in 1841.

A vessel under the royal Sicilian flag enjoys a benefit even over English, French, and Spanish, of 30 or 20 per cent, provided that each time the goods exported be native, and those imported, the produce of the East and West Indies, or the Baltic.

1st. The royal decree, dated 11th August, 1823, and which has been since renewed, makes a decrease of one-tenth in the custom-house duties levied on articles imported and exported under the flag of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

2d. In addition to this general measure, the custom-house tariff of 1825 makes a great reduction in the duties on the export of oil. That exported in native vessels pays a duty of 20 grani per stajo, while that in foreign vessels pay 30 grani.

3d. The same tariff permits *grain and dry vegetables* to be exported under the national flag without payment of any duty whatever, which permission is only occasionally granted to foreign vessels.

These three regulations, and especially the second, give great advantages to the Neapolitan flag, and have led to a great extension of its trade.

The flags of France, England, and Spain, are those privileged under treaties.

Provisions and merchandize, the growth or manufacture of the above countries, and imported in vessels of those countries, enjoy a reduction of one-tenth of the amount of the custom-house duties. This is owing to the interpretation set in 1819 on the convention of 26th February, 1817, made with the three above powers.

Description of Merchandize.—All articles declared for entry at the customs must have the description used in the tariff, and in Neapolitan weights and measures.

Restrictions on Entering and Clearing.—Foreign merchandize can only be introduced whether imported by sea or by land, at the custom-houses of the first class, which are Naples, Castellamare, Paolo, Pizzo, Reggio, Crotona, Tarento, Gallipoli, Brindisi, Bari, Muletta, Manfredonia, Ortonia, and Giulianova; and all vessels, whether native

or foreign, are prohibited from entering at any other ports, except in cases of necessity, &c., under pain of a penalty of from 100 to 300 ducats.

Merchandize may be exported at the above ports, and also at the following of the second class: viz., *Gasta, Vietri, Salerno, Pisciotta Capri, Maratea, Amantea, Nicastro, Tropea, Gioja, Palma, Pietre-Verre, Baguara, Scilla, Sorrento, Harrocalla, Catanzaro, Rossano, Coriglione, Otranto, Monopoli, Bisaglia, Trania, Barletta, Rodi, Termoli, Vasso, San-Lito, Chietina, Mola di Bari, Torre Scanzano, and Pescara.*

Mode of Payment.—The declared value at the custom-house is that of the goods at the moment of introduction, and before the duties are levied.

It is not necessary that the declared value should be borne out by the invoice, but if it be considered to be below the real value of the merchandize, the custom-house officers may exercise the right of *preemption*, paying the declared value, and 10 per cent additional.

Distinctions relative to Flags.—All provisions and merchandize imported or exported under the Neapolitan flag, enjoy a reduction of 10 per cent on the amount of duties levied on entering and clearing.

Additional Duty.—In addition to the entrance and clearance dues, there is levied, at the time of the payment of the custom-house duties, a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, appropriated to building and the repair of roads, &c.

Miscellaneous Articles.—Articles not included in the tariff pay on entering a duty of 3 per cent if raw, and of 30 per cent if manufactured.

Reduction of Duties.—If articles get damaged in consequence of the vessel being wrecked, running ashore, &c., a reduction is made in the duties levied, in proportion to the damage received. Goods *re-exported* pay per package 22 *grani*.

Re-imported Articles.—Articles which are exported from the kingdom, and are then re-imported, are considered as foreign, and pay the duties on entering accordingly.

Mode of Payment.—All import and export duties are paid before the articles leave the custom-house. An exception is made to this rule at Naples and at Palermo, where the duties may be made payable in bills of exchange of six months' date, when the articles are imported into the kingdom.

Special Regulations.—Books are subject to a special regulation. Those coming from a foreign country must be submitted to a committee for examination, and those which are not allowed to be admitted *are not* restored to the owners. Engravings, painted fans, and snuff boxes, and pictures, are subject to the same examination.

Ship's Stores.—Provisions and all other articles, excepting oil, for the use of a ship's crew, are exempt from duty.

Warranty Dues on Gold and Silver Manufactures.—All gold and silver manufactures coming from a foreign country must have the Neapolitan stamp on them, so as to pay in addition to the custom-house duties, duties equal to those levied on gold and silver articles manufactured in the kingdom.

Duties on Consumption.—Consumption duties are levied at Naples and some other places, on articles which are chiefly the produce and manufacture of the country. (See Table.)

Entrepôts, Custom-house Depots, &c.—Foreign merchandize intended for the consumption of the country may remain in warehouse at Naples for two years, on condition of the owner paying half the entrance dues at the end of the first year, and the rest at the end of the second, in bills of exchange of six months' date.

Those articles called *partite di fuori dogana*, are not admitted into the custom-house warehouses. They consist of wine, brandy, oil, provisions (salted), cod and salt fish, corn, and other provisions capable of being spoiled. They are conveyed directly after landing into the merchant's warehouses. A like custom-house depot exists at Palermo.

Goods cannot be re-exported from either of these ports without previously paying the entrance dues. Hence, there is no maritime transit at these places.

There is one free port in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; viz., that of Messina. This city is considered as foreign in all relations with the provinces of Naples and Sicily.

Coasting.—The coasting trade is restricted to national vessels; when the contrary is permitted by the administration, the transport of native provisions and merchandize between the provinces of Sicily and the mainland, is unaccompanied by any duty.

Foreign merchandize on the contrary, is liable to pay the custom duties a second time, even if accompanied by certificates proving that the duty has been already paid, excepting

in the case when the transport is from one province on the mainland to another on the mainland, or from one province of Sicily to another of Sicily.

Tares.—The tares allowed on goods are rated so as to correspond by deducting as nearly as can be ascertained, with the percentage of actual tare. This percentage is rated according to the packages; viz., bales with one cover, with two covers, cases, casks, baskets, &c.; for example, coffee in bags, six per cent deducted for tare; with two coverings, 10 per cent. Coffee in hogsheads, tierce, or barrels 14 per cent. Steel in cases, 10 per cent. Iron and steel manufactures of all sorts in cases or casks, 8 per cent. Sugar, raw, in tierces or hogsheads, 12 per cent; in cases, 16 per cent; sugar in loaves, in casks, 18 per cent.

CHAPTER XXIII.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE.

PREVIOUS to the year 1775 the trade of Naples was carried on by foreign shipping. In the following year large vessels for foreign voyages were first constructed in the kingdom; and the number built increased so rapidly, that 98,580 tons of national shipping, manned by 11,240 seamen, entered the port of Naples laden with merchandize.

The annual sterling value of the trade of the port previous to 1776 is computed by Mr. Goodwin as follows:

	Imports. £	Exports. £
1. Articles of food	225,000	660,000
2. „ „ clothing, building, and furnishing	570,000	340,000
3. „ „ manufactures, &c.	445,000	80,000
Total	1,240,000	1,080,000

It is superfluous to say that the foreign trade of *Naples Proper* was nearly annihilated by the occupation of the country by the French.

Previously to 1816, the foreign navigation of Sicily was chiefly in the hands of the Genoese, the Ragusans, and French. The Sicilian vessels were then chiefly limited to the coasting trade, from the terror of being taken by the corsairs of Barbary.

There belong at present to the several ports of Sicily about 2,250 vessels of all kinds, measuring about 43,000 tons, and employing about 25,000 sailors.

From the year 1816 the navigation trade of both the Sicilies with foreign countries has been important, and would have been of much greater value to the kingdom if restrictions of various kinds had not intervened. The following tables will exhibit the navigation and trade for seven years.

TONNAGE and Crews of British and Foreign Vessels, which entered and cleared from the Port of Naples in the Year 1835.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British.....	112	14,865	887	98	13,053	770
French	53	6,990	477	53	6,990	477
Sardinian	28	3,660	224	28	3,660	224
Spanish	6	347	30	6	347	30
Austrian	6	718	48	6	718	48
Tuscan	17	522	68	17	522	68
Russian	3	378	27	3	378	27
Roman	1	83	5	1	83	5
American	1	210	16	1	210	16
Total	227	27,773	1,782	213	25,961	1,665

TONNAGE and Crews of Vessels which entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the Port of Gallipoli in the Year 1835.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British.....	12	1,317	81	12	1,317	81
Hanoverian.....	1	88	5	1	88	5
Neapolitan	82	12,834	898	82	12,834	898
Total	95	14,239	984	95	14,239	984

NUMBER, Tonnage, and Cargoes of British Vessels which entered and cleared from the Port of Naples in the Year 1835.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Nature of Cargoes.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Nature of C.
England	83	10,281	{ 17 with fish; 14 iron; 3 coals; 49 general	9	900	General.
Scotland	4	635	Coals .....	...	.....
Newfoundland...	16	2,419	Codfish .....	...	.....
Malta.....	3	532	{ 1 in ballast; 1 coals; 1 wool and leather..... }	2	418	Grain.
Sicily	2	159	1 sulphur; 1 general.....	71	9,545	{ 37 in ballast; 29 part of general cargoes; 3 coals; 1 fish.
Leghorn	2	319	1 coals; 1 herrings.....	1	128	In ballast.
Spain	2	520	Codfish	4	711	In ballast.
Gallipoli.....	...	.....	.....	8	910	{ 4 in ballast; 4 part of cargoes.
Gibraltar.....	...	.....	.....	2	274	1 in ballast; 1 Indian corn.
France.....	...	.....	.....	1	167	Genefal and ballast.
Total	112	14,865		98	13,053	

NUMBER, Tonnage, and Cargoes of British Vessels which entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the Port of Gallipoli in the Year 1835.

COUNTRIES.	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Nature of Cargoes.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Nature of Cargoes.
Naples.....	9	996	In ballast and general.....	...	.....
Genoa.....	1	105	In ballast .....	...	.....
Messina	2	216	In ballast and general.....	...	.....
England .....	...	.....	.....	11	1,179	7,118 Salms of oil.
Russia .....	...	.....	.....	1	138	1,000 ditto.
Total	12	1,317		12	1,317	

A STATEMENT of the Quantities of Merchandize exported from Naples, in the Year 1835.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.									TOTAL.	Average Prices in 1835, Duty included.	
	France, (Mar- seilles).	England, (London, Liverpool, Gibraltar)	Genoa Nice, and Sardinia	Leghorn.	Holland.	Italy, (Rome, Civita- Vecchia, Ancona)	Trieste.	Other Countries				
Brandy.....galls.	..	..	1,100	..	..	550	26,400	..	28,050		Hollands, proof 2s. 2½d. Oil ditto 2s. 7½d.
Casks, empty.....	4,233	..	800	3,050	..	..	..	..	8,083		9s. 8d. to 17s. 3½d. 2d. to 2d.
Cream of tartar.... lbs.	30,702	663,081	..	..	4,797	..	..	..	608,580		32s. 8d. to 40s. 7d. 7s. 1½d. to 12s. 11½d.
Hemp.....cwt.	0,274	..	635	99	..	15	1	54	10,081		6s. 1½d. to 10s. 4½d.	
Staves, Palmi 5.... No.	0,173	..	15	..	..	..	..	400	9,588		
Do. do. 4.....do.	1,098	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	1,195		
Hoops, palmi 13, 16, 18....bundles	11,815	..	1,000	..	..	50	..	..	13,165		1s. 1½d. to 1s. 4d. 12s. 9½d.
Leather parings....cwt.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	29		
Gut strings.....do.	5	..	12	4	1	..	..	..	100		Rough 23s. 9d. Clean 41s. 6½d.
Coral.....do.	19	..	27	113	..	..	..	..	04		Various. 4s. 1½d. 8½d.
Ditto, wrought....do.	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	331		2 5s. 8d. Uncertain.
Essence of orange... lbs.	1,511	..	4,900	428	..	..	..	..	918		7s. 11d. 2s. 9d.
Tinder.....do.	32,234	..	1,049	820	..	..	..	..	1,460		
Wine-lees, burnt...cwt.	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	1,518		
Heads of casks.... No.	1,279	..	48	..	..	45	..	182	15,123		
Figs.....cwt.	10,831	..	3,858	192	..	..	..	17,001	83,016		Per cwt. 2s. 5½d. 47s. 6d.
Silk handkerchiefs.. No.	..	..	720	61,032	1,200	..	..	4,840	4,840		5s. 11½d. 4s. 2½d.
Hay.....bundles	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	195	752		
Galls.....cwt.	455	..	2,139	660	..	..	..	133	4,380		7½d. to 8d. 61s. 4½d. to 70s. 2d.
Wheat.....imp. qrs	1,448	1,167	8,485	1,010	..	532	4,750	16,217	16,211		39s. 7d. to 38s. 6d. 2s. 11½d.	
Ditto Indian.....do.	..	..	120,936	93,912	..	2,208	16,320	2,240	240,396		118s. 9d. to 197s. 11d. 61s. 4½d. to 70s. 2d.
Gloves.....pairs	82	..	350	129	2	..	42	1,500	2,105			
Wool.....cwt.	..	..	11	415	..	..	..	..	426		
Flax.....do.	4,224	5,761	297	509	3,360	11,671	201	..	15,289		2s. 11½d. 1s. 10½d.	
Liquorice paste....do.	320,396	358,316	1,158,372	185	3,250	..	71,161	96,952	2,038,528		Per cwt. 3s. 2½d. 126s. 8d. 7s. 11d.	
Olive oil.....galls.	..	..	..	..	..	8,701	..	..	8,701		
Ditto lees.....do.	4,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,726	4,900		
Bones.....cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	2,576		
Straw.....bundles	1,476	1,059	..	..	..	..	1	..	3,207		
Lamb and kid skins cwt.	2,450	..	604	70	..	1	..	41	2,060		15s. 10d. to 17s. 9½d. 23s. 9d.	
Raisins.....do.	801	114	110	132	10	16	316	463	210		38s. 7d. 38s. 2d.	
Macaroni.....do.	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204		Prohibited.
Linseed paste.....do.	..	57	108	20	18	..	..	1	2,763		
Madder root, ground do.	31	2,138	20	..	543	..	..	1	146		
Madder root.....do.	..	..	146	..	..	..	..	..	17		
Oars.....100	..	..	1,979	..	..	..	..	..	2,313		
Bone shavings.....cwt.	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk, wrought..... lbs.	13,502	2,717	13,931	885	..	..	420	..	31,525		Per yd. of 2 Palmi width 2s. 7½d. to 3s. 4d. Per yd. of 4 Palmi 3s. 7½d. to 5s. 5½d.
Ditto, raw.....do.	60,428	108,107	57,400	15,358	..	..	..	1,607	248,305		11s. to 11s. 11½d. 11s. 8½d.
Ditto, dyed.....do.	14,007	5,836	21,362	55,727	..	..	1,399	148	90,690		2s. 7d. 31s. 8d.
Ditto, waste.....do.	2,234	9,840	497	2,003	..	..	..	..	5,247		2½d. to 3½d.
Tallow.....cwt.	5,229	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	3,336		
Ditto, candles..... lbs.	..	..	4,330	..	..	..	..	105	267		
Pigeons' dung.....cwt.	..	..	162	..	..	..	..	..	41,418		
Lemon juice.....gall.	40,524	..	528	396	..	..	..	1	131		29s. 8½d. to 98s. 11½d. 5s. 11½d.
Soft soap.....cwt.	43	6	16	37	28	..	..	2,100	4,831		11s. 10½d. to 12s. 4½d. Red 29s. 8½d.
Woollen rags.....do.	..	..	2,731	..	..	..	700	..	4,105		White 35s. 7½d.
Linseed.....do.	2,810	..	885	..	..	..	..	..	2,161		
Wine-lees (Argol) .do.	948	1,636	..	..	..	..	..	36	..		
Leaves of Indian corn.....bundles	1,482	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,482		Per cwt. 3s. 1d. Per 100 172s. 11d.
Chestnut planks.... No.	23,090	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,090		Red 1s. 3d. White 3s. 9½d.
Wine in casks.....gall.	94,710	30,910	22,330	9,210	6,270	22,880	10,340	42,460	242,880		Red 1s. 0½d. White 1s. 2½d.	
Ditto in bottles.... No.	565	972	782	70	..	200	153	12	2,754		Large 13s. 10½d. Small 8s. 11d.	
Hoofs.....cwt.	328	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	352		Sicilian produce. 6s. 7d.
Sulphur.....do.	..	1,067	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,067		
Zaffres.....lbs.	..	..	1,114	..	..	..	..	..	1,114		

The only exports to Russia were 41,497 gallons of olive oil, and 3746 gallons of wine; and to the United States of America, 7 cwt. of musical strings, 98 gallons of oil, and 134 lbs. dyed silk.

STATEMENT of the General Amount of Exports from, and of Imports into, the Kingdom of Naples, during the Year 1837.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Merchandize Exported.		TOTAL.	Value of Merchandize Imported.		TOTAL.
	Neapolitan Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.		Neapolitan Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	
	Ducats.	Ducats.	Ducats.	Ducats.	Ducats.	Ducats.
Africa.....	41,218	4,984	46,202	15	142	157
America.....	....	....	....	201,075	16,116	217,281
Asia.....	240	....	240	....	....	....
Austria.....	2,011,706	472,006	2,483,802	1,106,762	233,600	1,340,362
Belgium.....	3,105	15,345	21,450	2,652	1,285	3,937
Brazil.....	....	....	....	419	477	896
Denmark.....	....	1,200	1,200	....	....	....
England.....	206,880	846,341	1,053,230	1,884,170	3,524,309	5,408,485
France.....	2,256,618	877,914	3,134,532	3,701,455	352,747	4,054,202
Greece.....	3,631	26,272	29,903	2,487	3,836	6,323
Hamburg.....	1,088	5,040	6,128	....	....	....
Hanseatic Towns.....	21,816	....	21,816	....	....	....
Holland.....	147,336	19,718	166,954	3,511	5,722	40,233
Ionian Islands.....	....	....	....	280	....	280
Morocco.....	30	....	30	....	....	....
Ottoman Empire.....	3,444	9,633	12,477	....	....	....
Pontifical States.....	354,425	94,708	449,133	151,108	50,384	201,582
* Ditto, by land.....	....	....	135,617	....	....	48,479
Portugal.....	....	....	....	107,140	5,235	110,375
Prussia.....	63,238	480	63,718	....	....	....
Russia.....	277,804	117,351	395,158	18,150	2,703	20,862
Sardinia.....	702,740	493,814	1,196,554	758,220	59,558	817,784
Saxony.....	....	....	....	31	....	31
Sicily.....	199,914	....	199,914	596,114	23,456	619,570
Spain.....	7,060	2,046	10,006	02,698	....	02,698
Sweden.....	....	2,866	2,866	....	28,774	28,774
Switzerland.....	....	....	....	176	1,007	1,183
Tuscany.....	384,036	132,230	516,266	360,452	30,390	390,842
United States (America).....	8,956	6,401	15,357	40,981	11,636	52,617
† Raw articles not enumerated in the above account, at 30 per cent on the value.....	....	....	....	....	....	160,491
Manufactured ditto, ditto.....	....	....	....	....	....	18,040
General Total.....	6,609,121 £1,172,346	3,127,878 £547,379	9,662,016 £1,743,457	9,058,500 £1,585,253	4,340,407 £761,146	13,525,467 £2,366,957

* Here the total value of all flags can alone be given.

† No account of raw and manufactured articles (not specially enumerated) being kept, their total value only can be shown.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Foreign Vessels which Entered and Cleared at the Port of Naples in the Year 1837.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
British.....	93	13,458	88	12,611	Brought forward	128	19,120	123	18,273
French.....	26	4,299	26	4,299	Greek.....	1	67	1	67
Spanish.....	2	285	2	285	American.....	1	354	1	354
Russian.....	1	175	1	175	Sardinian and	....	....	....	....
Swedish.....	5	776	5	776	Genoese.....	44	5,463	44	5,463
Belgian.....	1	127	1	127	Tuscan.....	23	4,889	23	4,889
					Papal.....	2	165	2	165
Carried forward	128	19,120	123	18,273	Total.....	199	30,058	194	29,211

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels which entered and cleared
at the Port of Gallipoli in each of the Years 1837 and 1838.

COUNTRIES.	1837.				1838.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British.....	14	1844	14	1844	30	3,687	30	3,687
Sicilian.....	44	7493	44	7493	48	8,665	48	8,665
Total	58	9337	58	9337	78	12,352	78	12,352

STATEMENT of the Consumption of the principal Articles of Foreign Produce
and Manufactures in the Kingdom of Naples in the Year 1838.

ARTICLES.	Quantities Consumed.	ARTICLES.	Quantities Consumed.
Broad cloth yards	48,626	Cinnamon lbs.	6511
Circassian cloth..... "	136,980	Cassia lignea tons	3
Casimeres "	94,213	Tar "	294
Woollen stuffs "	834,855	Pitch "	441
Cotton goods "	1,417,689	Wax "	285
" twist tons	1,333	Indigo "	74
Linen cloth..... yards	344,143	Logwood "	491
Codfish tons	2,798	Yellow mahogany "	51
Stockfish..... "	1,721	Hides, in the hair "	891
Herrings..... "	41	Iron..... "	3822
Pilchards "	1,569	Copper, ingots "	68
Sugar "	2,071	" sheets "	19
Coffee "	343	Tin, plates number	477
Cocoa "	91	Lead tons	763
Molasses "	273	Solder, cakes "	37
Pepper..... "	63	Fir planks..... number	9406

PRINCIPAL Articles of Import annually consumed in the Kingdom of Naples during the
following Years.

ARTICLES.	1825	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
Herrings .....cwt.	1,303	9,264	2,086	234	1,198	6,756	5,580
Codfish .....do.	89,205	53,000	41,370	50,037	87,213	72,707	54,209
Tin plates .....No.	320,175	343,300	277,355	300,925	300,339	330,130	324,215
Cocoa .....cwt.	1,775	1,478	1,440	1,330	1,720	1,400	1,090
Coffee .....do.	6,471	7,857	7,292	7,101	7,087	7,311	6,147
Cinnamon .....lbs.	12,049	10,959	5,407	12,943	8,024	6,648	9,248
Cassia lignea .....cwt.	31	78	75	71	112	90	68
Tar .....do.	2,770	1,406	4,338	890	1,575	1,105	1,376
Wax .....do.	2,934	3,122	2,600	3,235	3,925	3,545	2,290
Bombazettes.....yds.	....	76,924	83,840	97,315	100,789	100,260	100,468
Cotton yarn .....cwt.	7,202	21,849	20,005	21,131	22,715	26,038	21,002
Hides .....do.	10,912	17,342	19,897	18,511	25,331	29,519	20,409
Casimeres .....yds.	15,263	53,021	62,921	68,199	63,612	64,658	17,271
Iron .....cwt.	63,970	68,346	54,451	73,074	62,195	75,090	82,080
Indigo .....do.	717	1,330	878	1,531	1,127	1,183	1,174
Logwood .....do.	4,032	2,786	7,500	8,926	5,118	7,189	6,060
Mahogany, yellow .....do.	1,850	1,033	1,596	2,902	1,627	1,302	2,506
Molasses .....do.	4,873	3,792	4,348	4,214	5,412	4,492	3,150
Broad cloth .....yds.	89,175	105,279	70,883	67,515	68,807	60,845	51,202
Pitch .....cwt.	10,519	581	7,091	8,580	7,242	4,723	3,854
Pepper .....do.	1,088	1,342	733	700	680	610	639
Lead .....do.	11,170	12,487	11,789	12,255	7,045	12,182	14,040
Copper, in pigs.....do.	77	364	....	1,060	953	2,604	1,340
" in sheets .....do.	642	456	535	390	684	781	507
Pilchards .....do.	31,423	16,922	53,685	53,148	52,648	21,850	43,890
Tin in bars .....do.	796	805	658	577	108	680	277
Stockfish .....do.	17,230	27,004	19,405	19,862	17,326	10,797	20,818
Cotton manufactures ..yds.	964,301	1,410,829	1,262,385	1,307,819	1,390,747	1,550,507	1,223,448
Woollen do. ....do.	218,976	476,772	308,619	440,252	503,088	403,046	537,166
Linen do. ....do.	175,013	244,139	251,037	253,002	272,277	259,388	246,340
Mill boards .....No.	10,272	6,599	12,444	2,326	7,008	....	5,466
Sugar, raw .....do.	33,666	40,593	42,597	36,183	36,967	35,893	38,786

STATEMENT of General Imports into the Port of Naples, during the Year 1839.

ARTICLES.	From Great Britain & Newfoundland.	From France.	From other Countries.	Weight or Measure.	Grand Total.	English Grand Total.	Local Duties in sterling.	Average Prices in Sterling Money.
Alum .....	.....	.....	583	cantar	583	tons ct. qrs.	per ton, 5l. 14s.	per ton, 30l. 10s.
Blankets	292	326	368	number	986	each, 6s. 8d.	each, 1l. 6s. 8d.	each, 1l. 6s. 8d.
Brass	19	137	220	cantar	376	32 8 3	ton, 11l. 8s.	lb. of 16 oz. 1s.
Brass-wire .....	.....	24,408	18,422	lb. of 12 oz.	42,800	32,168 8 oz.	lb. of 16 oz. 2d.	do. 1s. 2d.
Cloth, broad	76	.....	21,708	canne	24,784	24,718	do. 6s. 6d.	yard, 1l.
— rough	2,681	.....	425	do.	3,106	7,245	do. 1s. 1d.	do. 5s. 8d.
— Circassian	656	2,563	54,999	do.	58,218	135,842	do. 4s. 8d.	do. 9s. 6d.
— casimere	10,061	1,513	20,287	do.	32,411	75,095	do. 1s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.	do. 2s. 10d. to 8s.
— woollen stuffs	176,287	233	92,519	do.	239,039	557,737	do. 8d.	do. 2s. 10d.
— cassinets .....	.....	.....	325	do.	325	758	do. 8d.	do. do.
Cotton-twist	12,800	3	106	cantar	12,970	1,142 18 1	ton, 47l. 12s. 4d.	ton, 172l. to 230l.
— cloth	103,407	94	352,217	canne	455,808	1,063 552	yard, 8d.	do. do.
— and thread do.	25,434	.....	14,832	do.	40,266	93,954	ton, 28l. 11s. 4d.	do. do.
— knitted articles	71	7	63	cantar	141	12 6 3	each, 3d. to 4d.	do. do.
— handkerchiefs	34,600	.....	131,972	number	166 572	160 572	do.	do. do.
— muslin do.	346,033	.....	273,825	do.	619,858	619,858	do.	do. do.
Muslin in piece ..	213,140	.....	120,339	canne	330,479	771,117	yard, 1s. to 2s. 6d.	{ yard, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.
— figured	25,560	.....	19,220	do.	43,780	102,174	do.	do. 1s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.
— embroidered .....	.....	.....	8,767	do.	8,767	20,156	do.	do. do.
— line	11,413	.....	76	do.	11,487	26,803	do.	yard, 1s. 8d. to 2s.
— velvet	154,347	.....	12,796	do.	167,143	300,000	do. 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.	do. 2s. 2d.
Cassia lignea .....	.....	4	23	cantar	27	2 10 0	ton, 95l. 4s. 8d.	lb. of 16 oz. 1s. 2d.
Cinnamon	9,089	.....	.....	lbs. 12 oz.	9,839	7,379	lb. 16 oz. 1s. 10d.	do. 7s. 1d.
Coffee	132	2,024	1,026=62	cantar	3,802=62	332 10 0	ton, 47l. 2s. 10d.	ton, 95l. to 124l.
Cocoa .....	.....	51	440	do.	500	43 15 0	do. 31l. 8s. 4d.	lb. of 16 oz. 6d.
Cochineal	70	16	1	do.	87	7 12 1	do. 95l. 4s. 8d.	do. 6s. 8d.
Copper in ingots ..	255	11	168	do.	434	30 18 2	do. 12l. 7s.	ton, 110l.
— in sheets	407	.....	157	do.	654	57 4 2	do. 10l. 1s.	lb. of 16 oz. 1s. 3d.
— old	508	.....	312	do.	820	71 15 0	do. 9l. 10s. 6d.	ton, 95l.
Cutlery	1,381	619	1,208	do.	3,208	250 14 0	do. 38l. 2s.	do. do.
— Codfish	46,026	2,746=25	2,475=35	do.	52,147=60	4 562 17 1	do. 9l. 13s. 6d.	ton, 24l. to 27l.
Salt { Stockfish ..	.....	.....	18,144	do.	18,144	1,587 12 0	do. 9l. 14s.	do. 24l.
fish { Herring ..	1,527	.....	635	casks	2,162	2,162	do. 8l. 11s. 9d.	do. 2l. 10s.
— Pichards ..	4,730	.....	.....	do.	4,730	4,730	do. 4l. 13s.	do. 4l. 15s. to 5l.
— (Do. small ..	.....	.....	854	do.	854	854	do. 4l. 11s.	ton, 18l. 10s.
Glass	7	308	1,558	cantar	1,873	163 17 3	do. 15l. 4s. 6d.	ton, 83l. 10s. to 88l.
Hardware	536	582	898	number	2,016	158 10 96 lbs.	ton, 38l. 2s.	do. 61l.
Hides in the hair ..	52,000	34,613	30,193	number	125,806	125,806	do. 8l. 11s. 6d.	do. 88l.
— dressed .....	.....	65	106	cantar	231	20 4 1	do. 38l. 2s.	do. 88l.
— heifer .....	.....	.....	51	do.	51	4 0 1	do. 38l. 2s.	do. 88l.
— calf	1	420	42	do.	463	40 10 1	do. 38l. 2s.	do. 19l. 10s.
Iron	55,017	.....	3,027	do.	58,044	5,131 7 0	do. 8l. 11s. 6d.	do. 10l.
Iron wire	287	215	216	do.	718	62 16 2	do. 11l. 8s.	do. 9l. 15s.
Iron, pig	8,041	.....	.....	do.	8,041	703 11 3	do. 2l. 17s.	do. 28l. 10s.
— sheet	2,322	3	56	do.	2,381	225 16 3	do. 8l. 11s. 6d.	lb. of 16 oz. 8s. 5d.
Indigo	694	.....	102	do.	696	60 18 0	do. 30l. 9s. 6d.	ton, 23l.
Lead .....	.....	521	5,967	do.	6,488	567 14 0	do. 4l. 15s. 3d.	yd. 2s. 10d. to 5s. 8d.
Linen cloth ..	68,977	538	61,088	canne	134,203	3,103,140	yard, 8d.	dozen, 10s. to 2l.
— handkerchiefs ..	.....	.....	48,333	number	48,333	48,333	each, 6d. to 9d.	ton, 11l. 10s.
Logwood .....	.....	3,022	643	cantar	3,005	320 13 9	ton, 1l. 2s. 6d.	do. 15l. to 20l. 10s.
Mahogany	128	917	1,455	do.	2,500	218 15 0	do. 14l. 18s. 1d.	do. 7l. 10s. to 11l. 5s.
— yellow .....	.....	674	228	do.	902	78 18 2	do. 14l. 18s. 1d.	do. 24l. 10s.
Molasses .....	.....	139	47	casks	186	186	do. 11l. 8s.	do. 24l. 10s.
Pepper	1,594	816	3,255	cantar	5,365	311 11 3	do. 15l. 13s. 4d.	do. 11l. 5s.
Pitch	1,000	102	3,233	casks	4,335	4535	do. 1l. 11s. 4d.	do. do.
Porcelain	3	253	65	cantar	821	28 1 3	do. 11l. 8s. to 57l. 3s.	gallon, 4s. 8d.
Earthenware	643	167	33	do.	843	73 15 1	do. 11l. 8s.	do. do.
Rum	248	3	141	casks	392	392	do. 11l. 8s.	do. do.
Silk, manufactured ..	654	46	39,250	lbs. 12 oz.	39,950	29,962	lb. of 16 oz. 13s. 4d.	ton, 32l. 10s.
Solder in cakes	225	.....	.....	cantar	225	19 13 3	ton, 17l. 9s.	do. 22l.
Steel	339	.....	624	do.	2,963	259 5 1	do. 5l. 14s.	do. 73l. 10s. to 76l.
Sugar	2,803	3,948	23,394	do.	30,145	2637 13 3	do. 41l. 18s.	{ cask, 1l. 6s. 8d.
Tar	50	1,207	2,111	casks	3 368	3368	do. 1l. 18s. 1d.	{ to 1l. 10s.
Tin, in sheets	262,634	3 000	22,500	number	288,734	288,734	ton, 3l. 0s. 10d.	ton, 38l.
Vitriol	1,823	321	.....	cantar	2,144	147 12 0	lb. of 16 oz. 5d.	lb. of 16 oz. 1s.
— oil of .....	.....	18,083	403	lbs. 12 oz.	18,486	13,864	ton, 34l. 4s.	do. 1s. 6d.
Wax, raw	1,086	640	1,654	cantar	3,300	294 0 0	do. 7l. 12s. to 17l. 2s.	ton, 208l.
Whalebone	29	.....	44	do.	73	6 7 3	cask, 6l.	do. do.
Wine, in cask	13	83	563	casks	659	659	bottle, 5d.	do. do.
Wine, in bottle	144	23,138	8,769	bottles	31,991	31,991	lb. of 16 oz. 8d.	lb. of 16 oz. 2s. 6d.
Tea	6,050	747	3,458	lbs. 12 oz.	10,255	7691	do.	to 4s.
Coal	4 463	626	2,156	tons	7,245	7245	exempt	tons, 15s. to 1l. 5s.

STATEMENT of the General Exports from the Port of Naples during the Year 1839, and where exported to.

ARTICLES.	England and Gibraltar.	France.	Other Countries.	Weight or Measure.	Grand Total.	English Weight or Measure.	English Grand Total.	Average Price in £ Sterling Money.
							tons cwt. qrs.	£ s. d.
Argols	1,828	113	1,116	cantar	3,057	tons	312 2 2	ton 22½ to 24 10 0
Almonds	11	211	do.	222	do.	do.	19 8 2	do. 53 10 0
Aniseed .....	.....	44	do.	44	do.	do.	7 17 0	do. 10½ to 25 0 0
Bones	5,807	.....	do.	5,807	do.	do.	513 7 1	do. 1 5 0
Bone shavings	117	1,867	do.	2,011	do.	do.	181 2 0	do. 4 15 0
Brandy	14,275	2,165	12,723	casks	29,163	casks of 632 gals.	29,163	cask 6 16 0
Casks used	780	1,090	number	1,870	number	number	1,870	each of 130 gals. 0 6 8
Cask staves, 5 palms .....	.....	4,190	1,033	do.	6,123	do.	6,423	per 100 0 10 8
Ditto, 4 palms	3,180	510	do.	3,690	do.	do.	3,690	do. 0 7 4
Ditto, hoops	9,885	100	bundles	9,785	bundles	bundles	9,785	bundle 0 1 4
Ditto, tops and bottoms	4,280	.....	number	1,280	number	number	1,280	staves.
Cream of tar	1,155,703	32,515	100,892	lb. 12 oz.	1,280,110	lb. of 16 oz.	966,832½	lb. of 16 oz. 3¼ to 0 0 4½
Coral	20	121	cantar	147	tons	tons	12 17 1	do. 23½ to 24 0 0
Coral, wrought	2	.....	do.	2	do.	do.	0 3 2	do.
Essence of orange	550	6,563	lb. 12 oz.	8,079	lb. of 16 oz.	lb. of 16 oz.	6,761½	lb. of 16 oz. 5 6 8
Pigs	35	8,721	cantar	10,007	tons	tons	876 9 3	ton 11 10 0
Flax	82	2	do.	84	do.	do.	7 7 0	do. 57½ to 76 0 0
Wheat .....	.....	1,501	do.	1,562	do.	do.	135 15 2	quarter 2 1 6½
Indian corn .....	.....	130	do.	130	do.	do.	11 7 2	do. 1 17 7
Pear	400	.....	do.	400	do.	do.	35 15 3	do. 1 5 2
Lupins	1,009	19,523	tomoli	20,532	quarters	quarters	380	do. 1 5 2
Linseed	1,020	2,257	cantar	4,583	tons	tons	101 0 1	do. 1 0 8
Hay .....	.....	471	bundles	471	bundles	bundles	471	per 100 0 6 8
Leaves of Indian corn	4,858	30	do.	4,086	do.	do.	1,086	ton 2 7 6
Hemp	1,423	15,646	do.	15,674	tons	tons	1,371 9 2	do. 26 15 6
Hoops	87	30	do.	117	do.	do.	10 4 3	do. 9½ to 12 5 0
Lamb and kid skins	470	1,676	4 cantar	2,150	tons	tons	148 2 2	do. 66 10 0
Leather gloves .....	.....	12,156	237,400	pairs	209,400	pairs	260,400	pair 7d. to 0 1 0
Leather parings .....	.....	33	cantar	33	tons	tons	2 17 3	ton 12 5 0
Lemon juice .....	.....	363	20 casks	363	casks 132 gals.	casks	363	cask of 132 gals. 3 0 8
Linseed paste	1,945	.....	cantar	1,945	tons	tons	170 3 3	ton 2 10 0
Liquorice paste	4,114	5,113	4,100	do.	13,227	do.	110 2 1	do. 45 0 0
Macaroni	100	267	724	do.	1,091	do.	95 0 1	do. 21 0 0
Madder root	9,959	790	1,776	do.	12,531	do.	1090 9 1	do. 27 15 0
Madder ground	88	261	627	do.	976	do.	85 8 0	do. 32 10 0
Nut gall	2	508	168	do.	678	do.	59 6 2	do. 49 10 0
Nuts and walnuts	110	903	902	do.	1,915	do.	167 11 1	do. 19 0 0
Olive oil (from the provinces)	100,595	1,013,835	401,064	strajo	1,545,512	gallons	4,153,512	gallon 0 2 0
Pigeon dung .....	.....	49	cantar	49	tons	tons	4 5 3	ton 3 10 0
Rags, woollen .....	.....	4,679	do.	4,679	do.	do.	409 8 1	do. 5 15 0
Ragins, dried	20	381	207	do.	611	do.	53 9 1	do. 11 10 0
Silk, raw	52,170	167,995	7,811	lb. 12 oz.	227,966	lb. of 16 oz.	170,975	lb. of 16 oz. 0 19 2
Ditto, manu- factured .....	.....	10,315	2,031	do.	12,379	do.	9 285	yard ... 2s. 2d. to 0 5 0
Ditto, dyed	50	85,511	30,005	do.	116,287	do.	87,215	lb. of 16 oz. 1 3 2
Sh to waste	3,208	1,390	509	do.	5,158	do.	3,869	ditto 0 8 6
Ditto, handkerchiefs .....	.....	8	1,380	number	1,388	number	1,388	each. ... 3s. 4d. to 0 5 0
Soap, soft	27 11r.	5 25r.	.....	cantar	33 21	tons	2 18 1	lb. of 16 oz. 0 2 0
Ditto, hard .....	.....	6 50r.	.....	do.	6 50	do.	0 11 41lbs	ton 42 0 0
Tinder (Evea) .....	.....	30 730	46,106	lb. 12 oz.	77,196	lb. of 16 oz.	57,897	lb. of 16 oz. 0 0 6½
Tallow	1,195	3,673	16 cantar	4,881	tons	tons	427 7 0	ton 40 0 0
Wool	1,351	1,730	1,262	do.	4,510	do.	307 15 2	do. 76½ to 133 0 0
Wine in casks	264	273	290	casks	1,387	casks 132 gals.	1,387	do.
Ditto, in bottles	754	530	4,091	bottles	5,365	bottles	5,365	do.
Zaffra	290	587	2,619	lb. 12 oz.	3,720	lb. of 16 oz.	2,795	lb. 16 oz. ... 16s. to 0 16 10

ABSTRACT of the Yearly Trade between the Two Sicilies, about the Year 1836, forming a fair average for the last.

ARTICLES OF EXCHANGE.	Imports from Sicily into Naples.	Exports from Naples to Sicily.
	£	£
1. Materials of food	257,000	109,000
2. Of clothing, building, and furnishing	148,000	270,000
3. Of general industry	38,000	75,000
Total	443,000	454,000

Weekly communication is kept up between the Two Sicilies by means of steam-packets of from 160 to 240 horse-power, sailing under the national flag, which enjoys the monopoly of every branch of the Cabotage. Almost daily communication is maintained between Naples, on the one hand; and Civita-Vecchia, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles on the other, by national and foreign steamers of large size and powerful engines.

The foreign trades of Naples embraces eight classes of countries: viz.—

1. Great Britain and her North American, Adriatic, and Mediterranean colonies.
2. France and Algiers.
3. The Sardinian, Tuscan, and Papal States.
4. Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Austrian Italy.
5. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia.
6. Greece, Tripoli, Tunis, Spain, and Portugal.
7. The United States.
8. Brazil and the States of the Rio de la Plata.

The relative importance of the different branches may be gathered from the following summary of the foreign trade of Naples, the capital, in 1840:

COUNTRIES.	Imports	Exports.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
United States	90,586	54	90,640
Baltic countries on the	141,733	14,692	156,425
Belgium, Germany, &c.	60,084	9,236	69,320
Brazil and States of the Rio de la Plata	12,214	.....	12,214
France and Colonies	200,109	304,337	504,446
Great Britain and Colonies	802,176	123,949	926,125
Italian States	191,711	158,691	350,402
Mediterranean Countries	28,232	1,631	29,863
Total	1,526,845	612,590	2,139,435

STATEMENT of the Value of Articles Exported from the City of Naples in the Year 1840.

ARTICLES.	United States.	The Baltic.	Belgium and Germany.	France.	Great Britain and Colonies.	Italian States.	Mediterranean Countries.	TOTAL.
	£.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Argols and cream of tartar	1,152	.....	2,592	12,812	1,500	.....	18,116
Coral	42	.....	569	.....	611
Corn, grain, and pulse	11	.....	10,233	.....	10,244
Essences	6,000	53,800	17,295	19,510	.....	96,065
Fruits, dry	54	2,655	.....	9,252	1,147	2,315	48	15,001
Gloves	80	4	642	236	9,836	.....	10,799
Hemp	6,123	.....	559	202	7,484
Hoops and staves	72	.....	5	2	319
Lemon juice	207	1,831	.....	125	.....	17,868
Linseed	60	.....	11,907	5,509	.....	.....	37,144
Liquorice paste	5,134	2,028	18,397	9,006	1,982	7	1,213
Macaroni	17	67	425	292	342	120	31,362
Olive oil	78	12	11,552	30	16,710	914	1,608
Rags	1,808	.....	209,177
Silks { Raw	150,159	46,030	12,979	.....	50,082
{ Prepared	16	.....	9,049	.....	41,022	.....	568
{ Manufactured	508	.....	10,412
Skins	5,080	595	4,857	.....	4,844
Tallow	406	282	1,560	1,802	800	.....	15,937
Wine and spirits	2,798	276	1,312	7,025	4,344	182	52,209
Wool	1,592	200	16,934	17,124	16,359	.....	18,134
Miscellaneous	715	40	2,707	4,527	9,950	126	.....
Total	54	14,692	9,230	304,337	123,949	158,691	1,631	612,590

STATEMENT of the Value of Articles Imported into the City of Naples, in the Year 1840.

ARTICLES.		United States.	The Baltic.	Belgium and Germany.	Brazil and States of the Rio de la Plata.	France.	Great Britain and Colonies.	Italian States.	Mediterranean Countries.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Colonial Produce.	Cochineal.....	7,200	....	....	....	1,751	958	805	....	10,254
	Cocoa.....	1,925	....	....	....	242	1,176	5,758	....	9,101
	Coffee.....	2,046	440	1,005	530	....	....	....	....	4,037
	Indigo.....	....	....	....	....	4,171	33,887	15,000	....	53,157
	Pepper.....	122	....	....	....	370	258	6,024	3,826	10,890
	Rum.....	....	....	....	112	81	2,402	1,944	....	4,632
	Sugar and Molasses.....	78,936	106,788	491	9,936	5,010	13,124	2,438	5,916	221,509
	Tea.....	....	....	....	....	119	150	208	....	573
	Woods.....	357	....	....	....	3,929	75	1,257	....	5,618
	Cottons.....	....	....	807	....	19,923	134,080	46,589	445	201,744
Manufactures.	Cotton yarn.....	....	....	....	....	218	157,223	3,513	....	160,954
	Cotton mixed with linen and wool.....	....	....	740	....	2,918	10,074	3,700	202	19,009
	Earthenware and glass.....	....	....	2,912	....	1,632	1,930	771	....	7,265
	Fancy goods.....	....	....	20	....	2,644	100	120	....	2,864
	Hardware.....	....	30	874	....	4,319	53,000	8,704	....	66,017
	Linens.....	....	....	2,619	....	3,676	19,938	598	....	26,831
	Silks.....	....	....	4	....	46,477	1,761	1,480	....	49,731
	Woolens.....	....	....	30,990	....	51,348	131,111	38,000	1,364	261,831
	Brass.....	....	....	750	....	730	....	....	....	1,180
	Coin.....	....	....	316	....	2,131	4,470	....	....	6,916
Miscellaneous.	Copper.....	....	....	1,088	....	285	3,075	1,495	....	6,843
	Drugs and colours.....	....	....	....	....	540	3,245	4,508	....	8,302
	Fish, salted.....	....	22,556	....	....	5,520	113,638	342	5,860	127,916
	Hides.....	....	106	900	....	10,532	31,900	14,150	583	54,171
	Iron.....	....	1,300	480	....	1,339	53,712	442	....	57,273
	Lead.....	....	....	140	....	5,466	....	854	9,078	15,538
	Leather.....	....	....	....	720	19,512	2,304	8,802	....	31,128
	Pitch and tar.....	....	10,619	....	....	266	3,346	2,266	....	16,227
	Steel.....	....	....	5,338	....	128	416	....	....	5,882
	Tin plates and bars.....	....	....	28	....	264	5,229	945	....	6,466
Total.....		90,586	141,733	60,084	12,214	200,109	802,176	191,711	28,232	1,521,845

Foreign goods are imported into Naples under the English, French, Spanish, and Sicilian flags. By the last, all goods are imported that come from *non*-privileged countries, i. e. from all others than England, France, and Spain.

About two-thirds of the domestic produce are exported under the national flag. Of olive oil two fifteenths only are shipped under foreign flags.

The institution of bounties has enriched importers and foreigners at the cost of the Sicilian public. In 1837 premiums were paid by the treasury of Naples on 11 Baltic or German Ocean, and six Indian, or rather American voyages, amounting to 80,000 ducats (13,333*l.*), of which sum one part went to the importing merchants, and the other to the exporting countries in the shape of extra taxes on the flag, and extra duties on the imports from Naples. The value of the freights thus obtained for the Neapolitan marine was about 25,000 ducats, or one-third of the premiums paid out of the public purse. No benefit was reaped by the public consumer. The price of sugar, for instance, imported from the United States of America (which are included under the name of the Indies), was not lowered one farthing in the pound.—*Note by Consul Goodwin.*

STATEMENT of the Arrival and Departure of British Shipping at the Port of Naples during the Year 1841.

ARRIVALS.		No. of Ships.	DEPARTURES.		No. of Ships.
From the United Kingdom:			To the United Kingdom:		
With Coals.....	17		With Brandy (to Jersey).....	3	
„ Iron.....	20		„ Bones.....	7	
„ General cargoes.....	47		„ Tobacco.....	1	
„ Herrings.....	14		„ Wheat.....	14	
Total.....	98		„ Oil.....	1	
From Newfoundland and Gaspè:			„ General cargoes.....	52	
With codfish.....	27		Total to United Kingdom.....	38	
From Malta—Hides and general cargoes.....	3		To Antwerp—General cargoes.....	3	
Total with cargoes.....	128		Rio Janeiro—Brandy.....	1	
From Messina and Palermo in ballast.....	5		Total with cargoes.....	42	
Total arrivals.....	133		To Messina with part of the cargoes they brought to Naples.....	11	
Tonnage.....20,248 tons			Gallipoli with sundries.....	3	
No. of Crews.....1,182			In ballast to different ports in Sicily, Leghorn, and the Roman States.....	42	
			Total departures.....	98	
			Tonnage.....17,368 tons.		

RETURN of British and Foreign Trade at the Ports of Gallipoli, Barletta, and Castel-a-Mare, during the Year 1841.

ARRIVALS.	No. of Ships.	DEPARTURES.	No. of Ships.
(GALLIPOLI.)		For the United Kingdom :	
From the United Kingdom :		With oil	14
(none direct.)		Holland—with ditto	3
Naples, Messina, &c. with sundries.....	27	St. Petersburg and Stettin—ditto.	4
Coastwise with oil.....	4	Trieste and Nice.	7
Naples, Messina, &c. with empty casks, staves, and in ballast .	24	Marseilles—ditto.	3
		Naples and coastwise—ditto	19
		In ballast and empty casks to Zante and other places	
Total arrivals.		Total departures.	
(BARLETTA.)		To the United Kingdom :	
From Naples—20 British vessels in ballast, and 1 Neapolitan.		With wheat .	
(CASTEL-A-MARE.)		To the United Kingdom :	
From the United Kingdom :		With wheat.....	
With coals 3, machinery 1.		Odessa, in ballast, 1; Ancona and Salonica, ditto, 2 .	
Naples in ballast			
Total.....	12	Total	11

Condensed from Consul Gallwey's Report.

GROSS RETURN of British and Foreign Trade at the Principal Ports within the Consulate of Naples during the Year 1841.

NATIONS.	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.		Tonnage.	Crews.
(NAPLES.)						
British	133	20,248	1182	118	17,368	1030
French....	67*	13,975	1309	67	13,975	1309
Spanish ..	1	85	8	1	85	8
Sardinian .	52†	8,682	868	52	8,682	868
Tuscan....	66†	12,492	1240	66	12,492	1240
Roman....	3	237	23	3	237	23
Austrian..	2	378	21	2	378	21
Swedish ..	4	1,150	52	4	1,150	52
Dutch		154	11	1	154	11
Danish ...		75	7	1	75	7
Russian ..		1,378	62	4	1,378	62
Greek		115	10	1	115	10
American .		367	16	1	367	16
Total.....		59,336	4818		56,456	4667
(GALLIPOLI.)						
British	14	1685*	108	14	1685	108
Neapolitan.	41	6856	453	41	6856	453
Total.....				55	8541	
(BARLETTA.)						
British	20	3384	169	17	2865	140
Neapolitan	1	299	16	1	299	16
Total						156
(CASTEL-A-MARE.)						
British		1546	72		1369	
Neapolitan		1380	60		1380	
Total.....						

* 48 of the 67 vessels are steamers.

† 35 of the 52 vessels are steamers.

‡ 41 of the 66 vessels are steamers.

CONSUMPTION of the following Articles during the Year 1839.

ARTICLES.	Neapolitan Weights and Measures.	English Weights and Measures.
Broad cloth	canne 7,970	yards 18,590.2
Circassian cloth	do. 33,477	do. 78,113
Cashmere	do. 28,775	do. 67,142
Woollen stuffs	do. 254,159	do. 593,037
Cotton twist	cantar 11,563	tons 1011
Cotton cloth	canne 494,398	yards 1,153,595
Linen cloth	do. 97,671	do. 227,869
Sugar, crushed	cantar 26,067 ^b	tons 2280
Coffee	do. 4,386	do. 383
Cocoa	do. 870	do. 76
Pepper	do. 2,405	do. 210
Cinnamon	lbs. 12 oz. 7,283	lbs. 16 oz. 5462
Indigo	cantar 679	tons 59
Molasses	do. 1,613	do. 142
Pitch	do. 6,340	do. 554
Tar	do. 448	do. 486
Lead	do. 8,750	do. 756
Copper, in ingots	do. 670	do. 58
in sheets	do. 448	do. 39
Iron	do. 47,107	do. 4221
Logwood	do. 3,685	do. 322 ^b
Tin, in sheets	number 281,282	number 281,282
Wax	cantar 2,705	tons 236
Solder, in cakes	do. 354	do. 31
Hides, with hair	do. 8,720	do. 763
Fir planks	number 12,677	number 12,677
Codfish	cantar 48,691	tons 4260
Stockfish	do. 17,995	do. 1574
Herrings	do. 2,076	do. 181
Pilchards	do. 14,484	do. 1267

RETURN of the Quantity of Wheat exported from the Kingdom of Naples to Great Britain, from the 1st of July, 1841, to 27th of March, 1842.

WHERE FROM.	National Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Quantity of Wheat.
				Quarters.
Naples	British	24	4,291	26,068 ¹ / ₂
Ditto	Neapolitan	1	200	750
Castella Maria	British	4	595	3,655
Ditto	Neapolitan	5	1,380	6,990
Manfredonia	British	4	775	5,229
Ditto	Neapolitan	2	620	2,625
Barletta	British	32	6,279	33,950
Ditto	Neapolitan	27	7,700	32,011 ¹ / ₂
Taranto	British	1	134	768
Ditto	Neapolitan			
Total	British	65	12,074	69,670 ¹ / ₂
Total	Neapolitan	35	9,900	42,376
Gross Total		100	21,974	112,046 ¹ / ₂

All of good quality.

VALUE of Imports into the Island of Sicily in the Years 1834 and 1835.

NATURE OF ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			
	1834.		1835.	
Colonial produce:	£	£	£	£
Spices	1,723	.....	3,941	
Provisions	90,189	.....	88,928	
Dye and hard woods.....	2,072	.....	4,065	
Indigo.....	9,525	.....	4,173	
Manufactures:		103,509		101,107
Cottons	339,388	.....	147,809	
Cotton yarn .....	.....	.....	55,035	
Cotton and linen .....	.....	.....	57,530	
Cotton and wool .....	.....	.....	39,160	
Earthenware and glass.....	8,700	.....	15,398	
Fancy goods	12,500	.....	6,155	
Hardwares	13,930	.....	12,682	
Linens.....	454	.....	11,473	
Silks	27,860	.....	17,845	
Woolleens.....	152,624	.....	21,120	
Miscellaneous:		555,466		384,207
Drugs	13,150	.....	13,806	
Fish.....	23,215	.....	15,339	
Hides	70,410	.....	89,653	
Iron.....	49,915	.....	15,189	
Wax	9,482	.....	3,411	
Other articles	11,229	.....	122,374	
Total .....	.....	937,439	.....	745,086

VALUE of Exports from the Island of Sicily in the Years 1834 and 1835.

NATURE OF ARTICLES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.			
	1834.		1835.	
Raw Produce:	£	£	£	£
Corn and Grain....	95,344		63,975	
Seeds	11,248		37,262	
Fruits.....	172,440		153,372	
Provisions.....		279,032		254,609
Productions used in Manufactures :		36,643	.....	112,153
Animal....	128,781		184,275	
Vegetable.....	158,560		74,159	
Drugs and Simples.....		287,341		258,734
Minerals		94,979	.....	79,338
Prepared and Manufactured Articles..		343,747	.....	219,684
Wastrels.....		221,367	.....	95,581
		32,440	.....	29,125
Total		1,295,549	.....	1,049,224

CLASSES. Imports into the Island of Sicily from Continental Dominions. Imports into Continental Dominions from Sicily.

1. Raw Produce....	Fruits in general, green and dried oranges and lemons, liquorice root, raw silk.	Wheat, barley, rice, almonds, pistachios, carobs, oranges and lemons, cotton wool, sheep's wool, raw silk.
2. Preparations .	Timber, wood, charcoal, fuel, salt meats.	Provisions, as cheese, marine salt, salt fish, wine, brandy, and spirits, barilla, cantharides, sumach.
3. Manufactures .	Cotton twist, cottons, linens, wool-lens, stationery, turnery.	Cottons and silks, leathers, fishing tackle, chairs, gunpowder, and shot.

Contraband.—The quantity of Colonials and Manufactures smuggled annually into Sicily is unquestionably great, but no data exists for computing its amount. It is believed that the excess of Imports into Sicily over the Exports to the Continent, added to the value of articles smuggled inwards, goes far to adjust the balance between Sicily and all other countries.—Note by Consul.

ITALIAN STATES.

A STATEMENT of the Quantities and Value of Imports into the Island of Sicily in the Year 1834.

DESCRIPTION	Great Britain & British Colonies.		France.	Germany.	Total. All Countries.	
	Quantities	Value.	Quantities	Value.	Quantities	Value.
COLONIAL PRODUCTS.						
Cassia Ligna	lbs.	6,406	£ 481		6,406	£ 481
Cinnamon	do.	2,464	1,120		2,088	1,222
Cloves	do.	180	17	12	202	20
Cochineal	do.	193	116		193	116
Cocoa	cwt.	601	1,308		756	1,646
Coffee	do.	4,000	20,060	90 480	6,422	33,183
Boxwood	do.	.....	.....		692	278
Logwood	do.	700	299		722	308
Mahogany	do.	722	1,332		722	1,332
Pernambuco	do.	.....	.....		79	38
Indigo	do.	220	9,218		248	9,525
Molasses	d.	40	26		67	43
Pepper	do.	.....	.....		3,203	9,566
Rum	galls.	360	30		360	30
Sugar	cwt.	13,050	40,205	1,728	15,700	45,380
Tea	lbs.	907	232		907	332
MANUFACTURES.						
Cotton goods	packages	2,990	178,800	1,190 71,400	4,767	286,020
Ditto yarn	cwt.	7,237	51,073		7,237	51,073
Cotton and Linen	packages	8	610		8	640
Ditto and Wool	do.	1	120		1	120
Earthenware	do.	300	5,000		300	5,000
Fancy Goods	do.	.....	.....	12,500	250	12,500
Glass	do.	.....	.....		370	3,700
Hardware	do.	.....	.....		251	12,850
Hats and Hosiery	do.	.....	.....		107	40
Iron, wrought	cwt.	662	.....		662	900
Ditto wire	do.	.....	200		31	90
Linens	packages	.....	.....		1	200
Linen handkerchiefs	number	.....	.....	1,143	1,443	224
Nankens	pieces	.....	.....	1,500 20	11,500	1,535
Silks	lbs.	.....	.....	8,383 27,860	8,383	27,860
Woollens	packages	1,500	112,870	35 2,132	2,035	152,624
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Bark, Peruvian	lbs.	14,854	5,940		14,854	5,940
Ditto, Quercitron	cwt.	106	2,120		106	2,120
Brass	d.	.....	.....		9,860	1,680
Colours, Painters'	do.	.....	.....		1,850	2,393
Copper	do.	.....	960		600	2,880
Deals	number	.....	.....		111,455	5,770
Drugs	cwt.	322	5,152		822	13,150
Fish, cod	do.	14,740	14,149		15,740	15,109
Ditto, herrings	do.	1,134	1,820		1,134	1,820
Ditto, stock	do.	.....	.....		11,787	6,246
Flax	do.	.....	.....		2,056	5,921
Hides	do.	.....	36,480	1,200 4,6	18,336	70,410
Hemp	do.	.....	.....		100	1,881
Iron	do.	93,592	49,915		93,592	49,915
Lead	do.	2,890	3,138	600 630	4,880	5,268
Leather	do.	.....	.....	1,403 8,940	1,403	8,940
Pitch	do.	.....	.....		2,031	1,875
Rice	do.	.....	.....		1,578	1,500
Saltpetre	do.	2,961	2,158		2,561	2,458
Steel	do.	913	875		3,426	3,287
Stationery	packages.	.....	.....		444	4,400
Smallwares	do.	.....	.....	240 3,600	665	9,825
Tin plates	number	186,225	3,042		186,225	3,042
Tobacco	do.	503	1,303		609	1,303
Valonia	do.	.....	.....		6,428	1,325
Wax	do.	.....	.....	289 2,326	4,825	9,482
Wool	do.	.....	.....		678	1,206
Sundries	packages	300	7,500	200 5,000	5,000	1,414
Ditto	value	.....	972	..... 539	58	3,669
Total .....		.....	573,811	..... 141,979	..... 24,312	..... 937,430

STATEMENT of the British and Foreign Trade at the Ports of Palermo and Messina during the Year 1835.

PALERMO.

MESSINA.

ARRIVED.

DEPARTED.

ARRIVED.

DEPARTED.

COUNTRIES.	Inbels To	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Nun Ves	To	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	COUNTRIES.	Invoice Value of argoes.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
British	89	12,735	63,317	89	12,735	Sicilian	88,527	80,590
Two Sicilies, foreign trade ..	41	5,888	56,890	8,518	40,740	British	26,795	25,298
Ditto, coasting ..	800	12,420	88,000	11,410	38,000	Sardinian	16,718	16,300
American	28	7,475	10,330	7,47	47,300	Austrian	13,322	12,330
French		565	...	565	3,150	American	10,712	10,106
Austrian		1,021	5,050	1,021	258	French ...	1,010	1,010
Sardinian		1,361	2,000	1,361	5,650	Dutch	14	1,506
Hanseatic	2	283	...	283	650	Danish ...	3,746	1,506
Roman	2	195	800	195	100	Swedish ..	1,773	3,211
Danish	4	603	...	603	3,000	Russian ..	3,648	1,113
Prussian	1	283	...	283	500	Roman ..	2,827	2,888
Russian	2	230	...	230	500	Tuscan ...	98	2,827
						Grecian ..	437	98
						Prussian ..	276	437
						Spanish ..	245	276
						Belgian ..	1,169	245
Total	1049	43,664	231,387	1025	45,288		172,819	165,096

STATEMENT of the Quantities and Value of Exports from the Island of Sicily, distinguishing each Article, and the Countries to which the same were exported, in the Year 1834.

DESCRIPTION.	Great Britain and British Colonies.		France.		Belgium and Germany.	United States.	Total. To all Countries.	
	Quantities	Value.	Quantities	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantities	Value.
		£		£	£	£		£
Argol. and cream of tartar	8,196	4,068	5,464	2,712	1,017	1,356	27,320	13,560
Barilla	17,232	7,356	7,180	3,065	....	8,852	57,440	24,520
Barley, beans, pulse, and rice	8,624	8,756	302	308	....	790	15,680	15,910
Brandy and spirits	114,300	14,292	....	....	935	374,840	46,852	46,852
Brimstone	703,125	175,781	546,875	136,718	7,812	7,812	1,375,000	343,747
Cantharides	70	1,540	100	2,200	....	1,320	230	5,060
Cheese	8,333	13,045	....	....	....	....	20,329	32,527
Cotton, wool	75,394	4,400	....	....	....	....	150,788	8,800
Essences	38,152	9,538	....	....	....	....	4,116	4,116
Fish, salt	2,070	2,070	....	....	....	....	45,747	11,436
Fruits	14,850	18,110	8,910	10,866	5,433	10,866	59,400	72,440
Liquorice-paste	2,800	3,880	1,680	2,324	2,324	1,552	11,200	15,520
Manna	250	3,250	400	5,200	1,300	2,600	1,500	19,500
Oil, olive	291,804	32,424	97,208	10,808	10,812	10,808	972,777	108,080
Ditto, linseed	8,097	1,080	6,747	900	360	....	26,986	3,000
Oranges and lemons	80,000	20,000	3,000	7,500	17,500	25,000	400,000	100,000
Rags	3,770	5,484	7,038	10,561	....	12,294	31,456	32,140
Seed	15,056	4,256	4,152	1,216	1,216	1,216	41,250	11,248
Sumach	61,896	21,126	20,632	7,042	10,563	7,042	206,500	70,419
Silk, raw	11,576	12,448	10,129	10,892	9,336	7,780	57,880	62,240
Ditto, thrown	2,344	1,884	2,051	1,648	1,413	1,177	11,720	9,479
Skins	526,775	32,133	277,250	16,385	18,023	....	1,099,000	66,541
Wheat	30,118	43,652	....	....	....	....	71,135	79,434
Wine	324,000	45,000	....	....	7,500	3,000	885,000	123,000
Other articles .....	....	4,640	....	1,680	1,800	1,680	....	15,140
Total .....	....	400,213	....	232,122	101,903	132,816	....	1,295,549

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to each Country, which entered and cleared at the several Ports within the Consulate of Messina, in the Year 1837.

PORTS.	COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
		Ships.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.	Ships.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.
Messina	British	151	22,048	£ 68,840	151	22,048	£ 55,901
	American	14	3,788	.....	12	3,050	3,562
	French	12	1,369	3,118	9	1,127	4,175
	Tuscan	1	350	.....	1	351	582
	Sardinian	26	5,053	1,772	21	4,017	3,462
	Roman	2	295	.....	2	295	816
	Swedish	16	2,430	6,517	10	1,650	5,109
	Dutch	7	844	1,102	7	844	3,857
	Danish	27	3,164	5,689	19	1,804	6,976
	Russian	19	3,816	3,800	19	3,816	7,111
	Austrian	49	7,818	7,589	41	6,238	4,898
	Spanish	3	532	3,111	3	532	2,107
	Sicilian	2191	113,414	547,750	1020	74,761	201,108
Total		2518	164,951	638,888	2215	120,574	299,901
Marsala	British	36	3,938	75	36	3,938	11,589
	Sicilian	14	505	900	13	665	1,702
	American	3	1,160	.....	3	1,160	2,378
	Total	53	5,603	975	52	5,763	15,669
Pozzallo	British	10	.....	300	The same as entered.		000
	Austrian	1	.....	.....			210
	Sardinian	18	.....	.....			5,062
	Total	29	.....	300			6,172
Syracuse	British	17	210	1,730	The same as entered.		1,450
	Sicilian	30	2,000	3,650			9,000
	Austrian	2	141	341			504
	Total	49	2,351	5,721			10,954

GROSS RETURN of British and Foreign Trade at the principal Ports within the Consulate of Sicily (Messina excepted), during the Year ending December 31, 1839.

NATION.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
British	341	24,818	3,221	63,679	340	24,720	3,209	160,293
Sicilian	2211	91,011	19,513	279,441	2230	97,262	19,769	404,111
American	56	13,790	626	2,337	56	13,790	626	50,144
Austrian	122	20,794	1,237	4,600	114	19,506	1,140	12,024
Danish	3	402	21	.....	3	402	21	2,250
Dutch	2	291	17	.....	2	281	17	1,108
French	41	7,165	388	183	41	7,265	388	41,107
Greek	3	512	35	.....	3	512	35	1,700
Hanseatic	3	247	18	.....	3	247	18	1,906
Roman	7	947	72	.....	7	947	72	1,448
Russian	10	4,189	157	.....	7	3,113	107	1,550
Sardinian	31	3,180	250	400	31	3,320	250	10,162
Spanish	3	151	24	.....	3	151	24	277
Swedish	14	3,352	146	.....	13	2,977	131	2,863
Turkish	6	503	74	.....	6	503	74	330
Tuscan	4	320	35	.....	4	326	35	88
Total	2857	171,671	25,834	350,640	2863	175,322	25,925	701,375

RETURN of British and Foreign Trade at the principal Ports within the Consulate of Sicily (Messina excepted), during the Year ending 31st December, 1841.

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
(PALERMO.)								
British.....	98	12,333	746	113,120	94	11,728	722	67,190
Sicilian.....	46	9,050	515	84,100	56	11,149	641	49,400
Ditto.....	320	4,900	2100	80,000	250	3,600	1850	60,200
American, U.S. ...	54	15,588	588	3,000	54	15,588	588	81,200
Austrian.....	11	1,588	103	7,400	11	1,588	103	3,070
French.....	2	235	16	200	2	235	16	900
Sardinian.....	5	526	46	1,600	5	526	46	1,000
Danish.....	1	150	8	400	1	150	8	600
Swedish.....	1	329	13	.....	1	329	13	2,600
Hanseatic.....	1	189	8	.....	1	189	8	1,100
Dutch.....	1	140	7	.....	1	140	7	500
Total.....	540	45,028	4150	289,820	476	45,222	4002	267,760
(TRAPANI.)								
British.....	20	3,938	201	300	20	3,938	201	1,621
Sicilian.....	19	3,364	224	1686	5	956	66	379
America, U.S. ...	6	2,046	76	.....	6	2,046	76	749
Austrian.....	70	18,910	787	350	77	19,756	844	5,902
Sardinian.....	11	2,389	135	.....	12	2,500	146	768
Swedish.....	31	11,483	394	.....	32	11,474	400	3,714
Russian.....	20	10,057	325	.....	21	10,544	349	3,063
Tuscan.....	2	171	16	.....	2	171	16	400
Roman.....	3	270	26	.....	3	270	26	363
Greek.....	9	1,915	114	.....	10	2,270	131	1,339
Danish.....	3	1,025	43	.....	3	1,025	43	310
Hanseatic.....	1	412	16	.....	1	412	16	200
Belgian.....	1	228	10	.....	1	228	10	75
Hanoverian.....	1	143	7	.....	1	143	7	45
Total.....	197	56,351	2374	2336	194	55,733	2330	18,928
(MARSALA.)								
British.....	43	4938	352	420	43	4938	352	14,116
Sicilian.....	34	1973	287	500	34	1973	287	2,600
American, U.S....	6	1877	55	300	6	1877	55	433
Total.....	83	8788	694	1220	83	8788	694	17,149
(MAZZARA.)								
British.....	4	72	42	.....	4	72	42	1328
Sicilian.....	6	126	28	.....	6	126	28	515
Total.....	10	198	70	.....	10	198	70	1843
(TERRANOVA.)								
British.....	85	1573	716	.....	85	1573	716	6,642
Sicilian.....	11	1667	127	.....	11	1667	127	6,500
Austrian.....	1	116	8	.....	1	116	8	750
Sardinian.....	1	146	10	.....	1	149	10	700
Total.....	98	3502	861	.....	98	3502	861	14,592

(continued)

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
(LICATA.)								
British	6	1107	51	.....	6	1107	51	£ 2,757
Sicilian	16	3554	195	.....	16	3554	195	10,106
Sardinian	1	221	10	.....	1	221	10	700
Danish	2	404	19	.....	2	404	19	820
Russian	2	449	20	.....	2	449	20	824
French	2	348	17	.....	2	348	17	1,067
Total	29	6083	312	.....	29	6083	312	16,334
(POZZALLO.)								
British	19	206	185	.....	19	206	185	1,658
Sicilian	19	1564	230	1914	40	11,929	377	16,083
Austrian	2	160	24	556	2	160	24	80
Total	40	1936	439	2470	61	12,295	586	17,821
(SYRACUSE.)								
British	1	12	9	180	1	12	9	.....
Sardinian	47	6584	419	.....	47	6855	419	12,240
Spanish	1	81	9	.....	1	84	9	210
Total	49	6680	437	180	49	6951	437	12,450
(AUGUSTA.)								
British	19	649	181	1510	19	649	181	2617
Austrian	16	1802	196	.....	16	1802	196	1170
Ottoman	8	890	89	.....	8	890	89	700
Greek	2	166	23	.....	2	166	23	180
Sardinian	1	130	11	.....	1	130	11	130
Total	46	3637	500	1510	46	3637	500	4797
(MASCALI GIARRE.)								
British	26	2,277	231	.....	26	2,277	231	22,400
Sicilian	131	8,173	1493	.....	113	7,602	1323	18,572
Total	157	10,450	1724	.....	139	9,879	1554	40,972
(SCIACCA.)								
British	17	205	200	.....	17	205	200	3,020
Sicilian	1	115	10	.....	1	115	10	825
French	4	338	36	.....	4	338	36	7,700
Sardinian	1	117	12	.....	1	177	12	1,400
Total	23	835	258	.....	23	835	258	12,945
(SCOGLIETTI.)								
British	37	488	351	.....	37	408	352	7,265
Sicilian	25	553	154	.....	3	144	29	415
Sardinian	9	622	84	.....	13	825	117	3,264
Total	71	1663	589	.....	53	1457	498	10,944
(MILAZZO.)								
British	5	247	50	.....	5	247	50	1,078
Sicilian	280	10,019	2161	17,439	264	9297	2033	72,424
Sardinian	2	147	19	.....	2	147	19	500
Total	287	10,413	2230	17,439	271	9691	2102	74,002

(continued)

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes. £	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes. £
(CATANIA.)								
British	1243	1,500	2196	1,400	25	1,500	219	14,588
Sicilian	35,415	9,914		18,250	1229	34,693	9,780	32,380
Austrian	5	443	42	1,800	5	443	42	5,500
Sardinian	4	472	35	.....	4	472	35	2,500
Russian	1	238	10	.....	1	238	10	1,750
Total	1278	38,068	10,220	21,450	1264	37,346	10,094	56,718
(GIRGENTL.)								
British	36	2117	348	4370	36	2117	348	8,410
French	3	616	30	88	3	616	30	1,600
Sardinian	1	140	10	.....	1	140	10	800
Total	40	2873	388	4458	40	2873	388	10,810
(SUMMARY.)								
British	441	31,632	3,882	121,300	437	31,057	3,858	154,690
Sicilian	2151	80,473	17,438	203,889	1728	86,805	16,754	270,459
American, U. S.	66	19,511	719	3,300	66	19,511	719	82,382
Austrian	105	23,019	1,160	10,106	112	23,865	1,217	16,472
Transcatic	2	601	24	.....	2	601	24	1,300
Belgian	1	228	10	.....	1	228	10	75
Danish	6	1,579	70	.....	6	1,579	70	1,730
Dutch	1	140	.....	.....	1	140	.....	500
French	11	1,537	99	.....	11	1,537	99	11,267
Greek	11	2,081	137	.....	12	2,436	154	1,519
Hanoverian	1	143	.....	.....	1	143	.....	45
Roman	3	270	26	.....	3	270	26	363
Russian	23	10,744	355	.....	24	11,231	378	5,637
Sardinian	83	11,554	791	1600	88	12,139	835	24,002
Spanish	1	84	9	.....	1	84	9	210
Swedish	52	11,812	407	.....	33	11,803	413	6,314
Turkish	8	890	89	.....	8	890	89	700
Tuscan .....	.....	171	16	.....	.....	171	16	406
Total	2948	196,469	25,246	340,883	2636	204,490	24,685	578,065

Palermo, 30th April, 1842.

JOHN GOODWIN,

H. B. M. Consul for Sicily.

GROSS RETURN of British and Foreign Trade at the Ports within the Consulate of Messina during the Year ending 31st December, 1841.

PORT OF MESSINA.

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
British	123	15,251	934	153,100	140	17,172	1,048	105,512
American	33	9,425	380	16,600	33	9,318	372	43,600
French	23	2,394	260	18,100	15	1,400	175	20,200
Tuscan	9	1,316	64	8,000	.....	1,316	104	10,400
Sardinian	100	14,546	1,160	49,800	102	14,760	1,175	59,800
Roman	13	1,268	150	3,000	12	1,200	140	10,800
Swedish	2	311	17	.....	1	140	9	4,800
Dutch	7	800	60	16,600	7	761	62	18,000
Danish	32	3,499	290	28,600	35	4,120	312	24,000
Russian	14	1,907	130	18,200	13	1,840	118	18,000
Austrian	85	12,000	950	35,600	71	10,550	790	39,800
Sicilian	2807	152,313	33,580	121,980	2129	115,436	25,848	138,000
Total	3253	215,080	38,315	472,080	2667	178,146	30,153	492,912

Messina, 8th January, 1842.

W. W. BARKER, H. B. M. Consul.

STATEMENT of the Quantities and Value of the Articles exported from Sicily, distinguishing the Countries to which the same were exported, in the Year 1840.

ARTICLES.	United States.		Baltic.	Belgium & Germany.	Brazil and States of Rio de la Plata.	France	Great Britain and Colonies.		Italian States.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£		£
Argols and cream of tartar .....cwt.	2,301	1,473	1,079	6,481	..	300	838	918	1,354	568	11,200	12,863
Barilla .....do.	8,956	3,310	240	5,010	..	229	23,559	9,739	1,086	984	51,222	21,234
Brimstone .....do.	22,598	8,395	3,195	16,926	..	93,042	507,100	122,928	245	..	1,067,782	244,731
Cantharides .....do.	12	204	..	..	..	1,166	42	908	66	..	110	2,404
Cheese .....do.	..	..	..	43	..	..	2,041	3,074	735	1,611	4,030	6,363
Corn, grain, and pulse &c. ....qrs.	1,614	3,066	..	..	..	8,608	6,649	7,857	1,059	10,556	18,983	31,206
Cotton wool .....cwt.	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	22	..	40	109
Essences .....lbs.	8,094	2,090	517	14,438	..	6,059	38,811	8,732	1,989	408	152,654	34,239
Fish, salted .....cwt.	..	..	455	3,976	..	1,888	1,024	1,636	258	2,296	6,032	13,509
Fruits { Dry and pickled.do.	18,818	29,907	1,254	9,529	..	13,346	6,445	8,116	18,982	13,241	119,387	94,435
Oranges & lemons, box	325,240	60,857	3,275	25,005	..	1,265	58,507	12,053	674	6,432	571,545	110,461
Lemon-juice, galls.	4,628	694	1,332	2,753	..	9,963	40,341	6,051	183	48	140,237	21,931
Linseed .....qrs.	11,210	20,763	..	15,834	34	1,902	11,401	29,861	1,170	1,648	31,070	62,212
Liquorice paste, cwt.	2,354	4,467	1,539	1,737	..	751	1,503	2,800	1,067	2,378	8,141	14,848
Manna .....do.	4,975	13,956	198	1,185	..	3,967	6,629	14,007	2,904	33	14,141	36,852
Oils { Linseed, galls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	694	..	5,512	604
Olive .....do.	61,709	11,063	9,333	13,216	2,438	57,037	406,552	50,697	31,426	6,514	1,350,579	182,324
Rags .....cwt.	24,931	16,752	408	..	..	126	4,263	3,758	4,571	378	35,376	25,993
Salt .....tons	1,606	1,088	5,929	870	..	..	114	57	1,201	5,753	30,348	15,498
Seeds .....cwt.	2,602	1,432	153	612	..	372	11,128	3,043	489	6-3	17,754	6,784
Sumach .....do.	70,551	29,943	970	1,454	..	8,538	109,079	41,076	6,872	909	235,379	90,662
Silks .....lbs.	6,837	3,531	152	922	..	46,528	27,683	27,683	2,285	..	84,407	81,101
Skins .....number	..	..	..	2,549	..	5,238	849,700	25,019	505	53	1,109,335	33,454
Wine & spirits, galls.	301,278	25,540	4,839	2,988	26,838	3,346	1,586,865	43,876	6,134	3,097	2,230,551	116,658
Wool .....cwt.	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	27
Other articles .....cwt.	..	5,521	1,884	1,657	5,640	8,073	..	8,461	9,001	4,852	..	45,089
Total value....	..	244,720	37,358	121,839	34,950	272,494	..	425,819	95,062	62,542	..	1,301,784

REVIEW OF THE COMMERCE OF SICILY IN 1840.

THE general commerce of Sicily with all countries has been greater in 1840 than it was in 1839. In 1839 it amounted to 1,919,491*l.*; in 1840 it amounted to 2,046,226*l.*: making an increase of 126,735*l.*

This increase has taken place upon the imports.* In 1839 the imports amounted to 568,998*l.*; in 1840, 744,442*l.*: making an increase of 175,444*l.*

On the exports, there has been a decrease. In 1839 the exports amounted to 1,350,493*l.*; in 1840, 1,301,784*l.*: making a decrease of 48,709*l.*

Therefore the net increase on the general commerce amounted to 126,735*l.*

The following is a summary of the Imports and Exports for 1840:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
America, U. S.	40,812	244,720	285,532
Baltic	15,906	37,358	53,264
Belgium and Germany	88,292	128,839	217,131
Brazils and Plate . . . . .	..	34,950	34,950
France	131,890	272,494	404,384
Great Britain and Colonies	288,228	425,819	714,047
Italian States	117,278	95,062	206,340
Other countries	68,036	62,542	130,578
Total	744,442	1,301,784	2,046,226

The commerce of Sicily with Great Britain and her colonies has been greater in 1840

than in 1839. Thus, in 1839, it amounted to 520,885*l.*; in 1840, 714,047 : being an increase of 193,162*l.*

The imports in 1839 amounted to 141,006*l.*; in 1840, 288,226*l.* : being an increase of 147,227*l.*

The exports in 1839 amounted to 379,879*l.*; in 1840, 425,819*l.* : being an increase of 45,940*l.*

Therefore the increase on the general commerce has been 193,102*l.*

The commerce of Sicily with the United States of America has been less in 1840 than it was in 1839. In 1839 it amounted to 464,470*l.*; in 1840, 285,532*l.* : being a decrease of 178,938*l.*

This decrease has taken place both on imports and exports. In 1839 the exports amounted to 393,723*l.*; in 1840, 144,720*l.* : being a decrease of 149,003*l.*

Therefore the diminution on the general commerce has been 178,938*l.*

The commerce of Belgium, France, and other countries has increased, and that of the Baltic, Brazils, and the Plate, and the Italian States has fallen off during the past year.

(Signed)

JOHN GOODWIN,

Palermo, 29th April, 1841.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

TRADE OF SICILY IN 1841.

THE general commerce of Sicily with all countries has been less in 1841 than it was in 1840—thus :

In 1840 it amounted to 2,046,226*l.*; in 1841, 1,779,656*l.*, making a decrease of 266,570*l.*

In 1840 the imports amounted to 744,442*l.*; in 1841 to 744,630*l.* : increase, 188*l.*

In 1840 the exports amounted to 1,301,784*l.*; in 1841 to 1,035,026*l.* : decrease, 266,758*l.*

Therefore the net decrease on the general commerce amounted to 266,570*l.*

The following is a summary of the Imports and Exports for 1841 :

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
America, U. S.	58,489	224,988	283,477
Baltic	16,181	45,752	61,933
Belgium and Germany	76,108	84,237	160,345
Brazils and Rio Plate	46,802	29,773	76,575
France	128,680	140,607	269,287
Great Britain and colonies	311,290	252,757	564,047
Italian States	95,087	167,431	262,518
Other countries	11,993	89,481	101,474
Total	744,630	1,035,026	1,779,656

The general trade between Great Britain and colonies and Sicily has been less in 1841 than in 1840 :

In 1840 it amounted to 714,047*l.*; in 1841 to 564,047*l.* : decrease, 150,000*l.*

In the imports there has been an increase : viz.—

• In 1840 they amounted to 288,228*l.*; in 1841 to 311,290*l.*; increase, 23,062*l.*

The exports were—In 1840, 425,819; in 1841, 252,717*l.*; decrease, 173,062*l.*

The trade with the United States has fallen off only 2055*l.*

In 1840 it amounted to 285,532*l.*; in 1841, 283,477*l.*; general decrease, 2055*l.*

The imports were—In 1840, 40,812*l.*; in 1841, 58,489*l.*; increase, 17,677*l.*

The exports were—In 1840, 244,720; in 1841, 224,988*l.*; decrease, 19,732*l.*

The commerce of the Baltic States, Brazil, and the Plate, and the Italian States, has increased; while that of Belgium and other countries not specified has fallen off during the year 1841.

Palermo, 30th April, 1842.

(Signed)

JOHN GOODWIN, Consul.

A STATEMENT of the Quantities and Value of Imports into Sicily during the Year 1840.

ARTICLES.	United States.		The Baltic.		Belgium and Germany.		France.		Great Britain and Colonies.		Italian States.		Other Countries.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
COLONIAL PRODUCE.														
Cocoa cwt.		£		£		£		£		£		£		£
Coffee do.														
Indigo chests		62				1,054	34	1,054	44	1,361	310	11,153	8,494	19,035
Pepper cwt.	1390	2,198				285	1254	1,754	210	336	313		3,312	4,847
Spices do.							147	712	45	520	5,716		2,012	6,948
Sugar do.	6700	17,280	1,800	1,521	2272	3,408	19,274	40,173	7,246	39,397	45,007		110,925	
Rum gallons	1,800					111	11				236		3,576	429
Woods cwt.	2256	2,968			1,138	274	492	42	185	1,923			0,100	6,606
MANUFACTURES.														
Cotton goods pkgs.					490	137	5,170	746	35,300	3,000			969	43,960
— yarn cwt.	343	5,120						7,500	54,083	1,102			8,513	57,905
— and linen goods lb.					630			40	1,800	540			61	2,970
— and wool ditto do.		4,575			110	416	30,680	602	43,470	27,800			1,463	106,725
Earthenware and glass do.					5,580	239	5,330	469	6,428	56			1,130	17,388
Fancy goods do.							6,100	28	2,800	3,000			120	12,200
Hardware do.					4,400	213	19,750	92	6,650	5,350			536	36,150
Linens do.					9,300	41	2,309	18	900	2,000			286	14,500
Silks do.					800	126	11,300	28		11,825			309	26,625
Woolens do.					25,850	43	6,400	85		3,500			391	98,450
MISCELLANEOUS.														
Brass cwt.					150									100
Copper do.					2,383			61	358	1,341			719	4,08
Copperas do.								15					15	20
Coal ton.								4,594	5,725				4,591	5,728
Deal boards number			33	8,03									705	185,732
Drugs and colours pkgs.				2,985		320	4,223	60	1,601	4,209	980		1,030	14,828
Fish { Cod wt.				2,592		2081	1,250	4,140	3,980	516			11,388	8,328
— { Herrings barr.								465	782	75			522	857
— { Stock cwt.				4,494									6,420	4,494
Hides do.					9,186	3687	11,058	2,298	7,055	15,703	5,296		15,610	48,388
Iron do.				67	1,634			15,580	41,496	100			79,466	43,007
Leather do.						47	600			720			103	1,320
Pitch and tar barr.	410	510	1,081				116	120	210	412			2,239	2,962
Stationery and books pkgs.							502	4	76	586	38		78	1,701
Steel cwt.				4,337									3,013	4,337
Skins bale				1,950			1,000						49	2,650
Tin in bars cwt.								228	832	1,10			556	2,029
Tin plates boxes								2,378	5,14				2,381	5,149
Saltpetre cwt.	654	1,123				80	150	593	981	61			1,721	2,961
Lead do.					113	7070	8,742			21			7,521	9,101
Tobacco do.	1859	2,757		1,11		684	1,145	1,124	1,577	1,073			5,517	7,667
Wax do.	829	5,325				431	1,302	75	741	3,026			1,770	10,397
Wool lbs.						100	50						100	50
Miscellaneous				541	3,986	1,110		4,643		6,907	3,518	9,840		30,608
Total value		40,812	15,906	84,292			131,800		288,228	111,278	68,036			744,442

TRADE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE TWO SICILIES.

ARRIVALS and Departures of Ships in and from Ports in the United Kingdom, from and to Ports in the Italian States.

YEARS.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
	British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1831....	497	75,875	97	19,712	504	95,587	383	54,837	71	14,502	454	99,339
1832....	292	42,902	20	3,481	312	46,473	352	51,049	23	4,384	375	50,033
1833....	384	58,880	27	5,392	411	61,272	353	51,291		4,482	375	55,773
1834....	387	58,142	03	14,360	450	72,522	473	71,076	00	12,047	533	84,023
1835....	400	67,160	17	3,192	417	60,352	323	45,141	17	3,233	310	48,374
1836....	375	48,994	29	5,130	364	53,830	291	43,198	42	7,657	333	50,855
1837....	380	58,080	29	5,089	418	63,769	273	41,410		4,724	300	46,134
1838....	385	59,237	24	4,928	409	64,165	348	51,112		8,564	389	59,676
1839....	317	48,209	75	15,171	392	63,370	321	51,874		15,810	406	67,684
1840....	508	85,576	78	21,095	586	106,671	435	63,821	65	14,043	500	77,864

the United Kingdom to Italy and the Ionian Islands.

	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
Apparel, cloths, and haberdashery	£ 1,253	£ 5,610	£ 7,218	£ 6,777	£ 7,253	£ 6,366	£ 32	£ 8,875	£ 9,407	£ 9,270
Arms and ammunition	800	1,347	6,080	7,364	4,283	572	15	6,378	719	588
Bacon and hams	22	43	27	.....	18	20	4	20	21	26
Beef and pork	36	3	.....	275	51	5	2	.....	646	631
Beer and ale	282	304	582	383	521	404	320	592	2,313	2,313
Books, printed	408	1,819	3,066	2,753	2,577	2,492	1,540	2,388	2,242	2,242
Braes and copper manufactures	143	8,567	15,613	22,727	33,902	18,215	1,816	31,291	20,001	25,500
Butter and cheese	170	106	107	240	160	129	122	234	845	237
Coal, culm, and cinders	2,085	1,793	4,647	4,788	3,320	9,107	1,022	12,160	12,904	7,030
Cordage .....	.....	.....	.....	1,893	1,443	.....	.....	20	332	0
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yard	1 45,748	115,830	1,008,463	563,243	959,368	106,204	1,796	1,337,200	842,735	1,119,135
..... hosiery, lace and smallwares	14,172	47,676	37,814	37,880	37,753	37,753	1,010	41,692	35,235	41,947
..... twist and yarn	18,834	381,945	376,835	543,808	427,575	524,374	882	624,093	381,829	510,040
Earthenware, of all sorts	6,282	9,444	12,449	13,355	9,831	10,732	1,597	15,897	13,078	14,650
Fish, herrings	11,312	10,192	31,787	23,800	20,535	27,864	1,001	20,906	30,138	34,230
Glass, entered by weight	1,208	941	2,311	1,893	1,443	1,940	1,137	1,321	1,035	920
..... ditto at value	100	100	70	12	15	42	7	32	.....	14
Hardware and cutlery	1027	36,032	49,345	50,076	42,960	39,967	34,033	49,493	42,548	37,240
Hate, beaver and felt	537	807	1,153	437	700	316	305	207	308	218
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	269	74,430	72,765	107,213	89,567	110,454	108,063	180,368	175,950	187,028
Lead and shot	365	517	777	1,223	4,102	3,921	797	1,410	2,133	1,095
Leather, wrought and unwrought	424	151	200	500	114	191	97	279	1,607	1,888
..... saddlery and harness	330	225	601	734	1,463	552	1,132	1,510	1,365	1,406
Linen manufacture, entered by the yard	100	13,412	10,712	734	34,124	45,814	33,774	40,897	76,751	61,643
..... threads, tapes, and smallwares	270	180	.....	26	72	761	24	213	246	379
..... yarn .....	.....	720	808	182	600	3,612	5,240	7,725	12,112	15,479
Machinery and mill work	377	4,430	4,342	15,050	28,362	22,480	69,333	41,985	29,347	53,429
..... colours	396	2,398	2,250	2,350	2,473	2,071	2,313	3,751	2,725	2,857
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches	392	2,736	2,911	14,756	3,406	2,663	3,092	1,961	3,837	4,063
Silk manufactures	627	9,085	9,716	3,635	1,459	2,603	2,120	3,124	4,100	5,099
Soap and candles	325	392	530	690	901	1,650	731	640	2,343	1,621
Stationery of all sorts	910	1,001	2,500	1,937	2,418	2,786	1,854	1,856	1,854	1,854
Sugar, refined	145	328,973	246,238	446,988	392	151,021	216,884	290,372	41,627	82,105
Tin, unwrought	107	12,143	10,766	990	392	5,088	6,995	13,768	10,800	13,825
Tin and pewter wares, and tin plates	584	23,036	18,374	35,075	27,176	20,029	41,781	36,245	26,070	25,209
Wool, sheep and lambs	12	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolen and worsted yarn	260	1,901	3,525	4,408	2,722	7,498	6,447	8,003	3,522	5,348
Woolen manufactures, entered by the piece	126	196,420	204,970	225,841	229,915	20,616	162,257	234,068	192,558	198,727
..... ditto by the yard	877	5,238	11,578	20,523	11,578	9,302	12,970	18,230	18,230	14,976
..... hosiery and smallwares	183	2,404	2,805	3,089	3,089	5,705	4,326	12,005	12,005	9,531
All other articles	949	72,484	59,634	5,533	88,164	57,707	42,737	72,713	71,408	114,872
				1,777	2,426,171		2,406,064	970,231	1,079,010	2,660,238

Foreign and Colonial Merchandise exported from the United Kingdom to Italy and the Italian Islands.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Cassia, Lignum.....lbs.	103,753	87,915	411,874	403,789	391,485	80,605	23,766	105,943	166,609	144,300
Cinnamon.....do.	59,092	85,539	56,630	32,020	73,590	71,983	88,076	59,179	49,795	48,379
Cloves.....do.	9,197	....	2,543	16,892	100,532	1,421	..	3,401	976	29,655
Cochineal.....do.	2,108	2,409	1,745	6,071	13,893	20,449	19,062	22,077	54,580	70,350
Cocoa.....do.	120,810	103,564	106,947	185,280	435,082	35,107	26,814	211,316	82,581	..
Coffee.....do.	1,200,262	4,050,753	1,113,315	1,906,934	1,735,103	2,000,916	1,003,759	2,308,822	595,342	675,554
Cortex Peruvianus.....do.	8,537	57,631	102,871	97,487	82,977	9,150	13,708	701	10,046	38,747
Cotton Goods of India.....piece.	170,721	238,271	82,914	02,454	65,011	8,597	12,147	22,980	12,851	5,717
Ginger.....do.	1,834	306	1,370	3,080	44	1,033	2,028	2,334	3,431	804
Gums, as shell-lac.....lbs.	158,009	170,578	120,331	124,047	121,350	231,237	146,006	311,737	300,376	488,536
Indigo.....do.	386,769	473,318	349,218	531,581	386,985	295,457	330,186	510,846	401,271	428,346
Mace.....do.	2,949	1,385	912	1,814	102	433	700	333	183	..
Nutmegs.....do.	4,494	11,530	3,345	9,558	8,117	12,274	6,980	450	3,708	..
Pepper.....do.	973,784	469,573	643,270	2,424,104	7,228	317,115	1,473,698	297,205	1,498,409	450,809
Pimento.....do.	125,356	52,252	132,213	169,481	185,204	204,300	43,050	53,615	89,071	208,563
Rhubarb.....do.	29,327	31,387	27,797	21,957	19,460	25,979	26,131	27,129	3,691	8,759
Saltpetre and Nitre.....cwt.	1,550	2,102	835	8,513	6,785	2,311	806	2,217	2,808	5,860
Silk Manufactures of India.....pcs.	11,315	12,555	13,780	14,456	12,974	6,567	6,822	12,883	13,239	7,690
Skins, Deer and Goat.....number	2,849	3,310	12,040	..	..	2	350	..	49,312	472
Spelter.....do.	452	273	590	780	..	490	1,548	456	1,026	386
Spirits, Rum.....proof galls.	143,447	113,231	139,987	122,340	87,957	47,327	88,555	107,164	103,513	70,675
— Brandy.....do.	2,515	3,623	2,913	1,761	2,804	2,697	2,033	1,588	4,523	1,825
— Geneva.....do.	2,010	894	700	945	1,873	1,105	559	1,397	1,396	911
Sugar, Unrefined.....cwt.	20,208	67,461	10,320	207,833	37,320	22,210	27,763	20,062	36,436	17,031
Tea.....do.	3,101	3,260	5,372	5,080	8,010	15,831	23,161	14,551	23,109	11,730
Tin.....do.	1,201	4,410	5,388	10,183	1,451	2,854	4,724	5,325	4,648	950
Tobacco, Unmanufactured, lbs.	1,137,835	669,067	1,820,327	3,708,350	1,230,469	4,301,056	1,741,811	124,883	755,166	1,055,867
Wine of all sorts.....galls.	3,750	2,291	3,800	4,555	3,253	3,651	2,386	2,696	4,201	3,370
Wool, Cotton.....lbs.	3,174,886	1,108,028	1,026,069	2,274,178	3,661,702	2,971,185	2,274,311	2,920,756	5,642,207	5,659,560

Foreign and Colonial Merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from Italy and the Italian Islands.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Barilla.....cwt.	23,867	19,590	24,782	6,970	20,432	22,274	28,838	13,91	20,905	10,788
Bark, for tanning.....do.	85,163	105,984	112,535	111,336	95,817	54,729	78,425	47,890	73,048	78,718
Brimstone.....do.	264,943	326,924	391,120	483,756	588,320	625,759	761,843	833,716	113,648	695,924
Cheese.....do.	873	605	597	557	813	512	1,192	942	477	961
Cork, unmanufactured.....do.	692	973	1,197	1,219	1,203	1,265	912	1,483	749	1,424
Corn, wheat.....qrs.	253,059	2,304	6	..	..	4	4,483	30,264	335,612	140,324
Currants.....cwt.	20,293	11,381	12,400	6,418	2,880	3,184	7,521	501	1,732	3,169
Figs.....do.	65	17	62	108	26	10	1,885	89	88	2,200
Flax and tow.....do.	1,475	697	17	505	692	26	32	4	302	740
Gum, arabic.....do.	938	983	3,519	1,402	550	5,837	1,559	948	1,585	2,108
Hats, straw.....number	76,517	157,017	22,166	8,166	3,890	7,473	9,689	4,708	4,323	476
Hemp, undressed.....cwt.	7,405	32,948	16,378	30,921	18,926	4,784	3,126	4,946	14,691	6,622
Leather gloves.....pairs	5,496	2,594	4,126	1,317	240	2,580	114	4,464	1,866	1,550
Lemons and oranges, in packages: viz.....packages	64,848	55,121	70,992	48,731	76,026	62,458	93,760	68,164	42,016	50,787
Liquorice juice.....cwt.	8,801	5,736	7,573	6,032	6,349	7,746	7,084	5,452	7,811	6,341
Madder root.....do.	2,377	1,690	2,224	5,356	2,909	10,672	11,940	6,522	17,927	10,071
Oil, olive.....galls.	2,557,983	83,578	1,030,843	1,627,238	376,434	1,818,735	882,606	1,385,734	783,024	710,335
Opium.....lbs.	970	904	9,452	8,758	2,511	5,213	3,667	895	41	768
Raisins.....cwt.	..	10,670	250	1,477	2,368	4,932	3,027	160	441	1,308
Seeds, clover.....do.	2,930	440	930	1,031	1	374	1,459	..	2,098	3,879
— flax and linseed.....bushels	105,448	103,341	228,400	111,782	35,182	12,027	171,937	209,174	146,759	164,406
Senna.....lbs.	4,684	15,132	36,781	12,567	34,850	2,570	1,229	5,707	24,970	152,894
Sumach.....cwt.	127,331	131,357	133,960	154,576	174,522	151,415	116,000	203,080	164,761	182,097
Silk, raw and waste.....lbs.	526,516	504,156	378,150	403,214	521,271	467,293	201,201	379,294	618,502	500,834
— thrown.....do.	698	2,546	2,708	1,473	1,168	12,040	381	2,561	755	498
Skins, goat.....number	5,032	18	3,412	2,410	120	..	2,133	34,303	2,179	4,287
— kid.....do.	516,457	76,822	140,091	163,195	237,084	180,330	249,828	1,410,741	116,367	96,115
— lamb, undressed.....do.	2,113,678	1,097,284	2,029,620	2,230,661	1,894,211	2,132,887	1,389,096	22,270	783,206	1,406,749
Spirits, brandy.....galls.	43,343	16,440	26,074	92,720	7,575	2,015	110	..	76,080	180,728
Tallow.....cwt.	7,070	3,033	2,551	5,798	7,078	14,632	1,571	10,011	27,050	11,628
Timber, fir, oak, &c.....load	241	1,383	3,672	4,489	4,536	520	281	146	2,452	5,996
Tobacco.....lbs.	11	1	8,749	939	6,263	1,889	10	..	29,838	479,943
Valonia.....cwt.	17,644	13,402	25,028	27,505	26,854	7,210	13,619	17,348	26,858	15,195
Wool, cotton.....lbs.	35,640	21,739	15,708	826,158	2,704,968	2,799,248	1,440,174	906,764	3,360,009	843,009
— sheep's.....do.	42,043	74,552	858,549	550,819	1,051,005	2,248,900	1,314,407	1,758,894	1,892,057	1,666,511
Wine of all sorts.....galls.	287,468	314,109	504,183	405,657	612,443	392,682	433,934	427,077	540,841	625,255

STATEMENT of the Arrivals and Departures of British Ships and their Cargoes at the Ports of Sicily during the Year 1841.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
	No. of Vessels.	Value of Cargoes.		No. of Vessels.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
(PALERMO.)					
From the United Kingdom—with coals..		£ sterling. 2,440	For the United Kingdom—with cargoes, consisting of wine, oil, fruits, sumach, corkwood, sulphur, bones, &c.		57,610
ditto and iron		3,200	„ Hamburg and Rotterdam—with wine, fruits, sumach, and sulphur...	4	3,800
manufactures		20,050	St. Petersburg and Cronstadt—sulphur and fruits ..	2	1,700
ditto and Colonial produce ..		20,200	„ Anversa—sulphur and sumach.....		800
		8,815	„ Messina, Marsala, and Catania—sulphur, sumach, fruit, and wine.....	4	3,280
Total from the United Kingdom..	27	62,705	Total with cargoes.	68	
From Newfoundland—with fish.....	3	6,280	For Messina—with part of the same cargoes they brought to Palermo		
„ Malta—manufactures, and Colonial produce.	1	15,300	„ Marsala—ditto.....		
iron		900	„ Leghorn, and ports of Sicily in ballast ..		
Gibraltar—coals	3	3,260	Total departures.		£67,100
Venice—deals		4,000			
Naples—manufactures.	1	20,575			
Messina—manufactures, iron and hides.	11				
Total with cargoes.....	55				
From Messina, Marsala, Girgenti, Naples, &c., with some wine and sulphur...	16				
In ballast from the same places	27				
(TRAPANI.)					
Total arrivals	98	£113,120	For Newfoundland and other ports British America—salt ..		1,261
From Naples, Malta, Messina, and Palermo, in ballast.	10		„ other places, with salt.....		360
			Total.		1,621
(MARSALA.)					
From Palermo—coals.....	3	350	For the United Kingdom—wine.		3,110
„ „ iron	1		„ Malta, ditto ..		6,112
„ Malta—hoops.....	1	20	„ ports in Sicily.		4,864
Total with cargo		420	Total departures..		14,116
Palermo, Malta, Naples, &c., in ballast	38				
Total arrivals...					
(MAZZARA.)					
From Malta, in Ballast ..			For Malta—olive oil ..		1,328
(TERRANOVA.)					
From Messina, Palermo, and Malta, in ballast ..			For Stettin—brimstone ..		400
			London—barilla ..		1,000
			Halifax, North America—barley and bean ..		300
			„ Malta—wheat and pulse.		4,942
			Total		
(LICATA.)					
Coastwise in ballast ..			For United Kingdom—sulphur.....		1,481
			„ Rotterdam and St. Petersburg, do...		876
			Palermo, do.		400
			Total.		2,757
(POZZALLA.)					
From Malta—ballast.			To Malta—cheese, cotton, seed, and oil..		1,658
(SYRACUSE.)					
Malta—fruits, &c.			To Scoglitti—ballast ..		
(AUGUSTA.)					
Malta and Messina, in ballast...			To South America, and Scutari—salt.....		117
Malta—colonial produce (Maltese coasters).			„ Malta—beans, oil, and salt-fish (coasters).		2,500
Total.....		1510	Total.		2,617
(MISCALI GIARRE.)					
From Malta and Messina, in ballast ...			To Jersey—wine and spirits		7,750
			„ Malta—ditto		6,650
			„ Messina, and Marsala—ditto ..		8,000
Total.			Total.	26	22,400

(continued)

(continued)

ARRIVALS.		Invoice Value of Cargoes.	DEPARTURES.		Invoice Value of Cargoes.
		£ sterling.			£ sterling.
(SCIACCA.)					
From Malta—ballast (some small coast- ers).....			To Malta—olive oil (small coasters)		
„ (SCOGLITTI.)					
„ Malta—small vessels, ballast.....			To Malta—wine, fruit, oil, cheese, and cattle		7,265
(MILAZZO.)					
Coastwise in ballast.			To Monte Vidéo and Girgenti—wine, fruits, and cheese		1,078
(CATANIA.)					
From other ports of Sicily, in ballast and partly laden			To United Kingdom—brimstone, sumach, barilla, and soft wheat.		9,238
„ Malta—smallcraft, sundries			„ Hamburg—brimstone.....	1	1,750
			„ Malta—smallcraft with sundries	15	3,600
Total	25	1400	Total		14,588
(GIRGENTI.)					
From Messina and other places in bal- last.			To United Kingdom—sulphur and beans		4,474
„ Malta—colonial produce (small craft)		4370	Rotterdam, Hamburg, St. Peters burg, and Lisbon—sulphur.		2,700
			„ Malta—wheat, fish, and fruits (small- craft)	21	1,236
Total	12		Total	36	28,410
(MESSINA.)					
From the United Kingdom—			For the United Kingdom—with wine, spirits of wine, oil, fruits, sumach, lemon-juice, essences, liquorice, &c.	68	89,188
with iron	19	15,510	„ Trieste—with ditto		5,700
„ coals	7	2,610	„ Hamburg and Rotterdam—with do.	2	3,330
„ general cargoes	19	91,220	„ Stettin—with ditto		2,400
Total from the United Kingdom ..	45	109,340	„ Trieste—with ditto		2,670
From Malta, with part of general cargoes		14,200	„ Rio Janeiro—with wine		1,200
„ coals, iron, and pitch ..	3	1,620	„ Coastwise		821
„ Naples, with part of general cargoes	6	14,840	Total with cargoes	81	105,512
„ Palermo, with part of ditto	6	12,210	For Palermo, with part of the cargoes they brought	11	
Other places with deans and fish	1	1,800	ballast to Palermo, Girgenti, Barletta, and other parts of Sicily, Malta, and Naples	41	
Total with cargoes ..		153,100	Total departures ..	136	
From Malta, in ballast.			Total tonnage, 17,172 tons.		
„ Genoa, Naples, and other places do					
Total arrivals ..					
Total tonnage, 15					

FISHERIES OF THE TWO SICILIES.

THE official returns do not distinguish the fishing from the coasting vessels.

The total number of fishing vessels and coasters belonging to the realm of Naples in 1839, amounted to 5811, navigated by 29,324 fishermen and seamen; 3354 vessels, and 15,838 men, belonged to the province of Naples. The proportions of vessels and men belonging to the remaining *twelve* continental provinces are remarkably limited, when the fisheries along the shores of Calabria, Bari, Oranta, and Citia, and the abundant materials for a coasting trade are considered, the boat-fishery of the Bay of Naples is of considerable value, but only for the consumption of the city. The number of fishing and coasting vessels belonging to the Island of Sicily the same year amounted to 1904 vessels, navigated by 8742 fishermen and seamen. Trapani is the principal fishing and coasting station, Palermo the second, Catania the third, Girgenti the fourth, Messina the fifth. Messina and Palermo have also each a considerable boat-

fishery for the use of the town: and the turbot, soles, and other fish, are of delicious quality.

The fishery at Palermo employs from 900 to 1000 boats, and 3500 fishermen.

The produce is valued at about 20,000*l.* to 24,000*l.* sterling per annum.

The catch of each boat is shared amongst the crew in fixed proportions.

The fishermen of Palermo consist of two corporations, each of which has a superintendent or warden, and three counsellors, all unpaid. Also a physician, surgeon, chaplain, secretary, and accountant, who are paid. These corporations have no real property as such, but they have a fund raised by contribution of one tari, or 4*d.*, in every thirty, on the produce of the fishery. This fund is applied to paying officers, relieving poor members incapable of service, or otherwise in distress.

These corporations have each a large tan or dye house, with stoves, tanning-vats, &c., and guards watching and guarding the boats and nets at the several landing-places.

There are twenty-two tunny fisheries in Sicily, of which, six in Palermo, seven in Trapani, four in Melazzo, and five in Syracuse.

Each tunny-fishery employs about fifteen boats.

The wages are—

The rais, or captain,	2 and 3 taris,	or 8 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i>	per diem.
The mate	1½	ditto, or 6 <i>d.</i>	ditto.
Fishermen of 1st class	1	ditto, or 4 <i>d.</i>	ditto.
Ditto of 2d class	5 oz.,	or 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	for the season.
Boys	2½ oz.,	or 1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	”
Calkers	2 to 3 taris	per diem.	

The crew then divides among them 10 per cent on the catch of tunnies, and 15 on that of all other fish.

The sword-fishery is confined chiefly to the Straits of Messina, and the produce is consumed in the island.

The anchovy and sardine fishery is carried on at Siculiana, commencing there after Easter, by the fishermen of Palermo, Termini, and Cefalu, who cure and pack up the fish for exportation.

The coral-fishery is chiefly followed by the Trapanese, who go for the purpose to Bona, in Africa. The corals are polished and worked, &c., at Trapani, and sent to Catania, Naples, Leghorn, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

SARDINIA prices of horned cattle, &c., and various articles of provision at Teranova, in the island of Sardinia, and which will apply to the whole of the east coast of the island, with no other variation, than what may arise from local contingencies, such as a good or bad crop, a dry or wet season, &c. &c.

Bullocks.—Three years old, weighing about 300 Sardinian pounds (say 280 *lbs.*

avoirdupois), may be purchased at about $8\frac{1}{2}$ Sardinian scudi (1*l.* 12*s.* sterling) each, in a favourable year. When the year is unfavourable, the same cattle will not weigh more than from 200 to 250 Sardinian pounds each, whilst the prices remain the same. May and June are the best months for purchasing horned cattle.

Pigs weighing 140 Sardinian pounds each (say 140 lbs. avoirdupois), in a year abounding with acorns, may be purchased at from 9 to 10 Sardinian scudi (1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* to 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* sterling) per pair; but in the event of a scarcity of acorns, the same animals do not exceed from 100 to 120 Sardinian pounds each, whilst the prices remain the same. The season for purchasing pigs is from the middle of December till the end of February.

The *Sheep* are small, resembling the black-faced Scotch breed. One of these with the wool on, costs about 1 Sardinian scudo (3*s.* 9*d.* sterling), sheep without the wool, from from 6 to 7 rials (2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 7½*d.* sterling).

The *Beef* is of indifferent quality, except in May and June, and is sold in the market at 1 Sardinian soldo, per Sardinian pound (say about 1*s.* 2½*d.* sterling, per stone at 14 pounds avoirdupois).

The *Pork* is of very superior quality and flavour, and usually sells in the market at 2 Sardinian soldi, per Sardinian pound.

Salt Beef is not to be had in the island, and it is not probable salting beef in this quarter would be attended with a satisfactory result. In some attempts made to salt it on the English plan, the meat was completely lost. This may be attributed, partly to the meat being poor and ill fed, and partly to the warm climate.

Salt Pork is also rather a scarce article. The natives seldom preparing beyond their own supplies. Bacon of good quality is sold at 7 to 9 Sardinian scudi, per Sardinian cantar of 150 pounds (26*s.* 3*d.* to 33*s.* 9*d.* sterling, per 140 pounds avoirdupois). In the months of December and January, speculators frequently come from Leghorn and Elba to purchase pigs, which they kill and salt at Terranova, and afterwards embark for the continent of Italy.

Butter cannot be had at Terranova, but at Oschiri, distant about eight hours' ride, it may be had during winter and spring in plenty; it sells at 1 to 1½ rial a pound (4½*d.* to 6½*d.* sterling, per 14¼ oz. avoirdupois).

The *Cheese* prepared for exportation being kept in brine, is excessively salt, and is only preferred as a condiment for macaroni. The price of this article fluctuates from 3 to 8 Sardinian scudi, per Sardinian cantar of 104 pounds (from 11*s.* 3*d.* to 30*s.* per 93½*lb.* avoirdupois lbs.)

REMARK.—It is difficult to say any thing with certainty regarding the extent of supplies of any of the above enumerated articles, to be had at any given time. In years of plenty the island can furnish to a great amount of each, whilst in years of scarcity the supplies would be very limited.

W. S. CRAIG,

British Resident Merchant.

Cagliari, 8th of Jan. 1842.

By a royal decree, dated Turin, 26th of December, 1842, the decimal system of monies, of Piedmont, Savoy, and Genoa, which are the same in value as the francs and centimes of France, is extended to the Island of Sardinia.

SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIPPING BELONGING TO THE TWO SICILIES.—Previously to 1816, the foreign navigation of Sicily was chiefly in the hands of the Genoese, the Ragusans, and French. The Sicilian vessels were then chiefly limited to the coasting trade, from the terror of being taken by the corsairs of Barbary.

The building of merchant ships, promoted by the abundance of materials, and the cheapness of workmanship, and encouraged by the granting of bounties for Baltic and Indian voyages has made great progress within the last twenty years. In 1824 the total capacity of the Neapolitan marine was about 8000 tons; in 1832 it had reached 99,800; and in 1837 it amounted to 150,634. In the latter year the number of vessels was 7800, the tonnage of which averaged somewhat less than 20 tons each. Naples can boast of only 10 or 12 coppered ships of moderate burden.

As the Abruzzi, Naples, and Calabria produce timber, hemp, and iron respectively; and as workmen's wages are unusually low, good strong vessels may be built and fitted out for about 10 guineas a ton, or from 25 to 30 per cent below the cost in the Thames; manned with frugal Neapolitans, who are paid by the *lay* or shares of the freight.

The mercantile marine, as already stated, consisted in 1800 of nothing but smallcraft. The repairs of the British fleet between 1806 and 1810 raised up a body of shipwrights, who, after the suppression of Algerine piracy in 1816, began to build vessels of larger size than usual for the trade between Naples and Sicily. Encouraged by differential duties granted in its favour, the mercantile marine has ever since made steady and signal advances. In 1819 it consisted of—

	109 vessels of all rigs, measuring	Tons.
In 1823, of	89 square-rigged vessels measuring	5228
And	1348 lateen-rigged ditto	11,347
		14,947
Total	1437 vessels of all rigs	25,841
In 1835 of	167 square-rigged	21,672
And	1891 lateen-rigged	20,128
Total	2058 vessels of all kinds	41,800

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of the Merchant Vessels belonging to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies on the 1st of January, 1839.

	NUMBER.					Tonnage.
	Of 10 tons and under.	Of 11 to 100 tons.	Of 100 to 200 tons.	Of 200 to 300 tons.	Of 300 and upwards.	TOTAL.
Belonging to the Continental Dominions	4697	1728	127	203	48	6803
Ditto to the Island of Sicily...	1601	647	65	42	16	2371
Total.....	6298	2375	192	245	64	9174

STATEMENT of the Number and Crews of Merchant Vessels belonging to the Kingdom of The Two Sicilies on the 1st of January, 1839, distinguishing whether they were engaged in the Fishing and Coasting Trade, or in the external Trade.

	NUMBER.			CREWS.		
	Fishing and Coasting Trade.	External Trade.	TOTAL.	Fishing and Coasting Trade.	External Trade.	TOTAL.
Belonging to the Continental Dominions ...	5811	992	6803	29,324	10,984	40,308
Ditto to the Island of Sicily.....	1904	467	2371	8,742	3,464	12,208
Total.	7715		9174	38,066	14,448	52,514

Out of 694 vessels belonging to the province of Naples which were engaged in the foreign trade, above 300 were employed in the coral fisheries on the coast of Barbary.

None of the vessels belonging to the province of Molise are in the foreign trade, being solely employed in the fishing and coasting trade.

REMARKS.—The vessels known by the names of polaccas, brigantines, bovi, brig schooners, bomb ships, bracciare, sciabecchi, mistice, tartane, martingane, speronare, and marielle, are employed in the coasting and foreign trade indiscriminately according to the market for which the vessel is freighted.

Those vessels called paranzelle, pielaghi, pinchi, golette, trabaccoli, &c., in addition to the foreign and coasting trades, are employed both in the home and foreign fisheries, and many in the coral fisheries on the coast of Africa and other places.

Of all the other vessels of ten tons and under, such as feluccas, gozizi, barks, &c., one-third are employed in the home coasting trade, and two-thirds in the fisheries, &c.

Hence it appears that all the vessels engage promiscuously in various trades, as above stated. Consequently the distinction made in these tables as to vessels engaged in the fisheries and coasting trade, and those in trade with foreign parts, has been drawn from the voyages made in the year ending 31st December, 1838.

The number of men employed depends on the will of the captain, and is greater or less according to the nature of the voyage, and the interest of the owners.

Hence the numbers given in the tables are calculated from an approximation made on the average state of navigation.

TARIFF of the Consumption Duties for the City of Naples and adjoining Districts.

ARTICLES.	NAPLES.		NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.	
	duc.	gr.	duc.	gr. £ s. d.
Vinegar.....the carafa	0	0½	0	60
Brandy.....the cask, containing 12 barili	3	60	free	
Lambs.....each	0	20	0	18
Anchovies and eels, native and pickled.....cantar	3	0	2	70
Stockfish, &c. pickled or dry.....do.	5	50	4	95
Eggs.....do.	1	10	free	
Oats.....do.				
Beer, on entering the limits of the city, pays a duty of 7d. 29 g. the cask, or 1 grano per bottle.				
Cheese of all kinds.....cantar	3	80	3	42
Chalk.....per 40 rotoli	0	12	0	12
Buffaloes and oxen.....each	5	80	5	22
Cows.....each	4	70	4	23
Calves, male.....each	1	50	1	30
— female.....do.	1	80	1	62
Goats and kids.....do.	0	30	0	27
Pigs.....do.	1	70	1	53
Sheep and lambs, &c.....each	0	40	0	36
Rams.....do.	0	50	0	45
Coal.....cart-load	0	50	free	
— horse-load	0	10	do.	
— foreign or brought by sea.....ton	0	50	do.	
Meat, fresh.....cantar	3	30	2	97
Vetches.....do.	1	0	free	
Grain and flour.....do.	0	66	do.	
— additional, per decree of 28 May, 1826.....do.	0	15	do.	
Turkish wheat and beans.....do.	0	30	do.	
— additional (by above decree).....do.	0	15	do.	
Barley.....do.	1	10	do.	
Almonds and honey.....cantar	1	0	0	80
Animals' intestines, fresh.....free			free	
— salted, as salamic.....do.				
Oil.....cantar	3	20	2	61
Straw.....cart-load	0	66	free	
— horse-load	0	22	do.	
— ass-load	0	14	do.	
Bread, white.....cantar	0	66	} free	
— additional, per decree of 28 May, 1826.....do.	0	20		
— brown.....do.				
— additional, as above decree.....do.	0	15		
Macaroni.....do.	0	80	do.	
— additional, as above decree.....do.	0	20	do.	
Rice.....do.	1	0	0	90
Salamic.....do.	4	0	3	60
Soap, black.....do.	1	40	1	26
— white, &c. &c.....do.	free		free	
Sardines and tunny-fish pickled.....do.	2	0	1	80
Semolina.....do.	0	80	free	
— additional, per decree of 1826.....do.	0	20	do.	
Spelter.....do.	1	10	do.	
Lard.....do.	2	20	1	08
Wine.....bottle	0	0½	free per decree of 25th Aug. 1833	
— Sicilian.....cask, containing 12 barili	7	20	7	20

MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES, OF THE TWO SICILIES.

THE unit of the monetary system of Naples is the silver ducat, weighing 515 acini, or 354 grains troy. It contains five-sixth parts of pure silver, and one of alloy. Its sterling value is about 3s. 5½d., and usually 'at the current rate of exchange, 3s. 6d. There are coins of 1, 2, 6, and 12 carlini, having their due proportion to the ducat of 10 carlini.

All coins under the carlino are of copper. These are grani, &c. The smallest gold

coin is the oncia, weighing 58.43 grains troy. It passes for 3 ducats, and is equal to 10s. 3½d. sterling. There are also gold coins of 5 and 10 once. These coins contain 996 parts of pure gold in 1000. The foregoing coins and currency are in conformity with the new system introduced in 1818. The gold and silver weights are the libra of 12 once, or 360 trapesi, or 7200 grani, or acini. This libra is equal to 4950 grains troy.

The basis of long and square measures is the palmo = 0,26455 metre; 10 palmi = 1 canna. Basis of superficial measure is the moggio = 10,000 square palmi. The tomolo is the basis of measure of capacity = 1 cubic palmo; 1 tomolo = 2 mezzetti = 4 quarte = 24 misure. The basis of liquid measures is the barile = 16 caraffe = a cylinder of 1 palmo in diameter by 3 palmi in height; 1 botte = 12 barili. The rotolo is the basis unit of weight, and is divided decimally = 1000 trapesi; 1 rotolo = 0,890997 kilogramme = a cubic palmo of distilled water of the temperature of 16 deg. 146 min. centigrades of the thermometer.

TABLE prepared by *Sig. Bursotti* showing the comparative Weights and Measures of England, France, Naples, and Sicily.

BRITISH.	FRENCH.	TWO SICILIES.	
By the act of 17th June, 1824.	Law of 18 Germinal Anno III. — (7th April, 1795) 4th July, 1837.	NAPLES.	SICILY.
		Law of 6th April, 1840.	Law of 31st Dec. 1809.
LONG MEASURE.			
1 Yard (imperial)	0,9143835 metre	3,4563596 palmi.	3,5427788 palmi.
1 Foot (1-3 yard)	0,3047945 metre	1,1521232 palmo	1,1802263 palmo.
1 Inch (1-12 foot)	2,5399541 centimetres	0,0960103 palmo	1,1809263 oncia.
1 Perch or pole (land measure (5 1-2 yards)	5,0291091 metres	19,0100326 palmi.	2,4356604 canne.
1 Furlong (220 yards)	201,1613658 metres	76,0401303 canne.....	97,4264169 canne.
1 Mile (1760 yards)	1,6093149 kilometre ...	0,8690306 miglio	1,0825157 miglio.
3,2808992 feet	} Metre, the fundamental unit.	} 3,7800000 palmi.	} 3,8745000 palmi.
1,0936331 yard			
3,9370790 poles	Decimetre	0,3780000 palmo	4,6494000 once.
0,3937079 pole	Centimetre	0,0378000 palmo	0,4649400 oncia.
0,0393708 pole	Millimetre	0,0037800 palmo ...	0,5579280 linea.
0,0213824 mile	Kilometre	0,5400000 miglio	0,6726563 miglio.
6,2138342 miles	Miriometre	5,4000000 miglia	6,7265625 miglia.
0,8679627 foot	0,2645503 metre	Palmo, unità di misura	1,0250000 palmo.
8,6796274 feet	2,6455026 metres	Canna (10 palmi)	1,2812500 canna.
1,1507082 mile	1,8518519 milometre...	Miglio (7000 palmi) ...	1,2456597 miglio.
0,8467493 foot	0,2580978 metre	0,9756098 palmo	Palmo, unità di misura.
0,8467929 pole	2,1508152 centimetres.	0,0813008 palmo	Oncia (1-12 palmo).
2,2581145 yards	2,0647126 metres	7,8048780 palmi	Canna (8 palmi).
0,9237741 mile	1,4866434 kilometre ...	0,8027873 miglio	Miglio (720 canne).
SUPERFICIAL OR LAND MEASURE.			
Square yard.....	0,8360971 metre q ..	11,9464905 palmi q....	12,5512816 palmi q.
Square foot (1-9 y. sq.)...	0,0928997 metre q ..	1,3273878 palmo q. ..	1,3945868 palmo q.
Square rod (30 1-4 y. sq.)...	25,2919388 metres q...	3,6138134 canne q....	5,9324417 canne q.
Acre (4 roods 4840 y. q.)...	0,4046710 hectare	5,7821014 moggia	0,2317360 salma.
Square mile (640 acres)...	2,5898945 kilom. q. .	0,7552132 miglio q. .	1,1718403 miglio q.
2,4711410 acres	1 hectare	14,2864000 moggia	0,5726528 salma q.
0,3861158 sq. mile	1 kilometre q.	0,2916000 miglio q. ...	0,4521661 miglio q.
0,7533593 sq. foot	0,0699868 metre q. ...	Palmo quadrato	1,0506250 palmo q.
8,3706591 sq. yards	6,9986842 metres q. ...	Canna q. 100 palmi q.	2,3650024 mondelli.
0,6917900 rood	6,9986842 ares	} Moggio, 100 canne q...	} 0,0400782 salma.
0,1729475 acre	0,0699868 hectare....		
1,3241293 sq. mile	3,4293553 kilom. sq....	Miglio quadrato.....	1,5516681 miglio q.
0,7170581 foot	0,0666445 metre q.....	0,9518144 palmo q. ..	Palmo quadrato.
5,0990801 sq. yards	4,2633270 metres q. ..	0,6091612 canna q....	Canna quadr. (64 p. q.)
10,7881363 poles	} 2,7285293 ares	} 0,3898632 moggio....	} Mondello (64 canne q.)
0,2697034 rood			
1,0788136 rood	10,9141171 ares..	1,5594527 moggio ..	Tomolo (4 mondelli).
4,3152546 acres	1,7462587 hectare	24,9512433 moggia...	Salma (16 tumoli).
0,8533584 sq. mile	2,2101087 kilom. q. ...	0,6444677 miglio q.	Miglio quadrato.

BRITISH.	FRENCH.	TWO SICILIES.	
By the Act of 17th June, 1824.	Law of 18 Germinal, Anno III.—(7th April, 1795) 4th July, 1837.	NAPLES.	SICILY.
		Law of 6th April, 1840.	Law of 31st Dec. 1809.

SOLID MEASURE.

Cubic foot.....	0,2831531 decimetre ..	1,5319014 palmo cubo	1,6496903 palmo cubo.
Cubic yard.....	0,2831531 metre cubic.	41,5613381 palmi cubi	44,5416371 palmi cubi
35,3163814 cubic feet ...	Metre cubic	0,0540102 canna cubo..	0,1135997 canna cubo.
0,6538878 cubic foot ...	0,1851504 decimetre..	Palmo cubo.....	1,0768906 palmo cubo.
24,2180675 cubic yards..	18,5150377 metres	Canna cubo, 1000 palmi cubi	2,1033020 canne cubi.
0,6071998 cubic pole ..	9,9496835 centim. c. }	0,5373839 decimi cubi di palmo .	Oncia cubica.
61,071998 cubic feet	0,1719305 decimetre .	0,9285994 palmo cubo.	Palmo cubo.
11,5143081 cubic yards	8,8028432 steri	0,4754429 canna c	Canna cubo.

DRY MEASURE.

Gallon, imperial.....	4,5434580 litres	0,0817977 tomolo	1,0570451 mondello.
Pint (1-8 gallon)	0,5679322 litre	0,2453929 misura	0,1321306 mondello.
Bushel (8 gallons) ...	36,3476638 litres.....	15,7051428 misure	2,1140901 tumoli.
Quarter (8 bushels)	2,9078131 hectolitres..	0,6543809 tomolo .	8,3563605 mondelli.
0,8803867 quart.....	Litro, unità di misura ...	5,2350476 tomoli .	1,0570451 salma.
22,0096677 gallons	Hectolitre (130 litres)..	0,4320812 misura	0,2326521 mondello.
12,2252948 gallons	55,5451131 litres.....	1,8003384 tomolo	0,3635189 salma.
0,5093873 gallon	2,3143798 litres.....	Tomolo, unità di misura.	3,2306719 tumoli.
1,0187746 pint	0,5785949 litre	Misura (1-24 tomolo).	0,5384453 mondello.
3,7709280 gallons .	17,1930531 litres.....	Quartarola (1-4 mi } sura)	0,1346113 mondello.
0,9427320 gallon .	4,2482635 litres	0,3095331 tomolo	2,1537812 quarti.
1,8854640 gill	0,2616415 litre	1,8571988 misura	Tumolo (palmo cubo).
0,9271070 quarter .	2,7508855 hectolitres..	0,4642997 quartarola...	Mondello (1-4 tumolo).
		4,9525502 tomoli	Quarta (1-16 mondello)
			Salma (16 tumoli).

LIQUID MEASURE.

Gallon, imperial.....	4,5434580 litres.....	6,2488778 careffe.	0,642613 barile.
Quart (1-4 gallon)	1,1358645 litre	1,5622194 careffa	2,6426127 caraffe.
Pint (1-8 gallon)	0,5679322 litre	0,7811097 careffa	0,6606532 quartuccio.
Pipe of wine (126 gall.)...	5,7247570 hectolitres..	1,0935536 botte	2,0810575 salme.
Tun of wine (252 gall.)...	11,4495141 hectolitres..	1,0935536 carro...	1,0405287 botte.
0,8803867 quart.....	Litro, unità di misura	1,3753572 careffa	1,1632605 quartuccio.
22,0096677 gallons	Hectolitre (100 litres) .	2,2922620 barili...	2,9081513 barili.
0,9144499 butt of wine	5,2550036 hectolitres...	Botte (12 barili)...	1,9030221 salma.
7,5418561 gallons	34,3861062 litres	0,78821967 barile	Barile, unità di misura.
1,5083712 pint	0,8596527 litre	1,1823295 careffa	Quartuccio (1-40 barile)
60,3348488 gallons	2,7308885 hectolitres...	6,3057573 barili...	Salma (8 barili).
1,9153920 bottle of } wine.....	11,0035540 hectolitres...	2,1019191 botti ...	Botte (4 salme).

WEIGHTS.

<i>Troy weight.</i>			
Pound, imperial....	0,3730956 kilogr. ... }	1,1631649 libbre.....	1,1755930 libbra.
Ounce (1-12 lb.) ..	31,0913000 grammes ...	0,4187394 rotolo ...	0,4702372 rotolo.
Grain	0,0647755 gramme.....	1,1631649 oncia	1,1755930 oncia.
		1,4539561 grano.....	1,1755930 grano.
<i>Avoirdupois weight.</i>			
Pound, 7000 grains	0,4534148 kilogramme	1,4135644 libbra	1,4286721 libbra.
Ounce (1-16 lb.)	28,3384245 grammes ...	0,0318033 rotolo ...	1,0713040 oncia.
Quintal, hundredweight, (112 lbs.)	0,5078246 quint. met...	56,9950785 rotoli.....	64,0045079 rotoli.
Ton (20 quintals)	1,0156591 tonnell. met..	11,3990157 cantara ...	12,8009016 cantara.
0,8597234 oz. troy... }	0,0267299 kilogramme	Oncia (1-12 libbra) .	1,0106848 oncia.
0,9432393 oz. avoirdupois			

BRITISH. By the Act of 17th June 1824.	FRENCH. Law of 18 Germinal, Anno III.—(7th April, 1795) 4th July, 1837.	TWO SICILIES. NAPLES. Law of 6th April, 1840.	SICILY. Law of 31st Dec. 1809.
0,6877786 dram. troy } 1,5091829 dra. a. d. p. }	2,6729917 grammes ...	Dramma (1-10 oncia)	0,8085478 dramma.
13,755537 grains	0,8909972 gramme	{ Trappeso (1-1000 ro- tolo) ossia	1,0106848 trappeso, os- sia.
2,8657445 once troy } 3,1441311 onc. a. d. p. }	89,0997222 grammes ...	Decimo di rotolo	3,3689492 once.
0,6877787 grain	0,6443409 gramme ...	Grano (1-20 trappeso) ...	0,8085478 grano.
1,5623900 quintal	0,7934200 quint. met...	0,8904854 cantara	Cantaro (100 rotoli).
1,7498767 lb. a. d. p.	0,7934226 kilogramme	0,8904854 rotolo	Rotolo (30 once).
0,6999507 lb. a. d. p.	0,3473680 kilogramme	{ 0,3561942 rotolo 0,9894282 libbra	Libbra (12 once).
0,9332676 oz. a. d. p.	26,4473333 grammes ...	{ 0,0296828 rotolo 0,9894282 oncia	Oncia 1-12 (lib. 0 1-30 rotoli).
13,6101525 grains	0,8815778 gramme	0,9894282 trappeso ...	Trappeso (1-30 oncia).
0,8506345 grain	0,0550986 gramme	1,2366785 grano	Grano (1-20 scropolo).

OLIVE OIL exported to England in the Years from 1821 to 1832 inclusive.

Years.	Tuns.	Duty per Tun.	Amount of Duty.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1821	2,373	18 15 7 by British flag }	44,706 17 7
1822	3,162	19 19 7 by Foreign flag }	59,154 10 5
1823	2,699	do. do. do.	50,852 12 0
1824	3,520	do. do. do.	66,295 2 11
Total	11,763	Total	£221,019 2 11
1825	3,996	8 8 0 by any flag, from July 5 th	44,288 4 9
1826	3,376	do. do. do.	28,366 9 6
1827	4,249	do. do. do.	35,877 18 10
1828	6,952	9 9 0 by Sicilian flag, and	58,580 5 1
1829	3,299	8 8 0 by any other than Sicilian flag }	45,250 12 0
1830	8,524	10 10 0 by Sicilian flag, and	71,878 11 9
1831	7,575	8 8 0 by any other than Sicilian flag }	64,243 0 0
1832	5,095	do. do. do.	43,350 0 0
Total	43,073	Total	£391,835 1 11

The foregoing statement, therefore, shows the total exportation of olive oil to have amounted to 11,763 tuns, between the years 1821 and 1824, and the amount of duty paid on the same was £ 221,019 2 11. Consequently, for each of the above years, the quantity exported was 2940½, and the amount of duty paid 55,254 15 0. During the latter period, from 1825 to 1832, the quantity exported was 43,073, and the duty paid on the same amounted to £ 391,835 1 11.

It hence appears that the reduction of duty has doubled the consumption of oil.

In reference to this branch of commerce, it may be observed, that England takes annually from Sicily 50,000 salms of olive oil, besides which she requires a considerable quantity for the supply of her colonies and other parts of the world with whom she trades, but which quantity, having been entered merely for re-exportation, without paying duty, is not comprised in the above account. The aggregate of the years 1830, 1831, and 1832 being taken, shows a total exportation of 21,194 tuns; or, upon each of the years, 7065 tuns; and

the duty paid on the same to have been for the aggregate term, 179,471*l.* 11*s.*, or 59,823*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* annually. This proves that the British Treasury, instead of losing, has gained by the duty imposed on olive oil the sum of 4569*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* annually; and that its consumption has more than doubled, when compared with the period in which the heaviest rate of duty was exacted.

In 1838 the total amount of oil exported from the Island of Sicily was 328,433 gallons, value 60,521*l.*, of which to the United Kingdom, 148,179 gallons, value 12,252*l.* From Naples the total quantity was 5,074,559 gallons, of which to the United Kingdom and British possessions, 284,438 gallons. See also extracts for 1839 hereafter.

AN ACCOUNT of the quantity of Olive Oil imported into the United Kingdom from the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, from 1833 to 1838, both inclusive.

Years.	Quantities imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Amount of Duty paid thereon.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	£
1833	851,851	694,288	23,280
1834	1,154,372	1,296,895	26,782
1835	115,174	43,797	790
1836	1,330,215	851,663	29,090
1837	504,321	537,581	18,522
1838	883,541	666,278	22,514

According to Signor Bursotti, the quantities of *staji*—of olive oil, exported from the kingdom of Naples, during the year 1839, were as follow:

To Great Britain, 253,112; to Austria, 1,014,645; to France, 175,723; to the Netherlands, 94,750; to Russia, 196,128; to Sardinian States, 1,266,353; to Papal States, 94,377; to Tuscany, 4812; to the island of Sicily, 41,199; to all other countries, 517,671. Total exports, 3,658,770 *staji*. Total imperial gallons, 7,805,323. Total value, 5,214,038 ducats; total sterling value, at the par of 3*s.* 6*d.* per ducat = £912,456.

The total value of exports for 1839, according to Signor Bursotti, was 10,853,495 ducats, of which olive oil constituted nearly one half. Hemp, 321,734 ducats; wood, 211,286; lambskins, 96,529 ducats; brandy, 60,897 ducats; cream of tartar, 168,809 ducats; corn, 212,242 ducats; liquorice paste or juice, 314,196; almonds, &c., 186,603 ducats; manna, 105,298 ducats; seeds, 416,496; silk, chiefly to France, raw 676,994; spun and organzine, 1,255,472 ducats; wine, 131,402 ducats.

QUANTITIES of Olive Oil imported into, and retained for Consumption, in the United Kingdom, from 1831 to 1840 inclusive.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1867	1838	1839	1840
	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.
France	78,341	619	18,334	111,615	42,091	30,093	3,624	6,714	11,092	6,797
Portugal, Proper .	2,328	354	2,943	40	270	10,439	100,133	407,040	580,728	41,737
Spain & the Balearic Islands	1,243,080	6,340	750,941	110,409	1,793	502,034	583,141	37,843	136,167	1,305,384
Italy and Italian Islands	2,557,083	83,578	1,039,843	1,027,238	376,434	1,818,735	882,006	1,385,734	783,024	719,335
Malta	29,544	4,207	11,526	5,851	179	504	4,018	11,408	7,375	9,556
Ionian Islands.	100,242	12,336	58,138	311,704	68,800	40,808	80,076	47,300	50,751	50,319
Myrea and Greek Islands ...	33,447	....	....	57,943	38,833	64,452	....	02	17,660	....
Turkey	108,193	138	04	40,247	34,789	23,095	13,434	20,753	40,203	24,936
Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco	2,771	....	5,007	42,232	42,113	109,074	30,094	02,804	150,882	25,708
Other countries	2,382	3,181	4,222	10,791	850	21,582	17,888	3,336	3,743	4,004
Total imported	4,158,917	110,822	1,891,918	2,318,142	600,166	2,682,016	1,721,914	2,009,110	1,793,920	2,218,436

Total quantities retained for Home Consumption 1,928,892 | 1,284,180 | 1,368,217 | 2,225,227 | 554,590 | 1,844,622 | 1,490,650 | 2,026,146 | 1,800,178 | 1,965,902

PRICES OF CORN.—The following prices of *wheat* from 1700 to 1835, are taken from official documents presented to Parliament; and the prices of wheat, rye, barley, and oats, from 1834 to 1842 inclusive, are from the returns made by the British Consuls at the ports hereafter stated.

AVERAGE Prices of Wheat per Quarter during the following Years in the Roman States, and at Udine in Austrian Italy, and at Fiume and Trieste.

YEARS.	Roman States.	Udine.	YEARS.	Roman States.	Udine.	YEARS.	Roman States.	Udine.	Fiume.	Trieste.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1700	16 4	22 11	1740	18 7	25 5	1701	20 1	35 1	36 3	
1701	21 4	23 5	1741	23 0	32 2	1702	32 7	40 6	34 7	
1702	20 4	16 5	1742	17 8	27 2	1703	30 11	39 9	40 5	
1703	16 0	17 4	1743	21 7	30 4	1704	35 4	49 3	51 0	
1704	24 0	20 2	1744	21 2	27 9	1705	39 9	52 4	56 0	
1705	14 4	22 1	1745	23 0	33 8	1706	44 2	45 6	56 5	
1706	16 11	21 7	1746	21 7	26 10	1707	39 9	41 11	39 6	
1707	19 7	23 3	1747	19 11	21 1	1708	.....	39 0	37 10	
1708	18 9	27 0	1748	17 2	21 7	1709	.....	35 7	40 4	
1709	21 10	35 5	1749	21 2	27 4	1800	35 4	82 5	50 3	
1710	18 9	22 8	1750	12 11	25 0	1801	.....	84 7	95 6	19 0
1711	13 5	19 9	1751	21 2	28 9	1802	.....	74 6	71 8	19 6
1712	15 7	21 4	1752	22 11	32 4	1803	.....	57 7	84 0	22 0
1713	18 9	24 10	1753	28 3	42 4	1804	.....	52 11	59 0	23 0
1714	16 2	25 2	1754	20 1	46 7	1805	.....	71 1	42 0	26 0
1715	26 6	26 1	1755	30 11	46 8	1806	.....	46 3	55 2	27 6
1716	22 1	27 10	1756	22 1	29 4	1807	.....	41 10	43 8	26 0
1717	16 9	26 9	1757	24 11	27 5	1808	.....	35 6	37 1	27 0
1718	16 9	22 7	1758	22 1	32 9	1809	29 5	37 3	43 8	28 0
1719	15 0	22 1	1759	22 11	33 0	1810	39 1	54 8	59 0	27 0
1720	13 3	19 4	1760	26 6	34 7	1811	54 4	51 11	54 0	27 0
1721	9 9	15 8	1761	22 1	29 0	1812	54 5	46 7	41 2	26 6
1722	17 8	17 8	1762	26 6	31 8	1813	38 6	46 2	42 10	26 0
1723	12 4	17 1	1763	29 1	45 0	1814	42 9	71 5	51 10	28 0
1724	15 11	21 8	1764	23 3	32 1	1815	57 7	84 0	65 1	31 0
1725	15 5	20 6	1765	34 5	42 8	1816	72 0	99 6	88 11	42 0
1726	9 2	16 8	1766	26 6	32 0	1817	63 7	53 3	77 5	55 0
1727	10 6	15 1	1767	19 11	24 10	1818	39 6	35 3	44 6	58 0
1728	13 5	21 7	1768	19 11	26 5	1819	29 4	31 7	31 4	30 0
1729	19 0	23 0	1769	18 7	29 9	1820	30 6	45 0	29 9	20 0
1730	11 4	18 5	1770	23 10	33 5	1821	35 11	33 9	37 1	28 0
1731	14 0	16 4	1771	20 4	27 5	1822	29 6	28 7	33 9	27 0
1732	16 9	20 9	1772	22 1	20 0	1823	26 6	25 0	29 9	26 0
1733	18 7	19 8	1773	21 2	20 6	1824	22 11	22 3	24 8	21 0
1734	18 7	19 10	1774	22 11	31 1	1825	20 9	22 5	21 5	21 0
1735	28 3	30 0	1775	21 2	30 3	1826	.....	.....	19 9	23 8
1736	16 9	28 6	1776	28 3	33 2	1827	.....	.....	38 8	27 7
1737	17 2	20 7	1777	44 2	41 10	1828	.....	.....	35 6	32 10
1738	16 9	22 0	1778	31 9	36 10	1829	.....	.....	33 5	31 1
1739	17 2	27 11	1779	24 8	28 8	1830	.....	.....	28 7	32 8
1740	20 4	30 0	1780	22 1	32 1	1831	.....	.....	34 7	33 2
1741	10 0	23 6	1781	28 3	39 10	1832	.....	.....	30 1	34 3
1742	21 2	22 10	1782	31 9	40 1	1833	.....	.....	29 3	20 1
1743	20 9	28 10	1783	33 7	41 10	1834	.....	.....	29 4	20 3
1744	20 4	24 0	1784	31 9	34 10	1835	.....	.....	29 4	28 5
1745	19 1	20 6								

In the above table the extraordinary difference between the prices of wheat at Fiume, previous to 1818, and the prices at Trieste, Udine, and the Roman States, would seem incorrect,—and we can only account for the difference, by our information that the greater expense of carrying wheat to *Fiume*, at that period, accounts for the otherwise irreconcilable difference.

HIGHEST and lowest Prices of Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Oats, at the principal Ports
of Italy during the following years.

	Price of Foreign Corn per Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels in Sterling.			Gazette Price of English for same period.		Price of Foreign Corn, per Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels in Sterling.			Gazette Price of English for same period.
	At par of	At current rate of Exchange of				At par of	At current rate of Exchange of		
GENOA, 1834.	25 fr. per £ sterl.	25 fr. 20 c.	£ sterl.			42½. per ducat.	576 grains per £ sterl.	£ sterl.	
Jan.—1st week.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d.			q. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d.	
Wheat.....	{ Not quoted at par. }	45	9 to 46	9	47 7	26	8 to 27	2	39 2
Rye.....									
Barley.....		16	8	17	3	17	4	17	3
Oats.....						12	8	15	0
July—1st week.						19	7	20	5
Wheat.....		40	4	43	10	10	5	20	2
Rye.....					47 5	18	0	17	11
Barley.....		14	4		28 0	10	2	10	1
Oats.....									22 11
LEGHORN, 1834.	43d. per pezza	40½d. per pezza				43d. per pezza.	40½d. per pezza.		
Jan.—1st week.						Jan.—1st week.			
Wheat.....	30	2 to 35	3	32	2	30	4	41	7
Rye.....				47	7				30 2
Barley.....	16	4	17	0	16	11	17	0	21 5
Oats.....	13	10	14	0	14	3	15	0	21 1
July—1st week.				18	2	July—1st week.			40 2
Wheat.....	34	0	37	9	35	1	38	11	47 5
Rye.....					47 5				
Barley.....	22	1	22	8	23	5	24	1	23 0
Oats.....	20	2	21	5	21	5	22	1	23 9
TRIESTE, 1834.		9 fl. 43 k.							
Jan.—1st week.						Jan.—1st week.			
Wheat.....	27	2	36	2	26	4	35	1	47 7
Rye.....	21	9	25	5	21	1	24	7	32 0
Barley.....	14	0	18	1	14	1	17	6	27 3
Oats.....	12	8	14	0	12	3	14	1	18 2
July—1st week.		9 fl. 48 k.				July—1st week.			
Wheat.....	27	2	34	4	26	1	33	0	47 5
Rye.....	19	11	23	7	19	2	22	8	32 11
Barley.....	16	4	18	1	15	8	17	4	28 0
Oats.....	10	4	18	1	15	8	17	4	23 9
NAPLES, 1834.	42d. sterl. per ducat.	570 grains per £ sterl.							
Jan.—1st week.						Jan.—1st week.			
Wheat.....	28	10	20	4	23	1	29	0	47 7
Rye.....									
Barley.....	16	3			16	1			27 3
Oats.....	12	3			12	0			18 2
July—1st week.		580 grains per £ sterl.				July—1st week.			
Wheat.....	27	6	28	6	27	2	28	1	47 5
Rye.....									
Barley.....	17	4	17	11	17	1	17	8	28 0
Oats.....	12	3	13	9	12	1	13	6	23 0
VENICE, 1834.	30 Austrian livres per £ sterl.	29. 20.							
Jan.—1st week.						Jan.—1st week.			
Wheat.....	28	2	34	0	28	11	35	0	47 7
Rye.....	24	7	26	6	25	3	27	2	32 0
Barley.....									
Oats.....	12	8	13	4	13	0	13	8	18 2
July—1st week.						July—1st week.			
Wheat.....	21	5	26	10	21	11	27	5	47 5
Rye.....	17	7	19	11	17	11	20	3	32 11
Barley.....									
Oats.....	14	1	15	3	14	4	15	0	23 0
NAPLES, 1835.	42½. per ducat.	576 grains per £ sterl.							
Jan.—1st week.						Jan.—1st week.			
Wheat.....	26	8 to 27	2	26	5 to 27	0	26	5 to 27	0
Rye.....									
Barley.....	17	4	17	3	17	3	17	3	30 1
Oats.....	12	8	15	0	12	6	15	0	21 4
July—1st week.						July—1st week.			
Wheat.....	19	7	20	5	19	5	20	2	40 3
Rye.....									
Barley.....	18	0	17	11	17	11	17	11	27 1
Oats.....	10	2	10	1	10	1	10	1	22 11
LEGHORN, 1835.	43d. per pezza.	40½d. per pezza.							
Jan.—1st week.						Jan.—1st week.			
Wheat.....	35	3	40	3	36	4	41	7	30 2
Rye.....									
Barley.....	20	2	20	10	20	0	21	5	30 1
Oats.....	17	0	17	8	17	6	18	2	21 1
July—1st week.						July—1st week.			
Wheat.....	26	5	31	6	27	3	32	0	40 2
Rye.....									
Barley.....	14	6	15	1	15	0	15	7	27 1
Oats.....	13	3	13	10	13	8	14	3	22 11
VENICE, 1835.	30 Ausn. livres per £ sterling.	29 liv. 40 c. per £ sterling.							
Jan.—1st week.						Jan.—1st week.			
Wheat.....	24	0	30	10	24	6	31	5	30 2
Rye.....	21	6	25	4	22	0	25	10	32 0
Barley.....									
Oats.....	16	8	21	0	17	0	21	6	21 4
July—1st week.						July—1st week.			
Wheat.....	21	6 to 29	7	21	6 to 29	10	22	10	40 3
Rye.....	20	0	24	2	20	2	24	5	33 11
Barley.....									
Oats.....	12	0	20	0	12	10	20	2	22 11
TRIESTE, 1835.	9 fl. 25 k. to per £ sterling.	9 fl. 50 k. to per £ sterling.							
Jan.—1st week.						Jan.—1st week.			
Wheat.....	27	2	30	11	26	0	28	3	30 2
Rye.....	21	9	23	7	20	10	22	7	32 0
Barley.....	12	8	21	9	12	1	20	1	30 1
Oats.....	16	4	18	1	15	8	17	4	21 4
July—1st week.						July—1st week.			
Wheat.....	23	7	34	4	22	4	32	6	40 3
Rye.....	21	9	23	7	20	7	22	4	33 11
Barley.....	12	8	16	4	12	0	15	5	27 1
Oats.....	10	10	18	1	10	3	17	2	22 11
LEGHORN, 1836.	48d. per pezza.	40½d. per pezza.							
Jan.—1st week.						Jan.—1st week.			
Wheat.....	29	0	32	9	29	10	33	0	35 4
Rye.....									
Barley.....	15	8			16	4			26 10
Oats.....	13	3			13	10			18 0
July—1st week.						July—1st week.			
Wheat.....	27	8	31	0	28	3	32	6	40 0
Rye.....									
Barley.....	13	10	14	0	14	3	15	0	32 1
Oats.....	11	4	12	0	11	8	12	4	23 1
GENOA, 1836.	25 fr. 37½ c. per £ sterling.								
Jan.—1st week.						Jan.—1st week.			
Wheat.....									
Rye.....									
Barley.....									
Oats.....									

(continued)

Price of Foreign Corn,
per Winchester Quarter of
8 Bushels in Sterling.

Price of Foreign Corn,
per Winchester Quarter of
8 Bushels in Sterling.

per Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels in Sterling.										per Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels in Sterling.																													
At par of					At current rate of Exchange of					Gazette Price for English for period.					At par of					At current rate of Exchange of					Gazette Price for English for period.														
					25 fr. 20 c. per £ sterling.					£ sterl.										30 Aus. livres per £ sterl.					30 Aus. livres per £ sterl.					£ sterl.									
					s. d. s. d.					s. d.										s. d. s. d.					s. d. s. d.					s. d.									
July—1st week.										VENICE, 1837.										10 Aus. livres per £ sterl.										30 Aus. livres per £ sterl.									
Wheat.....										Jan.—1st week.										s. d. s. d.										s. d. s. d.									
Rye.....										Wheat.....										31 8 to 38 9										31 8 to 38 9									
Barley.....										Rye.....										23 6 27 0										23 6 27 0									
Oats.....										Barley.....																													
										Oats.....										9 4 11 1										9 4 11 1									
NAPLES, 1836.										July—1st week.										Same as current rate.										20 4 37 7									
Jan.—1st week.										Wheat.....										22 9 24 8										10 8 13 7									
Wheat.....										Rye.....																													
Rye.....										Barley.....																													
Barley.....										Oats.....																													
Oats.....																																							
										TRIESTE, 1837.										10 florins per £ sterl.										10 florins per £ sterl.									
July—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Same as current rate.										22 3 37 7									
Wheat.....										Wheat.....										22 3 23 11										15 4 18 10									
Rye.....										Rye.....										15 4 18 10										10 3 12 0									
Barley.....										Barley.....																													
Oats.....										Oats.....																													
										July—1st week.										1 florins.										10 florins.									
Wheat.....										Wheat.....										Same as current rate.										20 6 to 30 9									
Rye.....										Rye.....										15 4 20 6										31 4									
Barley.....										Barley.....										15 4 20 6										27 7									
Oats.....										Oats.....										10 4 12 0										23 0									
										LEGHORN, 1838.										48d. per pezza.										49d. per pezza.									
July—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										35 3 39 0										35 2 38 11									
Wheat.....										Wheat.....										17 0										13 9 14 4									
Rye.....										Rye.....										13 10																			
Barley.....										Barley.....																													
Oats.....										Oats.....																													
										July—1st week.										34 4 36 6																			
Wheat.....										Wheat.....										14 5 15 1										14 9 15 4									
Rye.....										Rye.....										17 0 17 7										17 3 17 11									
Barley.....										Barley.....																													
Oats.....										Oats.....																													
										GENOA, 1838.										507 grains per £ sterling.																			
July—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										30 1 30 8										30 0 30 7									
Wheat.....										Wheat.....										15 5 16										15 4 16 4									
Rye.....										Rye.....										11 0 11										11 0 11 1									
Barley.....										Barley.....																													
Oats.....										Oats.....																													
										July—1st week.										31 10 32 2										31 7 32 0									
Wheat.....										Wheat.....										16 3 17 1										16 2 17 1									
Rye.....										Rye.....										10 10										10 10									
Barley.....										Barley.....																													
Oats.....										Oats.....																													
										NAPLES, 1838.										30 Austrian livres per £ sterling.										30 Austrian livres per £ sterling.									
July—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										31 8 35										31 8 35 3									
Wheat.....										Wheat.....										20 2 24										20 2 24 8									
Rye.....										Rye.....																													
Barley.....										Barley.....										11 0 14 1										11 0 14 1									
Oats.....										Oats.....																													
										NAPLES, 1837.										578 grains per £ sterling.																			
Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										32 10 33 8										32 6 33 4									
Wheat.....										Wheat.....										16 2 22 10										16 0 22 7									
Rye.....										Rye.....										10 2 10 9										10 0 10 7									
Barley.....										Barley.....																													
Oats.....										Oats.....																													
July, no returns.										July, no returns.																													

	Price of Foreign Corn, per Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels in Sterling.				Price of English for same period.		Price of Foreign Corn per Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels in Sterling.				Price of English for same period.		
	At par of		At current rate of Exchange of				At par of		At current rate of Exchange of				
						NAPLES, 1839.		42d. per ducat.		575 grains per £ sterling.		£ sterl.	
						Jan.—1st week.		s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
TRIESTE, 1839.						Wheat		37 7 to 38 2		30 6 to 37 0		77 8	
Jan.—1st week.						Rye							
Wheat						Barley		19 4		18 11		37	
Rye						Oats		13 10		13 8		26 0	
Barley													
Oats													
July—1st week.						Wheat		33 8 34 7		32 4 33 3		65 9	
Wheat						Rye		28 1		27 1		36 11	
Rye						Barley		13 1		12 6		26 7	
Barley						Oats							
Oats													
July—1st week.						VENICE, 1839.		30 Austrian livres per £ sterling.		29 livres 45 cents per £ sterling.			
Jan.—1st week.						Wheat		39 11 49 11		40 7 50 9		77 8	
Wheat						Rye		28 2		28 8		50 5	
Rye						Barley							
Barley						Oats		16 5 18 9		16 8 19 1		26 0	
Oats													
July—1st week.						Wheat		31 8 34 7		32 2 35 2		65 9	
Wheat						Rye		25 10 27 0		26 3 27 10		45 9	
Rye						Barley							
Barley						Oats		16 5 20 0		16 8 20 4		26 7	
Oats													
GENOA, 1839.						TRIESTE, 1839.		9 fl. 25 k.		9 fl. 50 k.			
Jan.—1st week.						Jan.—1st week.		per £ sterl.		per £ sterl.			
Wheat						Wheat		25 8 47 11		26 2 48 11		77 8	
Wheat						Rye		20 0 25 8		20 11 26 2		50 5	
Rye						Barley		15 4 18 10		15 8 19 2		37 1	
Rye						Oats		13 8 17 1		13 11 17 5		26 0	
Barley													
Oats													
July—1st week.						July—1st week.		9. 45.					
Wheat						Wheat		22 3 37 7		27 7 38 3		65 9	
Wheat						Rye		15 4 25 8		15 7 26 1		45 9	
Rye						Barley		13 8 17 1		13 11 17 4		36 11	
Rye						Oats		12 0 17 1		12 2 17 4		26 7	
Barley													
Oats													
July—1st week.						GENOA, 1840.		25 fr. 30 c.		25 fr. 30 c.			
Jan.—1st week.						Jan.—1st week.		per £ sterl.		per £ sterl.			
Wheat						Wheat		50 8 63 5		50 8 63 5		63 10	
Wheat						Rye							
Rye						Barley							
Barley						Oats		25 3 26 1		25 3 26 1		38 3	
Oats													
July—1st week.						July—1st week.		25 fr. 35 c.		25 fr. 35 c.			
Wheat						Wheat		47 7 57 10		47 7 57 10		66 4	
Wheat						Rye							
Rye						Barley							
Barley						Oats		22 10 23 4		22 10 23 4		33 7	
Oats													
PALERMO, 1839.						ANCONA, 1840.							
Jan.—1st week.						Jan.—1st week.							
Wheat						Wheat		31 0 31 10		29 0 30 7		66 4	
Wheat						Rye							
Rye						Barley							
Barley						Oats							
Oats													
July—1st week.						July—1st week.		36 3 37 2		34 10 35 8		63 10	
Wheat						Wheat							
Wheat						Rye							
Rye						Barley							
Barley						Oats							
Oats													
LEGHORN, 1839.						NAPLES, 1840.		575 gr.		575 gr.			
Jan.—1st week.						Jan.—1st week.		42d. per ducat.		per £ sterl.			
Wheat						Wheat		38 9 40 0		37 0 38 2		63 10	
Wheat						Rye							
Rye						Barley		26 5		25 2		38 3	
Rye						Oats		17 11		17 1		33 5	
Barley													
Oats													
July—1st week.						July—1st week.		38 4 38 6		36 6 36 8		66 4	
Wheat						Wheat							
Wheat						Rye							
Rye						Barley		18 10		18 0		33 7	
Barley						Oats		14 7		13 10		27 7	
Oats													

(continued)

Price of Foreign Corn
per Winchester Quarter of
8 Bushels in Sterling.

Price of Foreign Corn
per Winchester Quarter of
8 Bushels in Sterling.

Price of
Jan for same
period.

At par of										At current rate of Exchange of										At par of										At current rate of Exchange of																																																	
Gazette Pri										English for										period.																																																											
TRIESTE, 1840.										LEGHORN, 1841.										ROME, 1841.										ANCONA, 1841.										TRIESTE, 1841.										NAPLES, 1841.										PALERMO, 1841.										GENOA, 1841.									
Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.									
Wheat	30	9	to 30	4	31	3	to 40	0	0	Wheat	37	9	to 40	3	30	4	to 42	0	0	Wheat	27	4	39	4	27	11	40	2	Wheat	30	2	36	0	29	5	35	1	Wheat	38	4	41		35	10	39	3	Wheat	32	2	33	8	29	5	30	7																								
Rye	23	11	29	1	24	4	29	6	0	Rye	14	5	15	1	15	1	15			Rye	22	3	25	8	22	9	26		Rye	18	10	23	11	19	7	24	1	Rye									Rye																																
Barley	18	10	22	3	19	2	22	7	0	Barley	12	7	16	4	13	1	17			Barley	12	0	18	10	12	3	19	3	Barley	16	3			16	2			Barley	18	6			17	3			Barley	14	9			13	5																										
Oats	17	1	23	11	17	4	24	4	0	Oats										Oats	10	3	15	4	10	6	15	8	Oats	11	7	13	0	11	4	14	4	Oats									Oats																																
July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.																			
Wheat	25	8	30	4	26	3	30	3	0	Wheat										Wheat	27	4	41		28	6	42		Wheat	31	4	34	11	30	11	34	6	Wheat	32	2	33	8	29	5	30	7																																	
Rye	22	3	27	4	22	9	23	0	0	Rye										Rye	18	10	23	11	19	7	24	1	Rye									Rye																																									
Barley	15	4	17	1	15	5	17	6	0	Barley	13	2	13	10	13	9	14	5		Barley	12	0	15	4	12	6	16	0	Barley	16	4			16	2			Barley	18	6			17	3																																			
Oats	12	0	17	1	12	3	17	6	0	Oats	12	7	17	1	13	1	15	9		Oats	10	3	13		10	8	14	3	Oats	12	0	14		12	7	14		Oats																																									
LEGHORN, 1840.										ROME, 1841.										ANCONA, 1841.										TRIESTE, 1841.										NAPLES, 1841.										PALERMO, 1841.										GENOA, 1841.																			
Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.																			
Wheat	36	0	41		38	5	43	7	0	Wheat	29	9			458	grains	per	sterling.	Wheat	27	4	39	4	27	11	40	2	Wheat	38	4	41		35	10	39	3	Wheat	32	2	33	8	29	5	30	7																																		
Rye	17	7	18	10	18	0	19	10	0	Rye					28	7			Rye	22	3	25	8	22	9	26		Rye									Rye																																										
Barley	15	1	16		15	10	17	2	0	Barley	13	2	13	10	13	9	14	5		Barley	12	0	15	4	12	6	16	0	Barley	16	4			16	2			Barley	18	6			17	3																																			
Oats									0	Oats									Oats	10	3	15	4	10	6	15	8	Oats	11	7	13	0	11	4	14	4	Oats																																										
July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.																			
Wheat	45	4	50	4	47	3	52	6	0	Wheat					468				Wheat	27	4	41		28	6	42		Wheat	31	4	34	11	30	11	34	6	Wheat	32	2	33	8	29	5	30	7																																		
Rye									0	Rye					31	5			Rye	22	3	25	8	22	9	26		Rye									Rye																																										
Barley	19	0	20		20	4	21	0	0	Barley	13	2	13	10	13	9	14	5		Barley	12	0	15	4	12	6	16	0	Barley	16	4			16	2			Barley	18	6			17	3																																			
Oats	18	10	20	1	19	8	21	0	0	Oats	12	7	17	1	13	1	15	9		Oats	10	3	13		10	8	14	3	Oats	12	0	14		12	7	14		Oats																																									
PALERMO, 1840.										ANCONA, 1841.										TRIESTE, 1841.										NAPLES, 1841.										PALERMO, 1841.										GENOA, 1841.																													
Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.																			
Wheat					35	1			0	Wheat	31	0	32	4	29	9	31	1		Wheat	27	4	39	4	27	11	40	2	Wheat	38	4	41		35	10	39	3	Wheat	32	2	33	8	29	5	30	7																																	
Rye									0	Rye									Rye	22	3	25	8	22	9	26		Rye									Rye																																										
Barley					18	8			0	Barley	13	2	13	10	13	9	14	5		Barley	12	0	15	4	12	6	16	0	Barley	16	4			16	2			Barley	18	6			17	3																																			
Oats									0	Oats									Oats	10	3	15	4	10	6	15	8	Oats	11	7	13	0	11	4	14	4	Oats																																										
July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.																			
Wheat	36	8	37	0	34	2	35	1	0	Wheat									Wheat	27	4	41		28	6	42		Wheat	31	4	34	11	30	11	34	6	Wheat	32	2	33	8	29	5	30	7																																		
Rye									0	Rye									Rye	22	3	25	8	22	9	26		Rye									Rye																																										
Barley					15	4			0	Barley	13	2	13	10	13	9	14	5		Barley	12	0	15	4	12	6	16	0	Barley	16	4			16	2			Barley	18	6			17	3																																			
Oats									0	Oats									Oats	10	3	15	4	10	6	15	8	Oats	11	7	13	0	11	4	14	4	Oats																																										
VENICE, 1840.										TRIESTE, 1841.										NAPLES, 1841.										PALERMO, 1841.										GENOA, 1841.																																							
Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.																			
Wheat	36	5	42	3	37	0	42	11	0	Wheat	27	4	39	4	27	11	40	2		Wheat	27	4	39	4	27	11	40	2	Wheat	38	4	41		35	10	39	3	Wheat	32	2	33	8	29	5	30	7																																	
Rye	21	1	29	4	21	5	29	10	0	Rye	22	3	25	8	22	9	26			Rye	22	3	25	8	22	9	26		Rye									Rye																																									
Barley									0	Barley	12	0	18	10	12	3	19	3		Barley	12	0	18	10	12	3	19	3	Barley	16	4			16	2			Barley	18	6			17	3																																			
Oats	21	1	29	4	21	5	29	10	0	Oats	10	3	15	4	10	6	15	8		Oats	10	3	15	4	10	6	15	8	Oats	11	7	13	0	11	4	14	4	Oats																																									
July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.																			
Wheat	32	6	36	5	33	4	37	3	0	Wheat	27	4	41		28	6	42			Wheat	27	4	41		28	6	42		Wheat	31	4	34	11	30	11	34	6	Wheat	32	2	33	8	29	5	30	7																																	
Rye	23	1	29	4	23	8	30	0	0	Rye	18	10	23	11	19	7	24	1		Rye	18	10	23	11	19	7	24	1	Rye									Rye																																									
Barley									0	Barley	12	0	15	4	12	6	16	0		Barley	12	0	15	4	12	6	16	0	Barley	16	4			16	2			Barley	18	6			17	3																																			
Oats	12	11	15	3	13	2	15	7	0	Oats	10	3	13		10	8	14	3		Oats	10	3	13		10	8	14	3	Oats	12	0	14		12	7	14		Oats																																									
FIUME, 1840.										NAPLES, 1841.										PALERMO, 1841.										GENOA, 1841.																																																	
Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.										Jan.—1st week.																			
Wheat	31	7	36	1	32	1	36	8	0	Wheat	30	2	36	0	29	5	35	1		Wheat	30	2	36	0	29	5	35	1	Wheat	38	4	41		35	10	39	3	Wheat	32	2	33	8	29	5	30	7																																	
Rye									0	Rye										Rye									Rye								Rye																																										
Barley									0	Barley	16	3			16	2			Barley	16	3			16	2			Barley	16	4			16	2			Barley	18	6			17	3																																				
Oats									0	Oats	11	7	13	0	11	4	14	4		Oats	11	7	13	0	11	4	14	4	Oats	12	0	14		12	7	14		Oats																																									
July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.										July—1st week.																			
Wheat	31	7	34	7	32	4	35	5	0	Wheat	31	4	34	11	30	11	34	6		Wheat	31	4	34	11	30	11	34	6	Wheat	32	2	33	8	29	5	30	7	Wheat	32	2	33	8	29	5	30	7																																	
Rye									0	Rye										Rye									Rye								Rye																																										
Barley									0	Barley	16	4			16	2			Barley	16	4			16	2			Barley	16	4			16	2			Barley	18	6			17	3																																				
Oats									0	Oats	12	0	14		12	7	14																																																														

(continued)

Price of Foreign Corn, per Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels in Sterling.						Gazette Price of English for same period.	Price of Foreign Corn, per Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels in Sterling.						Gazette P. rice for period						
At par of		At current rate of Exchange of		585 grains			At par of		At current rate of Exchange of		30 Ausn. livres 29 livres 30 ct.								
MESSINA, 1841.		42d. per bucat		per £ sterling			£ sterl.		July—1st week.		s. d.			per £ sterling.					
Jan.—1st week.		d. s. d.	d. s. d.	d. s. d.	d. s. d.	£ sterl.	£ sterl.	Wheat.....		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.						
Wheat.....		35	6	to 39	3	32	6	to 35	10	28	2	to 30	6	20	1	to 31	6	07	0
Rye.....		18	6	22	2	10	11	20	3	25	9	28	2	20	8	29	1	36	0
Barley.....		July—1st week.		31	7	Oats.....		12	3	14	1	12	8	14	0	22	7		
Oats.....		31	10	35	6	20	3	32	8	FIUME, 1841.		10 florins per	9 fl. 47 k.						
Wheat.....		11	10	15	6	10	10	14	3	Jan.—1st week.		£ sterl.	per £ sterl.						
Rye.....		30 Austria		35	2	Wheat.....		31	7	36	1	32	11	37	8	60	3		
Barley.....		livres per		60	3	Rye.....		33	1	July—1st week.									
Oats.....		£ sterl.		21	5	Barley.....		30	1	Wheat		30	1	26	4	31	0		
VENICE, 1841.		28 fl. 70 k.				Oats....													
Jan.—1st week.		per £ sterl.																	
Wheat.....		30	6	36	5	31	10	38	0										
Rye.....		23	6	24	8	24	6	25	9										
Barley.....		12	3	12	11	12	10	13	5										
Oats.....																			

LOWEST and Highest Prices of Grain in English Money per Imperial Quarter,
at Ancona, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Venice, Trieste, and Fiume, in
December, 1842.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	
Ancona.—Wheat	28	0	to 29	9	}	Messina.—Barley	15	5	to 18	10
Indian corn	16	1	17	0		Beans	12	3	15	9
Beans.....	16	1	17	0	Venice.—Wheat.....	30	4	37	4	
F. Beans	23	4	25	6	Rye	21	0	23	4	
Naples.—Wheat	30	0	34	4	Maize	19	10	23	4	
Barley	18	0			Oats	11	8	14	0	
Oats	11	10	12	3	Trieste.—Wheat	24	4	34	10	
Beans.....	21	6	33	4	Maize	15	7	18	10	
Indian corn	23	4			Rye	15	7	18	10	
Palermo.—Wheat	26	6	27	2	Barley	12	3	15	4	
Barley	12	10	12	10	Oats	10	5	13	8	
Beans	11	13	11	1	Fiume.—Wheat.....	24	6	30	8	
Messina.—Wheat	29	5	33	8	Maize	16	10	16	10	

The British consul at *Genoa*, states the freights of grain to England to be per imperial quarter 6s. to 7s. The British consul at *Ancona* states the freight to England for 1842, to be 6s. to 6s. 6d. The quantity of wheat shipped to England from that port in 1841, was 55,000 quarters; in 1842, 85,000. The importation of foreign corn is prohibited at that port. In 1843 he estimates that 60,000 quarters may be exported. The consul at *Naples* states the freight from that port to England at about 6s. 6d. per quarter. The British consul at *Trieste* states freights to England for corn at about 7s.; of hemp 55s. to 60s. per ton. Price of flour about 14s. 6d. per cwt. Hemp, 33s.

QUARANTINE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

THE restrictions upon trade, and the delay, inconvenience, and discomfort experienced by travellers, passengers, and the crews of vessels in the ports of the Mediterranean, by the rigour of the quarantine laws, formed a subject of our earnest inquiry when we visited many of those ports between 1836 and 1839. The subject was taken up by the Austrian government in 1836, 7, and 8, with a view of remedying much that was absurdly unnecessary in those laws, and which Austria was compelled to observe in her own ports, in order that her

vessels should not be subjected to *extra* quarantines in other Mediterranean ports. Had the plan of Prince Metternich been adopted, we are persuaded that at least half the evils, expenses, extortions, delays, and other inconveniences of the present quarantine regulations would have been abolished. He proposed that each of the states having ports within the Mediterranean should appoint commissioners to meet at Vienna in order to agree upon a general and reasonable system of quarantine regulations. This proposal, which was both just and benevolent in its object, was not carried into effect, we believe, from the circumstance that France would neither agree that the British government should be a party represented, nor that the commission should meet anywhere except in some place in France, or at least not at Vienna.

With the exception of Trieste and Venice, we found in most other ports in the Mediterranean that one great, though not often acknowledged, reason for maintaining the present quarantine regulations, was the number of persons to which the system afforded employment,—and that the persons so employed, whether medical men or others, all advocated the existing order of things. All evidence upon the subject of the plague seemed to justify the conclusion that its character was not contagious,—that it was not known to have been communicated by a person having the disease to another person,—that *suspected* goods did not communicate it. In the autumn of 1838, while at Trieste, the subject of purifying cotton and other goods supposed to be the most dangerous conductors of the *pest* formed one of curious inquiry. It was natural to ask how many had caught the plague, of those men who had been, from its establishment in the last century, employed in purifying suspected goods. *The result of our inquiry was, that not one had caught the plague, although they were daily engaged, half-naked, among the cotton and old rags imported from Egypt and the Levant.*

On the subject of the plague the Turks are certainly the most reasonable. To attribute this to their doctrine of *fatalism* is unjust. They are as acute and cautious as Christians in avoiding the ordinary dangers that beset them,—and we can only discover among them, in this respect, the conviction that severe afflictions are to be endured by the will of Allah, and that they must accordingly bear them with resignation. A sincere and good Christian would not think or do otherwise under calamity. One great difference is certainly to be remarked between the Christians and Moslems in the Levant. The first very often abandon their friends and fellow-Christians when afflicted with the pest. The Turks never do. The kindly charities are never broken. Parents and children, husband and wife, and neighbours, never forsake each other in the hour of pain or sickness. Nor do the Moslems shun vaccination, or any of the adopted cures or preventives of the maladies which afflict mankind; convince them of the power or likely success of our medical treatment, and they will, like other people, submit to that which will save or relieve them.

Although the quarantine laws are more rigorous at Leghorn than in other Mediterranean ports, much of this severity may be traced to the plague, which ravaged the town of Marseilles. The following observations on quarantine are extracted from a French work :

“ The terror of the plague and yellow fever, so long prevalent in the ports of Italy, Spain, and France, have led to great severity in the rules enforced against vessels arriving from suspected places ; but they seem to have tended rather to embarrass commerce, and to load it with heavy impositions, than to have preserved the countries where those regulations are in vigour, from the diffusion of those maladies.

“ Venice and Genoa, it is well known, were the two cities which, in the middle ages, had the most extensive and regular intercourse with the commercial ports of the Levant. These two cities, consequently, would naturally be the first to experience the pernicious effects of the plague ; but it is a remarkable fact that, whilst this malady decimated the population in the first, the second, if not wholly exempt, was rarely visited by it, for its historians only mention seven irruptions, which all, except one, were introduced by land. A cause assigned for this difference is the places to which those cities directed their principal commerce. It is true, that the navigation of the two republics was mainly directed towards the Levant ; but that which is now commonly called the Levant was then separated into two very distinct parts : the one was under the dominion of the Saracens ; the other constituted the Grecian empire.

“ The relations of Constantinople with Egypt and Syria, were far from being such as they are at present, and the plague was rarely known at Constantinople.

“ Genoa directed her principal operations towards the Bosphorus and the Black Sea ; and as Constantinople was then exempt from the plague, Genoa did not feel the effect of the contagion. Venice, on the contrary, traded principally with Syria and Egypt, and was frequently visited with the plague.

“ The frequent irruptions of the plague at Venice, would naturally cause its inhabitants to search for the most effective means to preserve themselves from it. From the year 1348, health officers were appointed, and in 1403 the idea was conceived of establishing hospitals for the reception of the infected. The benefits produced by this separation were so highly appreciated, that they were not long in looking to measures of prevention. In 1485, a magistracy of health was created, and every thing announces, that from this epoch is to be dated the purification of merchandize. The system, of which Venice laid the foundation, was promptly followed by Genoa, and subsequently by Marseilles, which, towards the end of the fourteenth century began to take a more active part in the trade of the Levant.

“ If the establishment of lazarettoes has not, either at Genoa or at Marseilles, succeeded in preserving the public health, it has at least diminished the frequency of the irruptions of the malady. Marseilles furnishes a convincing proof. In 162 years, from the end of the fourteenth to the middle of the sixteenth century, there were only fourteen visitations of the plague. From the year 1650, during which greater precautions were used in the establishment of a new lazaretto, the plague was arrested, and did not reappear until 1720, when it was proven to have been introduced by violations of the quarantine laws. Notwithstanding, however, that the plague has not visited Marseilles since 1720, it would be an error to suppose that it has lost its power of propagation ; for, it is well ascertained, that until 1825, that is to say 105 years, it has shown itself fourteen times at the lazaretto.

“ If to those different facts, it be added, that the longest interval of exemption between 1720 and the present time is from 1796 to 1819, a period during which Marseilles, with the exception of three years, had very little commerce because of the war ; if besides, it be remarked, that the third of the time comprised between 1741 and 1760, was likewise a period of disastrous war to France, the belief may be entertained, that there is no plague in the lazarettoes of ports suffering under a maritime war : that there is plague in the lazarettoes of those which carry on an active trade with the Levant. *In short, that commerce conveys the plague, and that it becomes matter of inquiry, whether it comes more*

*frequently from one quarter of the east than from another, in order justly to regulate the severity of measures applicable to vessels and goods from those quarters.**

"The results of various lazarettoes which have been examined, furnish the proof, that of thirty-three importations of the plague, eighteen came from Syria or Egypt, that is to say, more than one half; two from Constantinople, or less than one-sixteenth; and thirteen from other places, being a little less than three-eighths. It may thence be inferred, that arrivals from Egypt or from Syria, are nine times more dangerous than arrivals from Constantinople; and that the explanations given above, of the causes which, before the establishment of lazarettoes, made the plague to be more frequent in some ports than in others, are well founded.

"This circumstance leads naturally to the inquiry, how is it to be accounted for, that in the face of these facts, arrivals from Constantinople are generally placed under the régime of '*foul bills of health*,' and those from Egypt under that of '*suspected bills of health*.' If this last régime applied to arrivals from Egypt, proven as above to be the most dangerous, be sufficient to preserve Europe under so many circumstances, ought it not to be conceded that this régime and none others ought to be employed in all cases; that is to say, if arrivals come, even from places infested with the plague, and that with infinitely more reason it ought to suffice, when only doubts are entertained.

"The treatment, as if with '*foul bill of health*' to all vessels from Constantinople, has another inconvenience: it is injurious to the commerce of the Black Sea, which is annually increasing in importance.

"In the year 1832, there arrived at Marseilles 273 vessels, supposed to be always infected: of these 273 vessels, there were 206, which having loaded at Odessa, Taganrog, Marianopoli, Ismael, and other ports of the Black Sea, had no other communication with Constantinople, than to obtain their passports and recruit their ships' stores. It may then be maintained in regard to these vessels, that if the *men did*, the *cargoes could not* have communicated with Constantinople. If then it even be persisted in, that arrivals from Constantinople are more dangerous than from other countries of the Levant, they ought only to consider as arrivals of this description the *men* on board of vessels coming from Russian ports of the Black Sea; for it cannot reasonably be said, that corn and wool are liable to imbibed infection by merely passing a place where the health cannot be always deemed bad.

"The public health, it is believed, would be sufficiently guarded by adopting the method pursued in Russian ports, with vessels which have passed the Bosphorus.

"At Odessa, for example, all packages of merchandize are admitted to free *pratique* if laden elsewhere than in a Turkish port, if covered with an envelope not susceptible, as tarred cloth, provided the seal of the Russian consul at the port of lading be affixed and be unbroken; thus showing that the package has not been opened on the voyage.

"It is believed, then, that what is done from a *package*, could equally well, and without difficulty, be done for a vessel.

"A seal of a consul at Odessa, placed on the hatch, would seem to offer a sufficient guaranty, and would dispense with the necessity of subjecting to rigorous quarantine, bales of wool, and of winnowing grain, &c. &c.

"It results from a close examination of the subject, that *radical modifications may be made in quarantine regulations*; that in the health establishments of different countries there are conflicting opinions as to the purification of merchandize and the duration of quarantines, and that hence proceeds all those vexatious measures which are practised sometimes in the ports of the south of Europe.

"A general arrangement among those countries would remedy the evil, but if this cannot be attained, the following appear to be safe and desirable:

"1st. Not to place arrivals from Constantinople under the régime of foul bills of health, unless the bill of health announces the plague to be in that city.

* Commerce between Marseilles and Egypt never was so active as since 1819, a period of peace, and while the quarantine laws have actually been less rigorously enforced, while plague has been annually raging in Egypt, yet has Marseilles been free of its visitations.

" 2d. Not to place vessels from the Black Sea under the said *régime*, except in cases where the plague rages *violently*, at Constantinople.

" 3d. To subject vessels from the Black Sea, to the *maximum* of the quarantine for vessels with *suspected* bills of health, when the plague prevails only *moderately* at Constantinople.

" 4th. To subject such vessels, only to the *minimum* of the regulation for *suspected* bills of health, in all cases when the plague does not prevail in the capital of the Ottoman empire.

" 5th. To authorize the immediate debarkation of goods not susceptible; to afford all possible facility, to vessels wishing to prepare for departure, and to depart during quarantine; and not in any case to open the bales of wool coming from Russian ports in the Black Sea.

" 6th. To subject *passengers* to the *minimum* of quarantine.

" 7th. To suppress the *days of observation* in all cases; and that without extending the days of quarantine.

" 8th. To suppress the quarantine of observation for arrivals from the Antilles and the United States, *having clean bills of health*.

" 9th. Never to unble cotton from America, if it be shown that it was not gathered during the prevalence of yellow fever at the place of production.

" 10th. To suppress all quarantine on vessels from Dalmatia and Pouille."

The writer of the foregoing observations is a believer in the contagious nature of plague, and making allowance for this belief, his remarks are worthy of consideration so far as modifying the existing rigorous system. Since he wrote, it will be observed, see first section of this work, and the annexed table, that Austria, and even France, have relaxed their periods of quarantines. The Italian States, not Austrian, continue as bigoted as ever. In the autumn of 1839, at a time when plague was not known to exist either at Alexandria or Constantinople, we left Sciacca, on the south shore of Sicily in the morning, in a boat belonging to the place, and sailed on close to the shore to Girgenti, where we arrived a few minutes after *sunset*. It was well known, even to the captain of the port, that we left Sciacca that morning, but he said that no one could land after sunset except by being sent to the quarantine; to which we were sent, and *lodged* in a dark damp vault on a level with the water, and as far as the health of Mr. Craig, my secretary, and myself, were in question, either of us would as readily have risked sleeping in any house at Alexandria and Egypt, although the plague might have been raging, than in the damp vault at Girgenti. We were, however, purified and released next day without any evil effect from what might have been apprehended, not plague, but the *endemic* malaria, which had been at the time prevalent.

It does not come under the province of this work, to prove that plague is not *contagious*, but *endemic*. None of the facts which have been adduced seem to warrant that the first—nearly all that the second—is the nature of the disease; and the most that can be inferred is, that it may possibly be an *epidemic*. Napoleon was convinced by his physicians, or by the instinct of his own judgment, that it was not contagious, when he went among, and felt, and squeezed the sores of his soldiers dying with plague in Syria. All the facts which Dr. McLean gives in his works on contagious and epidemic diseases, and especially on the Egyptian plague, bear out the conclusion that the plague is not contagious.

The following brief report of cures drawn up by Dr. Laidlaw of Alexandria for Dr. Bowring are interesting:

" CASE I. Feb. 7, 1835.—The female servant of Mrs. Hume was attacked with plague. Mrs. Hume's family consisted of only this servant and one lodger; and they were in the strictest quarantine: no one being allowed to enter or go out of the house, and every article of provisions, which were the only things admitted, was passed through water, and every paper carefully smoked. "I prescribed for the patient, she got well. Mrs. Hume, the lodger, and myself, were the only persons who were in contact with her, and we all continued in health during the epidemic.

" II. Feb. 18, 1835. Mr. G. Sceriba was attacked with plague, and I was called in to attend him. This patient died sixty hours after he was first attacked. The whole of his family, consisting of his mother, two brothers, three sisters, and an Arab woman servant, as well as myself, were constantly about the patient, as much in contact with him

as in cases of ordinary disease. A few hours before he died, I cut all the hair from his head to endeavour to relieve the delirium. The three sisters, mother, brother, Arab nurse, and myself escaped.

"III. Feb. 24, 1835.—My servant Mohammed was attacked with the plague. I attended him and did every thing I could to assist him, and he ultimately recovered. He was in every way in as complete contact with me as possible, making my bed, brushing my clothes, and waiting upon me: during his illness many of his friends came to see him and showed no hesitation in assisting him in every way. One man, whom I employed especially to look after the patient during his illness, I found one morning fast asleep with his head reclining upon the bed of the patient. I know that this man did not contract the disease.

"IV. March 8, 1835.—The master of the English brig *Delight*, in the harbour of Alexandria, was attacked with plague. I was sent for and went on board, and afterwards visited him twice a day, till he recovered. The cabin boy, who attended upon him, slept in the same cabin with him, and not three feet distant from the bed. The mate of the vessel slept in a berth next to the main cabin, and with which there was a constant communication; he frequently assisted the sick man in changing his linen and in arranging his bedclothes. Upon visiting the patient one day, I found the master of another vessel sitting close to the bedside; and when he went away he shook hands with him. These three individuals I anxiously watched to see if they would receive the infection, but they all remained in perfect health.

"V. March 24, 1835.—The carpenter of the brig *Patriot*, lying in the harbour of Alexandria, was attacked with the plague. This patient died on the eleventh day. The vessel in which this case occurred was full of cotton; and a round house had been built on the deck for the accommodation of the seamen. This round house was only about fourteen feet long, by ten in breadth, and was fitted up all round with berths for the men, one above the other: in this small space the whole crew were crowded, and the ventilation was very imperfect. The crew of the vessel lived and slept in this place five days and nights along with the sick man; and it is impossible to conceive any plan by which they could have been placed more immediately in contact, or by which infection or contagion was afforded a more favourable opportunity of developing itself; yet, of all the persons thus exposed, only one person was afterwards attacked with the disease, and he recovered after a few days treatment.

"VI. April 5, 1835.—The captain of the brig *Elliott*, in the harbour of Alexandria, was attacked with plague in its most virulent form. His ship was loaded with cotton, and he was on the eve of sailing, and had taken on board two passengers for England, a man and his wife, who lived in the same cabin with him, and assisted him in every way in their power, until he was brought ashore to the hospital, a period of several days. I attended him, and he got gradually better. On the 15th of May the sloughing of the plague bubo in the groin opened the femoral artery; and to prevent his bleeding to death, I was obliged to tie the external iliac artery, and he ultimately recovered. The passengers, his mate, several of his seamen and his cabin boy, the latter sleeping in the same room with him during his illness, were of course as much exposed as could well be, yet no one became sick.

"I think I have shown by the above cases that, to say the least, the danger of contagion of plague, even during the raging of the epidemic, is greatly exaggerated, and I have no hesitation whatever in expressing my decided conviction that, unless the state of the atmosphere is favourable to the spread of the disorder, as is undoubtedly the case during the epidemic, there is no danger whatever from these causes, that they are purely accidental, and that it is impossible to produce by them the spread of the disorder. I have never seen a case of plague occurring sporadically where any person about the patient or in contact with him was attacked; and I cannot find any one that has seen one, although it is talked of among the Levantines as a common occurrence."

COMPARATIVE Table of the Quarantine in the following Ports of the Mediterranean as in Force in 1836.

Whence from,	Names of the Ports of Quarantine,	days.	days	days	days.	to Arr
		Always foul ..			35	
Constantinople,		Foul				
Black Sea,		Suspicious...				
Knos, and canal of the Dardanelles.		Clean				
		Foul				
		Suspicious...				
	French ports.	Always foul.				
	Trieste	Foul				
		Suspicious...				
		Foul				
		Suspicious...				
	Genoa	Foul				
		Suspicious.				
Egypt, Syria,	Lehorn	Foul				
Archipelago,	Vessels and	Suspicious..				
and the Ottoman Empire	passengers.	Clean				
except such as are mentioned above.	Malta	Foul				
		Suspicious..				
		Clean				
	French ports	id	as f	nch p	11½	
	Venice	Suspicious..		25		
	Trieste	Same as above	from	Const	ple.	
	Genoa					
	Leghorn, V. & P.					
Ionian Islands.	Malta					
	Marseilles					
	Trieste					
	Venice					
	Genoa					
	Leghorn					
Coast of Barbary, except Algier	Malta			12½		37 10
	Marseilles					21 ..
	Trieste					21 ..
	Venice					25 8
	Genoa					
	Leghorn				it of	
Algiers.	Malta					20 ..
	Marseilles			7½		15 10
	Trieste					21 ..
	Venice					14 ..
	Genoa					30 8
	Leghorn	see the ge	quara		der head of T	
	Malta ..					7 ..
	Marseilles					7 ..
	Trieste					18 ..
	Venice					18 ..
	Genoa					15 8
	Leghorn	see the se	parate	quara	der head of	
United States.	Marseilles	5 ..	5			5 ..
	Malta	7 ..	7			7 ..
	Trieste ..	14 ..	14			14 4
	Venice ..	16 ..	16			16 4
		14 ..	21			21 8
Places infected with Yellow Fever	Leghorn	see the se	parate	quara	der head of	
	Malta	14 ..	21			21 ..
	Marseilles	7 ..	7			7 ..
	Trieste	10 ..	10			10 ..
	Venice ..	7 ..	7			7 ..

For the modifications made on the Austrian quarantines see Austria, Part I. of this series.

Note.—When there is a minimum and a maximum of quarantine, as in France, the medium between the two times is taken.

MARSEILLES—RECENT QUARANTINE MODIFICATIONS—TRANSCRIPT FROM THE REGULATIONS.

"It appears that, in consequence of the healthy condition of various eastern countries for many years passed—the improved state of the health officers, and the better regulations introduced at the same—the active exertions of foreign consuls—and, in fact, the general facility now afforded, by the various states in which quarantine establishments are formed, of communicating with each other, as well as the means they now possess of taking every requisite precaution in regard to arrivals from suspected places, the French government has been induced to introduce the following modifications into its quarantine system.

"The circular publishing these ameliorations, issued from the Board of Health at Marseilles, is dated the 9th December, 1842, and contains the following modifications.

	Ships and Goods.	Passengers landed at the Lazaretto.	
	After debarkation of susceptible merchandise at the Lazaretto	Not having performed the forms of purification.	Having performed this formality.
<i>From the Levant :</i>			
Vessels arriving with foul bills	25 days	20 days	15 days
Vessels arriving with suspected bills	15 do.	12 days generally	
<i>From Tunis and Morocco :</i>			
Vessels arriving with suspected bills	11 do.	11 do.	

Ships of war arriving with *foul bills* shall only be subjected to a quarantine of twenty days, in lieu of the period of twenty-five days imposed on merchant vessels.

Ships of war arriving with *suspected papers* shall be liable to *twelve days* quarantine, in lieu of the period of *fifteen days* imposed on merchant vessels.

The period of quarantine, as regards arrivals with *foul bills*, which has heretofore been reckoned at *sixty days* (dating from the occurrence of the last case of plague, manifested prior to the sailing of the vessel) is *reduced to forty days*.

Here follow the signatures of the health officers of Marseilles.

THE SHIP-BUILDING AT LEGHORN.—The vessels built at Leghorn are considered as of a superior description in model and construction. Several steamships have been built there—one of 500 tons for the Pacha of Egypt.

WAGES IN THE PAPAL STATES.—A day's labour in summer costs 30 bajocchi (14d. sterling), but in winter only 15 to 20 bajocchi (7d. to 10d. sterling).

The rates of wages paid in town and country are these :

In Town.—A valet, 10 crowns per month; waiting-maid, 6; footman, 8; maid-servant, 2; wardrobe-keeper, 4; coachman, 10; rider, 7.50; groom, 6; cook, 10; boy, 3.

In the Country.—Labourer, 6 crowns per month; shepherd, 4; boy, 3.

All are found in lodging and food.

Prices.—The average retail prices of the following articles in Rome for the last ten years were :

Bread, per lb.—Coarse bread, 2d.; white bread, 2½d.

Fresh Meat, per lb.—Beef, from 6, 7, to 8d.; veal, 15d.; mutton, 5d.; kid, 7d.; fowls, 7½d.; pork, 5d.

Salted Pork and Prepared Food, per lb.—Fat, 9d.; ham, 20d.; sausages, 16d.; black puddings, 20d.; meat sausages, 9d.; figoto ditto, 7d.

Other Food, per lb.—Rice, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; soup paste, from $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $5d.$; rye, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; ditto, $3d.$; semolina, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; maize flour, $2d.$; beans, $3d.$; kidney beans, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; lentils, $3d.$; chick peas, $3d.$; broken ditto, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

Liquids, per flask.—Eating oil, $9d.$; burning ditto, $8d.$; wine from $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $3d.$; vinegar, $2d.$; milk, $4d.$; *cheese*, per lb.—Parmesan, per baj. $18d.$; sheep, $8d.$

Salted Meats, per lb.—codfish, $5d.$; wet cod, $4d.$; caviar, $30d.$; tunny, $20d.$; tunny backs, $10d.$; pilchards, $20d.$; Eels, $14d.$; herrings, each, $2d.$; Sardinias, ditto, $1d.$

Flour, per lb.—Flour, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; ditto, fine, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$

Colonials, per lb.—Fine sugar, $10d.$; common ditto, $9d.$; coffee, from baj. 16 to 18 ; pepper, $8d.$; salt, per lb.—Fine salt, $3d.$; common ditto, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

Fruits.—Lemons, each, $2d.$; oranges, ditto, $1d.$; Pears, $3d.$; apples, $3d.$

Sundries.—Butter, per lb., $16d.$; suet, ditto, $9d.$; Eggs, per doz., $9d.$; potatoes, $7d.$; soap, per lb., $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; charcoal, per sack, $65d.$ Vegetables are generally cheap.

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, AND THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

IN order to concentrate our statements as much as may be consistent with the object of this work, the charges upon, and the Commerce and Navigation of Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, although under a separate dominion, may not be misplaced by following that of the Italian States.

1. GIBRALTAR.

Area, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Population in 1835, including aliens and resident foreigners, 15,008, of whom 1,031 were engaged in trade.

Port Charges.—Gibraltar was constituted a free port by Queen Anne in 1704, and from that period it was considered that ships and merchandize should be free of charges and duties ; but the civil expenditure of the place rendered it necessary to institute various imposts upon goods and upon vessels ; and, at present, in virtue of an Order in Council of the Governor, which has received the sanction of her Majesty's government, the following duties and charges are levied.

SCHEDULE of Rates and Duties established by an Order of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, dated 23d of June, 1841, amending an Order of his late Majesty, King William IV., for the Management and Collection of Revenues at Gibraltar, dated Feb. 4, 1833.

Wharfrage Toll.—On all wines, spirits, strong waters, cordials, and other liquids in casks, landed at Gibraltar, whether in bottles, or otherwise ; if the full contents of the cask shall gauge to exceed ten gallons.

	£	s.	d.		D.	r.	q.
For every botasso	0	2	2	or	0	6	0
For every pipe or butt or puncheon	0	1	10		0	5	1
For every hogshead	0	0	11		0	2	9
For every tierce	0	0	7½		0	1	11
For every quarter cask	0	0	5½		0	1	4
For every cask less than a quarter-cask, being liable to the wharfrage toll	0	0	3		0	0	11

On all tobacco landed at Gibraltar, being in hogsheads, or in kegs, as commonly imported from the United States of America, or being in rolls, as commonly imported from the Brazils.

	£	s.	d.		D.	r.	q.
For every hogshead	0	1	10	or	0	5	1
For every keg or roll, not exceeding one hundred weight and a quarter	0	0	2		0	0	7
For every keg, weighing more than one hundred weight and a quarter, but not exceeding two hundred weight	0	0	3		0	0	11
For every roll, weighing more than one hundred weight and a quarter, but not exceeding five hundred weight	0	0	7		0	1	10

Kegs exceeding two hundred weight, and rolls exceeding five hundred weight, to pay wharfrage, each as half a hogshead, and, in case of dispute as to weight, the tobacco to be weighed at the expense of the merchant.

Duty on Wines.—On all wines consumed in taverns, wine-houses, retail wine and spirit stores, eating-houses, and can-
teens, per gallon £ s. d. D. r. q.
0 0 5 or 0 1 3

Duty on Spirits, Strong Waters or Cordials, admitted for consumption in the Garrison.—For every gallon being of the strength of proof of Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater quantity than a gallon 0 4 0 0 11 1

Fees for gauging, when the Queen's gauger is employed by the public.—For gauging each cask, not exceeding 165 gallons, 10d.; gauging and ullaging ditto, 1s. 1d.; ullaging when gauged, ditto, 6d. One half more than these rates is charged for each cask exceeding 165 gallons. Casks of irregular shape ½d. per gallon.

Store Rent on Wines, Spirits, Strong Waters, and Cordials in the Queen's Stores.

When removed for exportation, 2½d. per quarter cask, and under, to 1s. 7½d. per bolasso per month. When removed for consumption, 1s. 9½d. per bolasso.

For Packages, whether removed for exportation or consumption, 2½d. per month for each case containing less than 24 bottles, to 6½d. per hamper of not more than 54 bottles.

Duties and Fees on Licences.—Wine and spirit store, or house, per month, 8l. 9s.; tavern or billiard table, 6l. 10s.; tobacconist, 17s. 4d.; porter, 4s. 4d.; hawker, 12s. 6s.; broker, 3l. 9s. 4d.; eating-house, 4l. 6s. 8d.

Auction Fees.—On all goods, 2½ per cent, of which half per cent is allowed to the auctioneer.

Weighing Fees.—Spices per cwt. 4½d.; fine merchandize per cwt. 2½d.; coarse goods, fruit, &c. per cwt. 4d.; grain, per fanega, ½d.

Fees on Documents relating to Landed Property.—An original grant of Crown land under the seal of the garrison, 6l. 18s. 8d.; a lease of ditto, 3l. 9s. 4d.; Governor's approval to a deed of conveyance, mortgage, &c. 3l. 9s. 4d.; to a deed of assignment, mortgage, &c. 1l. 14s. 8d.; to a sublease, 1l. 14s. 8d., all requiring registration in the Supreme Court.

Police Fees.—Travelling passport, 4s. 4d.; bond of whatever nature, 17s. 4d.; marriage licence, 3l. 9s. 4d.

COINS.—GOLD.

	dollars.	£ s. d.		dollars.	£ s. d.
Doubloon	16 equal to	3 9 4	Eighth of a doubloon	2 equal to	0 8 8
Half ditto	8	1 14 8	Sixteenth of ditto	1	0 4 4
Quarter ditto	4	0 17 4			

SILVER.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dollar piece,* equal to	0 4 4	Eighth of a dollar	0 0 6½
Half ditto	0 2 2	Half peseta	0 0 5
Quarter ditto	0 1 1	Sixteenth of a dollar	0 0 3
Peseta	0 0 9½	Quarter Peseta	0 0 2

Also a small quantity of British silver coin.

COPPER.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Two-quarter piece, equal to	0 0 0½	Chovy	0 0 01-8
One ditto	0 0 0½		

Also a quantity of British copper coin.

* Fixed at 4s. 4d. per dollar, in virtue of the Order of his Majesty in Council, dated 23d March, 1825.

STATEMENT of the Average Prices of various Produce and Merchandize, &c., 1839.

Sterling prices			Sterling prices		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Horned cattle each	10	0 0	Tea per lb.	0	2 8½
Horses do.	18	0 0	Sugar, refined per cwt.	2	10 0
Sheep do.	1	10 8	Salt per lb.	0	0 1½
Goats do.	1	5 0	Wine, Port per pipe	34	10 4
Swine do.	2	0 0	" Madeira do.	0	0 0
Milk per quart	0	0 0½	" Sherry do.	0	0 0
Butter, salt per lb.	0	1 0	" Common do.	0	0 0
Cheese per cwt.	4	0 8	Brandy do.	17	0 0
Wheaten bread per lb.	0	0 1½	Beer per hhd.	0	0 0
Beef do.	0	0 6	Tobacco per cwt	2	0 0
Mutton do.	0	0 5			
Pork do.	0	0 5			
Rice per cwt.	0	17 4			
Coffee do.	2	14 2			

Wages for Labour.

Domestic per month	1	10	0
Trades do.	5	8	4

There are no cattle, horses, sheep, or swine, reared within the garrison. The cattle consumed here are imported from Barbary and Spain. The horses, sheep, goats, and swine, are from Spain, and all the other articles enumerated are imported from England and foreign countries.

Course of Exchange, 1839.—London, at 90 days' date, January, 50d. to 50½d.; April, 50 1-9d. to 50½d.; July, 50½d. to 50 7-8d.; October, 50½d.

RETURN OF SHIPPING, 1833.

PLACE.	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Great Britain	215	27,080	....	240	32,770	....
British Colonies	85	11,703	....	105	17,752	....
United States	100	20,310	....	77	10,500	....
Foreign States	2070	179,247*	....	2057	180,481	....
Total.....	2470	239,300	21,854	2479	247,593	22,408

In 1835, the arrivals from Great Britain and Colonies were 263 vessels.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, 1835. *Tobacco*.—5525 hogsheads; 21,592½ cwt., and 21 lbs.

Spirits.—408 pipes; 469 hogsheads; 3 tierces; 24 quarter-casks; 4 octagons; 2267 gallons.

Wines.—4606 pipes; 495 hogsheads; 42 tierces; 2353 quarter-casks; 120 octagons; 5806 gallons.

EXPORTS, 1835. *Tobacco*.—1302 hogsheads; 614 kegs; and about 5920 cwt.; 559 large, and 1863 small rolls, the whole estimated at 26,257 cwt. shipped by permit. Of the quantity exported without permit, no estimate can be formed.

Spirits.—120 pipes; 68 hogsheads; 29 quarter-casks; 16 kegs; and about 753 gallons.

Wines.—248 pipes; 64 hogsheads; 4040 quarter-casks; 5193 kegs; and about 7420 gallons.

IMPORTS, 1836. *Tobacco*.—6168½ hogsheads; and 33,283 cwt. 3 quarters; estimated at 94,968 cwt. 3 quarters.

Spirits.—751 pipes; 468 hogsheads; 5 tierces; 97 quarter-casks; and 3198 gallons; estimated at 121,485 gallons.

Wines.—4343 pipes; 606 hogsheads; 85 tierces; 2396 quarter-casks; 197 octaves; and 5992 gallons; estimated at 626,265 gallons.

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO, SPIRITS, AND WINE. *Tobacco*.—2196 hogsheads; 64 kegs; 1213 large rolls; 311 small rolls; the whole quantity exported by permit, estimated at 39,305 cwt. No estimate can be formed of the quantity exported without permit.

Spirits.—178 pipes; 65 hogsheads; 21 quarter-casks; 1167 kegs; and 2576 gallons; the whole estimated at 48,818 gallons.

Wines.—127 pipes; 162 hogsheads; 3352 quarter-casks; 997 barrels; and 4234 gallons; estimated at 144,562 gallons.

SHIPPING, 1836.

COUNTRIES.	INWARDS			OUTWARDS.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Great Britain....	225	27,837	....	239	25,203	....
British Colonies ..	31	3,875	....	52	6,072	....
United States ...	70	14,406	....	93	20,292	....
Foreign States ..	2611	172,334	....	2387	165,322	....
Total.	2937	218,452	28,410	2771	226,949	26,807

Declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported to Gibraltar for each of the years from 1831 to 1840, inclusive, was as follows; viz., 1831, 367,285*l.*; in 1832, 461,470*l.*; in 1833, 385,460*l.*; in 1834, 460,191*l.*; in 1835, 602,580*l.*; in 1836, 756,411*l.*; in 1837, 906,155*l.*; in 1838, 894,096*l.*; in 1839, 1,170,702*l.*; in 1840, 1,111,176*l.*

STATEMENT of the principal Articles of British and Colonial Merchandize exported for each of the Years from 1831 to 1840 inclusive, from the United Kingdom to Gibraltar.

ARTICLES.	1833		1834	1835	1836	1838		1840	
Cinnamon .....lbs.	21,188	10,702	3,753	540	18,664	27,171	23,104	71,260	77,352
Cloves .....do.	5,407	22,320	1,339	3,325	12,711	14,746	15,370	69,010	40,892
Cotton picce goods of India.....pieces	53,013	86,715	93,717	99,782	67,033	77,757	44,541	36,454	17,038
Pepper.....lbs.		3,628	52,484	21,561	507	20,510	75,912	300,906	211,510
Spirits, rum.....galls.	31,356	17,098	21,541	24,500	20,902	7,978	17,530	7,305	11,235
— brandy.....do.	7,108	5,101	10,352	7,882	6,083	8,771	9,400	7,064	7,181
— geneva .....do.	165	160	278	5,273	8,943	3,828	3,301	5,566	0,472
Tobacco, manufactured.lbs.	75,403	211,976	174,263	817,672	136,327	1,020,793	715,900	108,408	600,833
									610,167

THE principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize imported into the United Kingdom from Gibraltar for each of the Ten Years from 1831 to 1841, inclusive, were :

ARTICLES.	1831	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Bark, for tanning, &c...cwt.	9,309	29,695	75,775	48,018	62,208	34,461	41,507	3,202	32,506
Cork, unmanufactured..do.	353	557	1,438	821	1,784	447	1,172	820	381
Hides, untanned ..do.	1,781	1,051	1,175	1,401	1,378	1,008	1,117	975	783
Lead, pig.....tons	117		109	361	487	864	522	1,371	1,063
Wool, sheep's.....lbs.				751,842	476,737	1,011,021	631,666	172,614	482,057
Wine, Spanish.....galls.	3,303	55,124	12,056		8,876	10,912	10,476	12,023	14,477
									14,304

II. MALTA.

THIS island became during the late war an important entrepôt for all kinds of merchandize in order chiefly to be conveyed in contraband to the continental states of the Mediterranean. This trade disappeared with the war,—which brought it into existence. Vexatious impositions and discriminating duties, added to the depression. Most of those restrictions were continued until the year 1837, when on the recommendation of Messrs. Austin and Lewis, the British Commissioners of Inquiry, the then old tariffs of customs duties and other charges were abolished ; and the following tariff of duties was consequently promulgated and enforced.

DUTIES on Imports, and Dues for Store Rent, which the Collector of Customs is required to Levy on the Account of the Government of Malta.

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDIZE.	Import Duties.			Store Rents on Articles lodged in Bond.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beer per Maltse barrel	0	2	0	0	0	1
Cattle ; bullocks, and other animals of the kind, per head..	0	10	0			
— horses and mules, per head.....	1	0	0			
Charcoal, per salm	0	0	6	0	0	1
Grain:						
— wheat, per salm.....	0	10	0	0	0	2
— Indian corn, do.....	0	6	0	0	0	2
— barley, do..	0	4	0	0	0	2
— saggina, do.....	0	3	0	0	0	2

(continued)

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDIZE.	Import Duties.	Store Rents, on Articles lodged in Bond.
<i>Grain, continued—</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
— other inferior grain do.....	0 5 0	0 0 2
— manufactured grain, per cantar	0 6 0	0 0 2
— wheat, Indian corn, barley, or other inferior grain, if damaged so as to be unfit for the food of man (commonly called Frumentazzo), per salm	0 2 0	0 0 2
— manufactured grain, if damaged so as to be unfit for the food of man, per cantar..	0 2 0	0 0 2
— oil, olive, per caffiso..	0 0 6	0 0 1
— potatoes, per cantar..	0 0 10	0 0 0
<i>Pulse and seeds:</i>		
— beans, caravances, chick-peas, kidney-beans, lentils, lupins, peas and vetches, per salm.....	0 2 0	0 0 2
— carob-beans and cotton seeds, per cantar	0 0 6	0 0 2
<i>Spirits; viz., for every Maltese barrel of such spirits of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, by Sykes's hydrometer (namely London proof), and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.....</i>	1 2 0	0 0 2
Vinegar, per Maltese barrel.....	0 2 0	0 0 2
Wines, the value of which shall exceed 15 <i>l.</i> per pipe of 11 Maltese barrels, per Maltese barrel	0 11 0	0 0 2
All other wines, per Maltese barrel.....	0 2 0	0 0 2

Observations.—1st. The duties payable by the salm on grain, pulse, and seeds (except on large Sicilian beans), to be charged by the strike measure. The duties on large Sicilian beans and on charcoal to be charged by the heaped measure.

2d. Every liquid compounded of spirit and any other ingredient, or ingredients, and containing more than 25 per cent of spirit of the strength of proof to be liable to the duty on spirit which is imposed by the present tariff.

3d. The store rents on grain lodged in bond to be payable from the day on which the grain was lodged. The store rents on every other article mentioned in the present tariff to be payable from the tenth day after the day on which such article was lodged.

Tonnage dues which the collector of customs is required to levy on the account of the government at Malta.

Vessels discharging merchandize in the island shaft, on clearing outwards, pay for every ton or any part thereof, 6*d.*

Fees which the collector of customs is required to levy on the account of the government of Malta.—For each certificate under the office seal, 2*s.* 6*d.*; for each sheet of printed official forms, 2*d.*

Tariff of dues authorized to be levied for account of government, by the superintendent of quarantine at Malta.

Shipping in Quarantine.—1st. Vessels entered upon a quarantine to pay for each day of their continuance in port, as follows:

Vessels not exceeding 25 tons, 6*d.*; from 26 to 50 tons, 1*s.*; from 51 to 100 tons, 1*s.* 6*d.*; from 101 to 150 tons, 2*s.*; from 151 to 200 tons, 2*s.* 6*d.*; from 201 to 250 tons, 2*s.* 9*d.*; from 251 and upwards, 3*s.*

2d. Vessels of whatever size, sailing in quarantine, having entered upon the performance thereof, to pay at the above rates, but in no case more than 2*s.* a day for the remainder of the term of quarantine.

3d. Vessels liable to quarantine, not having entered upon the performance thereof, to pay 2*s.* for each day of their continuance in port.

4th. Vessels compelled by stress of weather to enter the great harbour, to be subject, while they remain there, to the additional charge of 3*s.* a day for every guard-boat which the superintendent of quarantine may deem it necessary to place over them.

Any vessel in quarantine entering the great harbour without a justifiable cause, incurs

the penalty, of 200 dollars imposed by the second article of the proclamation, dated 12th of October, 1820 (No. 13).

5th. Vessels having contagious diseases on board to pay an extra rate in proportion to the expence that may be incurred, but in no case to exceed 20s. per day in addition to the usual rate.

Effects received into the lazaret for depuration to be chargeable with a due proportion of the actual expense thereof, which at present, on ordinary occasions, is at the rate of 2s. 6d. a day for each guardian, and 1s. 6d. a day for each labourer whom it may be necessary to employ.

Cattle landed in the lazaret to be chargeable for each horse, mule, or ass, 3s.; bullock or other animal of the kind, 2s.; sheep, goat, pig, or other small animal, 1s.

Persons performing quarantine in the lazaret to pay at the rate of 2s. 6d. a day, for each guardian employed, but no single individual to be chargeable with more than 1s. 3d. a day.

Documents issued under the office seal, 2s. 6d. each.

A LAW to regulate the Duties payable in Malta on Vessels belonging to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, when coming direct from those Countries, and on the Merchandize imported in such Vessels.

Considering the proximity of this island to the dominions of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, and the constant traffic carried on between the same, and that it is desirable to establish this trade upon the principle of reciprocity, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased hereby to enact and declare;

I. That, on vessels belonging to subjects of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, when coming direct from those countries, the rates of tonnage to which British vessels are subject shall in the first instance be levied, instead of those payable by foreign vessels.

II. That such additional tonnage duties and other charges shall also be levied on vessels belonging to subjects of his said Majesty, when coming direct as aforesaid, as shall countervail, and no more, any difference of tonnage duties and other charges, which, over and above those to which such vessels are liable in the dominions of his said Majesty, may be there imposed on British vessels. Provided always that nothing herein contained be construed to deprive the vessels belonging to subjects of his Sicilian Majesty of the right of exemption in the cases specified in the 1st and 2d Articles of Exceptions annexed to the Tariff (B.) of tonnage duties, dated the 8th of December, 1832.

III. That the payment of the additional duties, authorized to be levied on the following Articles in pursuance of the proclamation dated the 8th of December, 1832, shall not be enforced upon importations in vessels belonging to subjects of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, when laden in and coming direct from those dominions, namely:

Tariff C.—On cattle, charcoal, oil, olive-stones, carob-beans, and cotton-seed, rice, soap, and firewood.

Tariff D.—On wines and vinegar.

IV. That additional duties shall be levied upon any goods laden at any port or place in the dominions of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, and imported into this island for consumption, in vessels belonging to subjects of his said Majesty, whenever, upon the exportation of similar goods in British vessels, from any port or place in the dominions aforesaid, higher duties are levied, or smaller drawbacks or bounties granted than are levied or granted when such goods are exported in vessels belonging to subjects of his said Majesty; but such additional duties are not to be greater in amount than may countervail the difference so resulting.

V. These enactments are to take effect from the 25th day of February next, inclusive.

Palace, Valetta, 22d of January, 1833.

By command of his Excellency.

WILLIAM SIM,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Government.

Manufactures of Malta.—Formerly there were several distilleries, but these were suppressed for fiscal purposes.

The cotton used in the manufactures, is the growth of the island. The cotton cloths are chiefly of a coarse quality for the use of the inhabitants, and for exportation. Black silk stuff is much used; an attempt was made some years back, to make it in the island but without success; it is chiefly imported from Sicily. The stone for paving and building is exported in considerable quantities to Constantinople, the Black Sea, Egypt, &c. The intrinsic value of the metals is included in the value of the wrought gold and silver. The Maltese are good shipwrights, and shipbuilding is much increased of late years. The timber is chiefly from the Adriatic.

At one season of the year, viz., from August to October, great quantities of a particular kind of fish are taken, something resembling the dolphin, called here lampoukeag.

POPULATION, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 1835.

	POPULATION.			Area in Square Miles.	Popula- tion to the Square Mile.	Births.	Mar- riages.	Deaths.
	Males.	Females.						
MALTA..					1,121			
Natives.	47,478	51,740	99,218			3,353	733	2,442
British residents.	417	489	906			21	8	29
Foreigners.....	2,499	594	3,093			2	6	37
King's troops....	2,423	....	2,423					
Wives of ditto		267	267					
Children of ditto.....	262	278	540					
Persons connected with the								
Troops, not soldiers.....	14	32	46					
Children of ditto.....	30	25	55					
Total.	53,153	53,425	106,578			3,376		2,508
GOZO.								
Natives.	8,133	8,401	16,534					
British residents.	7	6	13					
Total.	8,140	8,407	16,547					

NUMBER of Schools and Scholars, 1835.

SITUATION.	NATURE OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			Number of Private Schools.
		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	
MALTA.					
Valletta.....	University and Lyceum	370	....	370	6
Ditto	Normal Free Schools.....	318	330	648	4
Three Cities.....	Ditto at Senglea.....	303	....	303	
Notabile	The Bishop's Seminary.....	54	....	54	
Ditto.....	Public Free School.....	21	....	21	
Casal Zeitun	Normal ditto.....	44	20	64	
Gozo, Rabato	Public Free School	43	....	43	
Total.....		1156	350	1506	84

DESCRIPTION and Value of Articles imported, 1835.

ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States of America.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
		America.	Else- where. Gibraltar			
MANUFACTURES.						
In packages and in bulk .	£ 74,025		£ 8629	£ 1021		£ 121,656
Sugar, refined and crushed.	14,067		599	1903	37,981	16,003
COLONIAL PRODUCE.						
Coffee and cocoa ..	9,115		2081	1277		12,786
Indigo.....	1,213		81	165		1,462
Rum	876		155	..		1,031
Spices.....	719		1810	708	592	3,859
Sugar, raw .	11,272		5997	7	185	17,461
Tea	189		578	1228	26	2,019
RAW MATERIAL.						
Brimstone.					2,970	2,970
Drugs and articles used in dyeing.					3,835	4,437
Flax, hemp, and tow.....					906	906
Hides, salted and dried.....	440			470	13,778	14,888
Rosin and tar	200			864	175	1,539
Seeds in general.....					4,093	4,093
Silk, raw					1,235	1,235
Tobacco, leaf			2313	3309	7,782	21,766
Wax				153	68	221
Wood (timber, deals, &c.).				236	10,221	10,457
Wool and cotton wool	12				2,574	2,586
Miscellaneous .	29				2,834	2,876
PROVISIONS, FUEL, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.						
Beans, peas, cedi, &c					27,577	27,577
Bullocks, pigs, and sheep .					27,729	27,729
Carubs					5,346	5,346
Cheese	223			260	3,591	4,474
Coals and charcoal	609			..	9,005	10,514
Fish, salted and dried	1,396			980	4,937	12,183
Fruits, dried					14,467	14,467
Grain: viz.—						
Wheat.					106,577	106,577
Indian corn .					5,188	5,188
Barley					7,166	7,166
Saggina.....					1,317	1,317
Paste					1,322	1,322
Flour					619	619
Biscuit .					277	277
Meat, salted and dried.....			60		1,726	2,322
Mules, horses, and asses ...			14		513	527
Olive and linseed oil					24,422	24,422
Olive, salted					431	431
Olive stones, and firewood .					6,987	6,987
Potatoes.....	527				1,079	1,606
Rice .	2,190				1,953	4,143
Spirits (brandy and gin) .	1,440		224		15,956	17,629
Vinegar .....			..		282	282
Wine			490		39,200	40,389
Miscellaneous					2,037	2,037
Total value of Imports ...	128,373				406,503	570,372

DESCRIPTION and Value of, Articles exported, 1835.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	TOTAL.	ARTICLES EXPORTED.	TOTAL.
	£		£
<i>Manufactures.</i>			
British and foreign	85,903	Brought forward . .	267,553
Cotton cloths	25,640		
Coverlets	230	<i>Grain Pulse, Provisions, &c.</i>	
Nankeens	620	Beer . .	340
Sail cloth	23,720	Biscuit	295
Yarn . .	31,450	Butter	92
Wrought gold and silver	6,000	Cheese	1,580
Cut stone	930	Fish, salted and dried	3,106
		Flour . .	405
<i>Colonial Produce.</i>		Fruit, dried	6,669
Sugar, refined and crushed	11,110	Grain : viz.—	
Coffee and cocoa . .	8,334	Wheat	3,538
Indigo	689	Barley	3,101
Rum	3,378	Meat, salted and dried	774
Spices	4,455	Paste	509
Sugar, raw	5,820	Potatoes	60
Tea	1,384	Pulse	1,193
		Rice	1,983
<i>Raw Materials.</i>		Rosolio	183
Brimstone	990	Seeds, in general	1,692
Drugs and dyestuffs . .	2,005	Spirits, gin and brandy	3,515
Flax, hemp, and tow . .	226	Wine	5,587
Hides, salted and dried .	22,697		
Silk, raw	5,205	<i>Sundry Articles.</i>	
Tobacco, leaf	9,539	Bark	100
Wax	110	Coal and charcoal . .	578
Wood : viz.—		Iron	48
Boxwood	51	Olive and linseed oil	10,447
Mahogany	385	Salt	2,254
Timber and deals . .	2,849	Saltpetre	316
Wool, and foreign cotton-wool	4,565	Segars	13,000
— Malta cotton (white) . .	5,950	Sulphur	4,005
(red)	1,800	Tobacco, manufactured	2,643
Miscellaneous	1,438	Miscellaneous . .	1,046
Carried forward	267,553	Total	335,612

SHIPPING, 1833 and 1835.

PLACES.	INWARDS, 1833.			OUTWARDS, 1833.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Great Britain	90	13,091	.....	36	6,780	
British Colonies	38	5,895	.....	47	8,815	
United States	13	2,547	.....	5	740	
Foreign States	1389	135,064	.....	1517	152,338	
Total	1530	156,597	16,079	1605	168,773	16,936

PLACES.	INWARDS, 1835.			OUTWARDS, 1835.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Great Britain	129	19,105	.....	47	7,998	
British Colonies	24	4,052	.....	15	3,225	
United States	21	4,117	.....	6	1,007	
Foreign states	1893	178,364	.....	2119	203,653	
Total	2067	205,638	21,257	2187	215,883	19,301

STATEMENT of the Average Prices of various Produce and Merchandize, &c., 1836.

		Sterling Money.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Horned cattle	each	6 13 4	8 6 8
Horses	do.	6 5 0	25 0 0
Sheep	do.	1 0 10	1 13 4
Goats	do.	0 8 4	1 17 4
Swine	do.	0 16 8	2 1 8
Milk	per gall.	0 1 1 4-12	0 1 4
Butter, fresh	per rotolo	0 2 6	
Ditto, salt	do.	0 1 4	0 2 4
Cheese	do.	0 0 8	0 1 0
Wheaten bread	do.	0 0 2	
Beef	do.	0 0 6 6-12	0 0 8 4-12
Mutton	do.	0 0 6 8-12	0 0 8 4-12
Pork	do.	0 0 6	0 0 6 8-12
Rice	do.	0 0 4	
Coffee	do.	0 1 0	0 1 1
Tea	do.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Sugar	do.	0 9 0	0 10 0
Salt	per tumolo	0 0 4	0 0 5
Wine	per barrel	0 6 8	0 8 4
Brandy	per gallon	0 5 6	
Beer	per dozen bottles	0 8 4	0 10 0
Tobacco	per rotolo	0 0 8 4-12	0 10 10
<i>Wages for Labour.</i>			
Domestic		0 0 6	0 1 3
Predial		0 0 8 4-12	0 0 10
Trades		0 0 6	0 1 0

Gold.—None in circulation.

Silver.—British crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpenny-pieces; Spanish dollars; Sicilian dollar and half-dollar pieces; Maltese dollar, half-dollar, two scudi, one scudo; six, four, two, and one tari pieces.

Copper.—British penny, halfpenny, farthing, and grain pieces, the latter of the value of 1-8th of a farthing.

The Spanish dollar was declared a legal tender, at the rate of 4s. 4d. sterling, by proclamation of the 11th of October, 1825, issued in consequence of an order of the King in Council, bearing date the 23d of March, 1825.

The Sicilian dollar, which formerly passed current at the same rate as the Malta dollar, namely at 2½ scudi of Malta, continues to pass, since the introduction of the British silver money into these possessions at a proportioned sterling rate.

•The scudo is equivalent to 1s. 8d. sterling—

	s. d.	Twelfths of a penny.
The Sicilian dollar consequently passes for	4	2 0
„ half-dollar	2	1 0
The Malta dollar	4	2 0
„ half-dollar	2	1 0
„ two scudi piece	3	4 0
„ one scudo piece	1	8 0
„ six tari piece	0	10 0
„ four ditto	0	6 8
„ two ditto	0	3 4
„ one ditto	0	1 8

The Committee of Merchants declare a rate of exchange with England twice a week, founded on the actual transactions during the intervening days.

The Commissary, in pursuance of his instructions from the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, grants bills on their lordships at the rate of 100l. in exchange for every 101l. 10s. tendered to him in British silver money. He has not for some time advertised for any supplies in other than British specie; should he have occasion so to do, he must come in competition with the merchants.

[illegible]

	Quarta...	Quartuani...	Mezzo...	Tergo...	Misura...	Quartini...
Barile	2	4	8	16	32	128
Calisto*.....	2	4	16	32	64	160
Half Calisto.....	2	4	8	16	32	320

* A Calisto is about equal to 4.38 imperial gallons.

STATEMENT of the principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial produce exported to Malta
in each Year, from 1831 to 1840, inclusive.

ARTICLES.				1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Coffee	..... lbs.	7,513	70,228	411,881	344,072	420,981	177,413	234,190	406,127
Indigo	..... do.	3,137	4,815	7,121	4,305	14,572	20,348	5,889	19,744
Pepper	..... do.			1,093	71,280	78,203	90,461	140,824	52,867
Rum	..... gals.	20,585	11,682	5,672	2,126	14,219	5,055	9,517	10,467
Brandy	..... do.	1,670	5,499	3,083	2,811	9,316	5,888	5,667	12,513
Tobacco, unmanufactured lb.		106,001	28,585	241,927	427,059	127,378	464,321	159,256	297,579
Wine of all sorts	..... cals.	2,765	1,116	1,424	2,273	5,737	1,292	3,861	3,670

STATEMENT of the principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize imported into the United Kingdom from Malta in each Year, from 1831 to 1840, inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Brimstonecwt.	1,099	770	..	899	5,805	6,550	22,720	86,055	0,814
Corru, wheatqr.	13 339					6,390	11,647	16,370	1,551
Lemons and oranges, package	2,050	2,032	4,901	1,151	329	910	839	878	212
Oil, olivegals.	29,514	4,207	11,520	5,851	436	4,918	14,458		910
Yuccel, cottondo.	31,835	28,053	17,229	27	95	910	328	3,215	637,455
Ditto shereddo.	109,221	561	4,803	22,777	39,913	13,188	11,869	32 918	2,209
Wine of all sortsgals.	45,217	44 342	22,271	26,077	16,335	38,371	23,604	27,000	32,787

THESE islands, consisting of *Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, Paro*, and several small States, rise from the Adriatic in irregular, rugged abruptness, and their structure is chiefly limestone, with some gypsum, and sandstone. They produce currants, wine, and various fruits; some cotton and Valencia raisins, and other articles. They are more important for their coasting trade than for either agriculture or manufactures. Common earthenware, salt, soap, and a few woven coarse goods, and the ordinary works of handicraft, with building vessels, are the only branches of manufacturing industry.

STATEMENT of the Area, Population, &c, of each Island, in 1836.

ISLANDS.	Area in Square Mile.	Total Population.		Aliens and Strangers (included in the total Population).	Popula Square Mile.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
		Mal.	Females.					
Corfu	227	35,221	29,886	9,806	2 7	2208	473	1580
Cephalonia	318	34,864	28,333	936	182	1604	550	931
Zante	156	19,675	15,673	1,127	226	1329	370	1115
Santa Maura	160	9,097	8,094	190	95	521	119	370
Ithaca	44	4,942	4,792	108	219	197	90	119
Paxo	116	4,156	4,551	37	74	283	89	157
Other	26	2,561	2,503	223	195	116	32	113
Total	1007	110,516	93,746	12,427	186	6318	1723	4385

There were 138 public or free schools, maintained at an annual expense to the State of £591*l.*, and instructing 9950 pupils (72 of which were girls) in Lancasterian and classical education, and 120 private schools, in which 2886 boys, and 766 girls received instruction.

PRODUCE, Stock, &c., of each Island, 1836.

CROPS.—Number of Acres of Land under each kind of Crop.

ISLANDS.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Whence.	Currents.	Olive Oil.	Wine.	Cotton.	Flax.	Pulse.	Pasture.	Number of Acres in Use.	Number of Cattle.
Corfu	6,133	17,833	3,910	..	185,600	86,075	98	617	1,392	30,775	302,618	30,896	189,786
Cephalonia	538	5,854	530	9,102	3,985	11,831	432	255	850	450	33,380	189,786	53,869
Zante	7,182	906	492	6,440	16,760	13,690	32	134	61	1,474	45,971	97,426	3,137
Santa Maura	1,224	3,978	547	1,263	4,216	101	94	555	5,350	12,326	1,725	61,685	5,200
Ithaca	73	340	13	190	212	750	2	71	68	1,026	1,725	61,685	5,200
Paxo	453	8,463	..	513	1,365	1,595	51	109	1,595	5,285	12,555	61,685	5,200
Other	34	..	..	..	11,000	406	..	..	..	..	11,440	5,200	..
Total	16,137	37,437	5,492	15,740	219,339	119,152	1,011	1,310	4,530	41,960	420,151	412,000	..
Total Produce	bshls. 76,320	bshls. 185,600	bshls. 22,915	lbs. 17,980,100	barrels. 113,219	barrels. 210,147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

There were manufactured in the islands of Zante and Santa Maura 170,350 bushels of sea salt.

The live stock in all the islands, consisted of 14,189 horses, 10,336 horned cattle, 95,950 sheep, 68,826 goats,—showing a decrease in all since 1830.

SHIPPING.

F L A G S.

	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Ionian	1,07	137,013	122,770	124,637	136,040	135,261	135,261	135,261
British	25,911	24,449	28,522	27,070	22,690	23,175	23,175	23,175
Austrian	49,463	39,078	37,703	38,946	30,923	30,713	30,713	30,713
Russian	6,886	6,059	6,351	6,161	10,814	9,172	9,172	9,172
French	540	451	579	772	845	815	815	815
Neapolitan	6,764	5,119	21,117	20,113	11,961	12,437	12,437	12,437
Papal	2313	1,975	2,613	2,102	1,244	1,238	1,238	1,238
Sardinian	932	1,483	1,633	1,871	5,330	5,452	5,452	5,452
Turkish	2,988	3,000	3,465	3,467	3,463	3,138	3,138	3,138
Greek	35,570	34,883	33,699	31,484	48,663	47,880	47,880	47,880
All others	1,709	2,162	2,536	2,461	2,460	2,500	2,500	2,500
Total	254,946	255,832	255,832	255,832	273,853	272,415	272,415	272,415

Value of imports in 1833, 563,654*l.*: of which in transit, 83,634*l.*; of exports, 250,199*l.*; of which, foreign produce, 129,665*l.*

REVENUE and Expenditure of the Ionian Islands.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£		£
Customs	34,593	General government	11,307
Transit duty	463	Local ditto on the separate islands	58,648
Duty on oil	8,514	Contingencies of police and courts	
" " " " " " " "	45,451	of justice	7,551
" " " " " " " "	2,691	Education	11,350
" " " " " " " "	2,523	Rents of public offices	3,044
" " " " " " " "	2,086	Public works, roads, &c.	16,800
Stamp duties	13,726	Public buildings and salines	4,862
Port dues	2,044	Salaries	6,838
Monopoly of salt and gunpowder	3,310	Hospitals and other contingencies	9,515
Rents of public property	11,392	Collection of revenue	1,932
Rates for roads, &c.	9,271	Packet service	7,422
Sanita and post-office surplus	4,005	Military protection	29,914
Miscellaneous	7,178		
	147,507		199,211

The only coinage of the States is a copper currency to the amount of 10,000*l.* sterling, in farthings.

The general circulating medium is Spanish dollars, in which description of coin mostly the States receive for staple produce exported to the amount of about 275,000*l.* sterling, annually, exclusive of returns from a considerable capital employed by shipowners in the Levant trade, remittances received for the subsistence of the troops, &c.; and in the same specie (Spanish dollars) pay for the article of bread corn alone, imported into the States from the Black Sea and Italy, to the amount of about 170,000*l.* sterling per annum; the quantity of bread corn grown in the island being equal only to one-fourth of the consumption.

Since June, 1825, British silver currency to the amount of 70,000*l.* sterling has been received from England and thrown into circulation; but, judging from the receipts for public duties and rents, and recent state of balances in the respective treasuries, including the military chest, it would appear that the total amount of British silver now remaining in the States does not exceed 25,000*l.* sterling, and that there has been withdrawn from circulation of this description of money 45,000*l.*, for remittances to Malta, &c., by regiments returning to England, and for payment of articles imported by British trading vessels.

Course of Exchange.—The following are the average rates of exchange at Corfu:—London, 52 pence per dollar at 4*s.* 4*d.*; Trieste, 2 $\frac{2}{15}$ florins; Venice, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lori of Austria; Ancona, 1 $\frac{1}{100}$ scudo; Naples, 126 grani.

Accounts kept in sterling money.

Weights.—As established by Act of Parliament, dated 24th May, 1828.

The British imperial troy pound of 5760 grains to be the only standard of weight; 24 of such grains a calco, 20 calchi an ounce, and 12 ounces a libbra sottile, or pound, light weight, for precious metals and drugs; and 7000 of such grains a libbra grossa or pound, great weight, equal to the English pound avoirdupois, with the parts and multiple of 16 drams an ounce, 16 ounces a pound, 160 pounds a talento.

Measures.—As established by Act of Parliament, dated 24th May, 1828.

The British imperial standard yard to be the only standard measure of extension; one-third of the said yard a foot, one-twelfth of the said foot an inch, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ such yards a camaco, 220 such yards a stadis, and 1760 such yards a mile.

The British imperial standard gallon to be the only standard measure of capacity; the Chilo measure for grain to contain 8 of such gallons, or 64 dyotoli; and the Ionian barrel to contain 16 gallons, or 128 dyotoli.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

ON Imports into the United States of the Ionian Islands, as regulated by Acts of Parliament, No. 13, dated 28th of July, 1834; Nos. 50 and 51, dated 8th of June, 1835; No. 63, 26th of April, 1837; No. 73, 3d of June, 1837; and No. 21, 11th of March, 1841.

DUTY.			DUTY.		
ARTICLES.	British, Ionian, Austrian, and Greek Flags.	All other Flags.	ARTICLES.	British, Ionian, Austrian, and Greek Flag.	All other Flags.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	
Almonds in shell.....100 lbs.	1 2	1 3	Fir pine fruit .....100 lbs.		
Alum .....do.	4 10	2 0	Fish, dried, pickled, salted, smoked.		
Anchors .....do.	3 8	4 1	Fresh.....do.	2 0	3
Aniseed .....do.	1 10	2 0	Anchovies and Sardinias.....do.	2 9	3 1
Apples .....do.	1 5	1 7	id.....do.	1 10	2 0
Bacon .....do.	2 10	3 1	Cuttle.....do.	3 8	4 1
Barilla .....do.	0 7	0 8	Eels.....do.	2 0	2 3
Barley, pearl and common.....do.	2 6	2 10	Herrings, red.....barrel	3 10	4 4
Bees' wax.....lb.	0 1	0 2	— salted.....do.	2 11	3 3
Beans.....bushel	0 6	0 7	Mackerel.....100 lbs.	1 11	2 2
Beer in bottles.....dozen	1 0	1 2	Salanhi (a small herring).....barrel	4 6	5 0
— in casks.....gallon	0 4	0 5	Salmon of Constantinople.....100 lbs.	4 3	4 9
Biscuit.....100 lb.	1 5	1 7	— other kinds.....barrel	9 2	10 3
Bedsteads, iron large.....each	5 6	6 2	Stockfish.....100 lbs.	1	1 10
— ditto, small.....do.	2 9	3 1	Suckling.....do.	3 6	3 11
Bottarga.....100 lbs.	11 4	12 8	Tunny, small.....do.		2 9
Bottles, empty.....1000	1 2	1 3	All other kinds from the opposite continent.....do.	2 0	2 3
— ditto, large.....dozen	0 6	0 7	Shell.....do.	0 9	0 10
Brass, old or rough.....100 lbs.	6 4	7 1	Firewood.....do.	exempt	exempt
Bricks.....10 0	1 10	2 0	Flax, carded.....100 lbs.	9 9	10 10
Bulrushes.....do.	exempt	exempt	Ditto of Alexandria.....do.	4 11	5 6
Butter, English and Dutch.....100 lbs.	8 1	9 1	Ditto to all other kinds.....do.	4 0	4 6
— Venetian and Italian.....do.	4 0	4 1	Flour, wheaten.....100 lbs.	1 0	1 2
— all other qualities.....do.	2 0	3	— ditto, finest quality.....do.	1 6	1 8
Candles, Tallow.....do.	2 9	3 1	— Indian corn.....do.	0 6	0 7
— wax or spermaceti.....lb.	0 2	0 3	Garlic.....1000 heads	0 4	0 5
Caravanes.....bushel	0 6	0 7	Gloves.....doze	1 1	1 3
Carob beans.....100 lbs.	0 9	0 10	Grain of all descriptions (except wheat).....bushel	0 3	
Cattle, horned.....head	4 4	4 4	Grease.....100 lbs.	4 8	5 3
Calves.....do.	2 2	2 2	Hams.....do.	4 7	5 1
Caviare.....100 lbs.	8 6	9 6	Hats, felt or silk.....each	0 8	0 9
Charcoal.....do.	0 3	4	— woollen or beaver.....do.	1 4	1 6
Cheese of the Morca, Gulf of Le- ponto or Levant.....do.	2 3	2 3	— gilekin or other qualities.....dozen	3 0	3 4
— of Paglia, Sicily, or Sardinia.....do.	3 0	3 4	Hemp.....100 lbs.	3 10	4 4
— all other kinds.....do.	5 4	6 0	Hemp seed.....do.	0 11	1 0
Chestnuts.....do.	1 0	1 2	Hides, dressed (sole leather).....do.	9 9	10 10
Chick peas, 1st quality.....bushel	0 8	0 9	— ox or buffalo.....each	1 1	1 3
— inferior ditto.....do.	0 3	0 4	— raw or South America.....do.	5 11	7 9
Cloth, coarse for carpets.....100 yds.	6 5	7 2	— calf (skins) dressed.....100 lbs.	11 7	16 3
Coals.....100 lbs.	0 3		— Cordova, (ditto) ditto.....do.	6 9	7 7
Coffee.....do.	4 9	5 4	— small animals, raw or salted.....do.	3 5	3 9
Copper, old.....do.	6 0	6 8	Honey.....do.	2 0	2 3
Corage, bass.....do.	1 9	2 0	Horses and mules.....head	4 4	4 4
— tarred.....do.	3 3	3 8	Hoops, staves, and headings.....do.	exempt	exempt
— white.....do.	3 8	4 1	— for sieves.....bundle	0 1	0 2
Corks.....do.	3 3	3 8	Ice.....do.	exempt	exempt
Corks.....1000	1 10		Incense.....100 lbs.	6 6	7 3
Cot on wool.....100 lbs.	5 4	6 0	Indigo.....lb.	1 1	1 3
— twist.....do.	9 9	10 10	Implements of husbandry.....do.	exempt	exempt
Crucibles, three in a bundle 100 bundles	3 5		Iron, bar.....100 lbs.	1 7	1 9
Demijohns, basketed of 4 gallons each, and in proportion for larger or smaller.....dozen	1 6	1 6	— hoop.....do.	2 2	2 5
Dates.....100 lbs.	1 9	2 0	— sheet.....do.	2 9	3 1
Eggs.....do.	exempt	exempt	Lamp black.....do.	6 0	6 8
Fennel seed.....100 lbs.	0 8	0 9	Lead.....do.	2 5	2 9
Figs.....do.	1 8	1 10	— red.....do.	2 6	2 10
			— white.....do.	3 8	4 1

(continued)

ARTICLES.	DUTY.			DUTY.	
	British, Ionian, Austrian, and Greek Flags.	All other Flags.		British, Ionian, Austrian, and Greek Flags.	All other Flags.
	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.
lentils bushel	0 7	0 8	Seeds, melon, do..... 100 lbs.	3 6	3 11
Litharge 100 lb.	1 9	2 0	Se-ame..... do.	3 3	3 8
Logwood do.	2 5		Shot, small..... do.	4 0	4 6
Lupins do.	0 6	0 7	silver in lumps or bars oz. troy	0 8	0 9
Mats, coarse dozen	0 10	0 11	ap, common 100 lb	6 0	6 6
Macaroni, &c..... 100 lbs.	2 6	2 10	Spirits, brandy, gin, and rum..... gallon	0 11	1 0
Meat, salted do.	3 8	4 1	— all other kinds do.	2 0	2 4
Melons, calabashes, &c..... 100	1 5	1 7	Starch 100 lb	4 0	4 6
Millet seed 100 lbs	1 5	1 7	Steel in bars..... do	1 10	2 0
Mill stones..... 100	6	2 10	Sugar, loaf do	6 11	7 9
Mutton, cured 100 lbs.	1 10	2 0	— crushed.....	1 11	5 6
Nails, tacks, and brads..... do.	0 6	7 3	— soft, fine.....	3 8	4 2
— all other kinds..... do.	2 8	3 0	— muscovadoes do.	2 6	2 10
Nuts and walnuts do.		1 10	Tallow do.	2 9	3 1
Oars and sweeps..... pair		0 10	Tar do.	1 0	1 2
Oatmeal 100 lbs.		2 10	Ten lb.		0 5
Ochre, red do.		4	Tiles 1000		2 5
— yellow..... do.	0 9	0 10	Timber, according to quality, measurement, &c.....		
Oil, linseed..... d	4 0	4 6	Tin, in bars..... 100 lbs.	8 1	9 1
Olives, cured..... do.	0 10	0 11	— in sheet..... 100 sheets	2 3	2 6
Onions 1000	0	0 8	Tobacco, manufactured lb.	0 2	0 4
Oranges, lemons, citrons, &c..... do.	1 10	2 0	— in leaf..... do.	0 2	0 3
Osiere.....		exempt	Tongues, salted or dried..... 100 lbs	7 0	7 9
Paint, ground 100 lbs.		9 0	Tow and oakum do.	1 9	2 0
Pears do.	1 9	2 0	Trunks or boxes each	1 6	1 8
Peas do.	0	0 7	Twine..... 100 lbs.	8 1	9 1
Pepper, Albanian red do.	2	2 10	Umbrellas, silk..... each	1 6	1 8
— black and white..... do.	3 8	4 1	— other kinds do.	0 3	0 4
Pigs, sheep, and goats.....	exempt	exempt	Vinegar, foreign gallon	0 3	0 4
Pitch, boiled..... 100 lbs.	1 3	1	Valonia, best quality 1000 lbs.	6 7	7 4
— raw of Avlona..... do.	0 4	0	— infer. or ditto do.	3 5	3 9
Plants, exotic.....	exempt	exempt	Vegetables.....	exempt	exempt
Potatoes 100 lbs.	0 7	0	Wheat bushel	0 5	0 5
Poultry exempt	exempt		Wines, foreign, value exceeding 2s. 2d. per gallon gallon	0 6	0 7
Prunes 100 lbs	1 5	1 7	— under 2s. 2d..... do.	1 0	1 6
Raisins do.	1 8	1 10	— Islands (Island of Paxo ex- empted) barrel	2 0	2 6
Rice do.	1 10	2 0	Wool 100 lbs.	3 3	3 8
Roots and seed, exotic.....	exempt	exempt			
Sausage, cured 100 lbs.	5 9	6 5			
Scoops, boat do.	0 9	0 10			
Seeds, calabash, parched..... do.	1 9	2			

*Vessels purchased by Ionian subjects, and all articles imported for building or repairing Ionian vessels—exempt. Oil, and currants, produce of the Islands, and soap manufactured therein, having once paid the export duty in the island where produced, or made—exempt on being imported from one island to the other, or afterwards re-exported.

All other produce of the Islands exempt from inland duty.

All articles not enumerated in the foregoing tariff imported under British, Ionian, Austrian, or Greek flags, pay an *ad valorem* duty of 7 per cent.

Under all other flags, 8 per cent.

Clothing, arms, and accoutrements for the use of the troops of the Protecting State are exempted from import duties.

Duties between Island and Island of the States.

Native manufactures and produce (wine excepted), see foregoing tariff, free.

Foreign ditto, if in Ionian vessels, exempt.

Ditto, ditto, if in foreign vessels, three-fourths of original import duty on those articles, paying at a fixed rate, and 5 per cent on articles paying *ad valorem* duty.

Transit of foreign salt, 50 per cent.

By Acts of Parliament, dated June 2, 1825, and March 20, 1830, all the islands were declared free ports. Goods deposited therein, paying 1 per cent for the period of deposit, but by Act dated April 15, 1837, articles subsequently cleared for local consumption are exempted from the deposit charge.

Salt and gunpowder are public monopolies throughout the islands.

Exports from the United States of the Ionian Islands, regulated by Acts of Parliament, dated June 8, 1835, and April 26, 1837.

Oil and currants, 18 per cent *ad valorem*; wines, 6 ditto; soap, 8 ditto; all other articles, free. N. B. Oil shipped in Ionian vessels for the purpose of being conveyed from one island to another of the states, pays duty of 7 per cent *ad valorem*.

This export duty on oil and currants is exceedingly injurious to the export of both to foreign markets, where they have to compete with similar articles which pay no export, or, if any, moderate export duties. Naples, it is true, treats the exportation of oil by foreign vessels favourably than by national ships; and Greece has for some time imposed a high export duty on currants.

Construction of Roads.—By Acts of Parliament dated May 24, 1831, May 20, 1833, and June 29, 1837, the following duties were authorized to be levied for the construction and repairs of roads and streets, &c.: viz.—

Imports.—Large cattle, 4s. 4d. per head; pigs, sheep, and goats, 7½d. per head.

Exports.—Native produce and manufactures, 1½ per cent *ad valorem*.

TARIFF of Ships, Licences, &c., as regulated by Act, dated the 12th of June, 1837.

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS.	Registry of Capt., Master, or Rigger.	New Licences.	Renewal of Licences per annum.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
25 tons and under	4 4	26 0	6 6
26 „ to 50	6 6	31 8	8 8
51 „ „ 100	8 8	47 8	13 0
101 „ „ 150	10 10	56 4	14 6
151 „ „ 200	13 0	65 0	16 0
201 „ and above	17 4	69 4	17 4

LOCAL Tariff of Port Duties at St. Maura, as regulated by Act, 18th of April, 1820.

Boats passing the Canal pay as follows:	Ionian Boats, those of St. Maura exempted.		All other Vessels.	
	Laden.	Empty.	Laden.	Empty.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Under 5 tons	4 4	2 2	6 6	3 3
From 5 to 10 tons	6 6	3 3	8 8	4 4

Vessels unloading by small boats pay 4½d. per boat load.

Native fishing, coasting, and ferry boats, are exempted from all *sanita* and port duties when employed on the coasts of the respective islands to which they belong.

Foreign fishing boats are exempted from all port duties, and pay only half the *sanita* dues when employed on the coasts of the respective islands to which they are attached.

Vessels anchoring in Ionian ports or roads without embarking or disembarking merchandize, are not subject to *sanita* or port duties—provisions for the use of the vessel not being considered merchandize.

Children under ten years of age, and Ionian subjects, upon certificate of poverty, are exempt from the dues of quarantine in the lazaretto.

HEALTH and Port-office Tariffs, as regulated by Act, No., 11, of May 16, 1841

VESSELS.		HEALTH AND PORT CHARGES.					
		Clearance; Bill of Health, Master Roll, Anchorage, &c.	Retouching Papers.	Quarantine without taking Pratique.	Quarantine for taking Pratique, including guardians.	Lighthouses for every clearance.	
		s. d.	s. d.	Per day.	Per day.	s. d.	s. d.
NATIONAL.							
10 tons and under		2 3	0 6	0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1
11 " to 25		4 6	1 0	0 4	1 6	0 3	0 3
26 " 50		8 6	2 0	0 6	2 0	0 6	0 6
51 " 100		14 0	4 0	0 8	2 6	0 9	0 9
101 " 150		18 0	5 0	0 10	2 0	1 0	1 0
151 " 200		22 0	6 0	1 0	2 6	1 3	1 3
201 " 250		25 9	6 6	1 3	3 0	1 6	1 6
251 " 300		29 9	8 0	1 6	3 6	2 0	2 0
301 " and above		31 0	8 6	1 9	4 0	2 6	2 6
FOREIGN.							
25 tons and under		6 0	1 6	0 0	2 0	0 3	0 3
26 " to 50		10 0	2 6	1 0	2 6	0 6	0 6
51 " 100		19 0	5 0	1 6	3 0	0 9	0 9
101 " 150		26 0	6 0	2 0	3 6	1 0	1 0
151 " 200		31 1	6 6	2 3	4 0	1 3	1 3
201 " 250		35 0	7 0	2 0	4 6	1 6	1 6
251 " 300		39 3	7 0	3 0	5 0	2 0	2 0
301 " and upwards		41 0	9 0	3 6	5 6	2 6	2 6

Passengers embarking, each 1s.

Individuals performing quarantine, per day, in separate apartments, each 1s. 6d.; ditto guardians for each apartment, each 2s. 6d.; ditto in common lazaretto, each 1s. 3d.

Native labourers and sailors returning within twelve months from the date of their departure, performing quarantine in lazaretto, for whole period, 2s. 2d. Guardians, per day, 2s. 6d.; hour, 6d. Expurgators, per day, 2s. 6d. Merchandise &c., expurgated, *ad valorem* 1 per cent.

The year 1835 appears to show a fair average of the trade of the Ionian Islands, and we therefore give the following detailed account of the imports and exports for 1835.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	Quantities.	Value in Sterling Money.	ARTICLES IMPORTED.	Quantities.	Value in Sterling Money.
			Brought forward .		
			£		
			424,106		
Produce : viz.—			Indian corn	kilo. 181,612	22,481
• Sugar	lbs. 1,033,465	24,778	Barley and oats	do. 142,031	11,837
Coffee	371,966	11,372	Beans and other legumes	do. 23,181	8,956
Drugs, guns, medicines, dyeing materials, &c...	alue	10,367	Potatoes	lbs. 1,074,214	2,202
Manufactures : viz.—			Rice	do. 1,022,706	6,615
Cotton	value	65,088	Macaroni	do. 155,646	1,336
Hemp and flax, exclusive of cordage	do. 10,565	10,565	Flour	do. 145,000	1,076
Woolen	do. 33,132	33,132	Biscuits	do. 123,584	991
Silk	do. 7,125	7,125	Cheese	do. 959,165	15,001
Glass	do. 2,735	2,735	Butter	do. 110,523	4,167
Farthenware	do. 3,253	3,253	Salt meat	do. 41,143	1,047
Furniture	do. 3,130	3,130	Stockfish and baccala	do. 1,032,684	7,589
Hardware	do. 8,789	8,789	Bottarga and caviare	do. 112,201	6,985
Nails	do. 3,989	3,989	Sardinias, anchovies, &c.	do. 1,867,340	22,108
Cordage	lbs. 2,458	2,458	Onions and garlic	number 6,534,661	1,289
All other articles	value	42,422	Dried fruits	value	5,651
Raw silk	lbs. 1,954	805	Poultry	heads 25,019	1,353
Raw cotton	do. 106,738	4,002	Foreign wines	barrels 664	3,676
Wool	do. 20,083	154	Foreign spirits	do. 826	2,212
Hemp and flax	do. 137,958	3,287	Cattle	heads 8,753	31,115
For large casks { Staves	number		Horses, mules, and asses	do. 691	3,779
Iron { Hoops	do. 542,388	4,104	Sheep, goats, and pigs	do. 69,207	27,550
Timber	lbs. 588,350	3,577	Tobacco	lbs. 251,722	6,483
Firewood	passi 15,143	20,084	All other articles	value	14,745
Wheat	kilo. 806,540	6,089	Total		630,424
Carried forward.		424,106	Transit		76,448

EXPORTS, 1835.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	Quantities.	Value in Sterling Money.	ARTICLES EXPORTED.	Quantities.	Value in Sterling Money.
Produce: viz.—			Brought forward.		419,656
Olive oil barrels	51,255	111,531	Articles of coarse clothing. value		94
Currants lbs.	28,340,307	297,233	Shoes do.		34
Wine barrels	16,166	5,258	Hides number	1,375	896
Spirits do.	635	646	Hardware value		282
Valonia lbs.	206,000	377	Casks for currants number	14,258	9,670
Salt kilo.	56,460	805	Barrels for oil do.	3,391	287
Wheat do.	63	3	Soap lbs.	1,027,606	17,993
All other produce value		2,186	All other articles value		487
Manufactures: viz.—			Foreign manufactures do.		4,484
Cotton do.					
Silk do.		576	Total y.		449,483
Woollen and goat-hair do.		2			
Earthenware do.		273	Transit.		131,563
Carried forward.....		419,659			

NAVIGATION between the United Kingdom and Ionian Islands.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.				British.		Foreign.			
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1831	60	8482			60	8482	35	5306	1	224	36	5530
1832	48	6094			48	6094	23	3143	..	..	23	3143
1833	61	8076			61	8076	30	4125	..	..	30	4125
1834	62	8469			62	8469	32	5753	..	..	42	5753
1835	60	8896			60	8896	39	6002	3	653	42	6055
1836	46	6527			46	6527	31	6182	..	..	31	6182
1837	78	9550			71	9550	40	6578	2	590	42	7108
1838	47	6419			47	6419	29	4198	1	407	30	4005
1839	60	8215				8215	28	4261	..	..	28	4261
1840	56	7431				7431	45	7914	..	..	45	7944

STATEMENT of the principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize imported into the United Kingdom from the Ionian Islands in each Year, from 1831 to 1840, inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Currants .....cwt.	162,363	108,079	97,912	153,401	127,571	136,773	150,043	94,440	133,374	133,343
Olive oil .....galls.	100,242	12,336	58,138	311,704	68,800	40,808	80,070	47,300	56,751	56,319
Valonia .....cwt.	7,461	8,563	31,495	7,001	3,150	2,215	1,858	4,646	1,633	2,790

STATEMENT of the principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize exported to the Ionian Islands from the United Kingdom during each Year, from 1831 to 1840.

ARTICLES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Cassia lignea.....lbs.	717	..	2,135	7,525	4,402	2,623	4,969	5,990	2,398	1,381
Coffee .....do.	30,422	57,520	54,448	33,632	37,881	110,114	24,181	96,007	11,849	109,847
Pepper .....do.	3,220	..	7,808	31,543	1,584	18,910	32,131	11,939	30,336	30,685
Spirits, rum .....galls.	12,801	13,644	10,317	9,773	9,110	14,208	4,518	10,306	5,960	1,022
—brandy .....do.	2,794	2,708	4,994	4,850	4,891	6,398	4,854	6,504	6,817	5,449
Tea .....lbs.	1,570	46	2,580	286	14,402	5,655	22,313	7,845	4,837	5,011

The declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported to the Ionian Islands from the United Kingdom in each year, from 1831 to 1840 inclusive, was, viz., in 1831, 50,833*l.*; in 1832, 55,725*l.*; in 1833, 38,915*l.*; in 1834, 94,498*l.*; in 1835, 107,804*l.*; in 1836, 104,123*l.*; in 1837, 124,465*l.*; in 1838, 96,100*l.*; in 1839, 64,010*l.*; in 1840, 89,204*l.*

SUPPLEMENT TO VOL. I.

BELGIAN CUSTOMS' TARIFF.

TABLE of Articles on which the Duties have been increased from the publication of the General Tariff until the 1st of April, 1844.

ARTICLES.	Import Duties, in Belgian *		Import Duties, in English	
	Weights, Measures, &c.	Mo	Weights, Measures, &c.	Monies.
				£ s. d.
Linen manufactures, whether imported in national or foreign vessels:				
— linens whose warp may have more or less openings within the space of five millimètres,				
— ditto, unbleached, of less than 8 threads	100 kilogrammes	60 0	220 lbs.	2 8 0
— ditto, ditto, 8 do.	do.	90 0	do.	3 4 0
— ditto, ditto, 9 to 12 do.	do.	126 0	do.	5 0 0
— ditto, ditto, 12 do.	do.	144 0	do.	5 15 2
— ditto, ditto, 13 to 16 do.	do.	201 0	do.	8 0 9
— ditto, ditto, 16 do.	do.	267 0	do.	10 13 7
— ditto, ditto, 17 do.	do.	287 0	do.	11 9 7
— ditto, ditto, 18 and 19 do.	do.	297 0	do.	11 17 7
— ditto, ditto, 20 do.	do.	312 0	do.	13 13 7
— ditto, ditto, above 20 do.	do.	467 0	do.	18 13 7
— ditto, bleached or half-bleached, of less than 8 threads	do.	90 0	do.	3 12 0
— ditto, ditto, 8 do.	do.	116 0	do.	4 12 9
— ditto, ditto, 9 to 12 do.	do.	191 0	do.	7 12 9
— ditto, ditto, 12 do.	do.	219 0	do.	8 15 2
— ditto, ditto, 13 to 16 do.	do.	306 0	do.	12 4 9
— ditto, ditto, 16 do.	do.	417 0	do.	16 13 7
— ditto, ditto, 17 do.	do.	457 0	do.	18 5 7
— ditto, ditto, 18 and 19 do.	do.	477 0	do.	19 1 7
— ditto, ditto, 20 do.	do.	567 0	do.	22 13 7
— ditto, ditto, above 20 do.	do.	817 0	do.	32 13 7
— ditto, dyed, of less than 8 do.	do.	90 0	do.	3 12 0
— ditto, ditto, 8 do.	do.	116 0	do.	4 12 9
— ditto, ditto, 9 to 12 do.	do.	146 0	do.	5 16 9
— ditto, ditto, 12 do.	do.	167 0	do.	6 13 7
— ditto, ditto, 13 to 16 do.	do.	216 0	do.	8 12 9
— ditto, ditto, 16 do.	do.	289 0	do.	11 11 2
— ditto, ditto, 17 do.	do.	317 0	do.	12 13 7
— ditto, ditto, 18 and 19 do.	do.	329 0	do.	13 3 2
— ditto, ditto, 20 do.	do.	380 0	do.	15 4 0
— ditto, ditto, above 20 do.	do.	537 0	do.	21 9 7
— ditto, printed, of less than 8 threads	do.	90 0	do.	3 12 0
— ditto, ditto, 8 do.	do.	116 0	do.	4 12 9
— ditto, ditto, 9 to 12 do.	do.	191 0	do.	7 12 9
— ditto, ditto, 12 do.	do.	219 0	do.	8 15 2
— ditto, ditto, 13 to 16 do.	do.	306 0	do.	12 4 9
— ditto, ditto, 16 do.	do.	417 0	do.	16 13 7
— ditto, ditto, 17 do.	do.	457 0	do.	18 5 7
— ditto, ditto, 18 and 19 do.	do.	477 0	do.	19 1 7
— ditto, ditto, 20 do.	do.	567 0	do.	22 13 7
— ditto, ditto, above 20 do.	do.	817 0	do.	32 13 7
— quilted linens, mattresses, without distinction	do.	212 0	do.	8 9 7
— ditto, ditto, coarse, called "Treillis"	do.	80 0	do.	2 8 0
— ditto, ticking and drills, for hangings, &c.	do.	212 0	do.	8 9 7
— ditto, ditto, for cloths unbleached	do.	322 0	do.	12 17 7
— ditto, ditto, ditto, other sorts.	do.	304 0	do.	14 12 2

* The Export Duty on all the above is uniformly .05 cents. per 100 kilogrammes.

MODIFICATIONS OF BELGIAN TARIFF.

ARTICLES.	Weight or Measure.	Import Duties in Belgian Money.		Import Duties in English Money.	
		National Vessels.		National Vessels.	
		frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
lin and hempen yarns, single, unbleached, (at least 6000 metres	100 kilogrammes or 220 lbs. (avoirdupois.)	38 0	41 80	1 10 4½	1 13 5½
ditto, ditto, above 6,000 and under 12,000 do....	do.	48 0	52 80	1 18 4½	2 2 3
ditto, ditto, above 12,000 and under 24,000 do....	do.	80 0	86 50	3 4 0	3 9 4½
ditto, ditto, above 24,000 do.....	do.	125 0	133 70	5 0 0	5 7 11½
ditto, bleached, of at least 6,000 do.....	do.	54 0	59 20	2 3 2½	2 7 4½
ditto, ditto, above 6,000 and under 12,000 do....	do.	66 0	71 80	2 12 9½	2 17 5½
ditto, ditto, above 12,000 and under 24,000 do....	do.	100 0	113 80	4 4 9½	4 11 0
ditto, ditto, above 24,000 do.....	do.	163 0	173 60	6 10 4½	6 18 10½
ditto, dyed, of at least 6,000 do.....	do.	58 0	63 40	2 6 4½	2 10 8½
ditto, ditto, above 6,000 and under 12,000 do....	do.	70 0	76 0	2 16 0	3 0 9½
ditto, ditto, above 12,000 and under 24,000 do....	do.	106 0	113 80	4 4 9½	4 11 0
ditto, ditto, above 24,000 do.....	do.	160 0	170 50	6 8 0	6 16 4½
double, unbleached, of at least 6,000 do.....	do.	44 0	48 50	1 15 2½	1 18 9½
ditto, ditto, above 6,000 and under 12,000 do....	do.	60 0	65 50	2 8 0	2 12 4½
ditto, ditto, above 12,000 and under 24,000 do....	do.	104 0	111 70	4 3 2½	4 9 4½
ditto, ditto, above 24,000 do.....	do.	167 0	177 80	6 13 7½	7 2 3
ditto, bleached, of at least 6,000 do.....	do.	61 0	66 50	2 8 9½	2 13 2½
ditto, ditto, above 6,000 and under 12,000 do....	do.	81 0	87 50	3 4 9½	3 10 0
ditto, ditto, above 12,000 and under 24,000 do....	do.	130 0	145 30	5 8 9½	5 16 3
ditto, ditto, above 24,000 do.....	do.	215 0	228 20	8 12 0	9 2 6½
ditto, dyed, of at least 6,000 do.....	do.	70 0	76 0	2 16 0	3 0 9½
ditto, ditto, above 6,000 and under 12,000 do....	do.	86 0	92 80	3 8 9½	3 14 3
ditto, ditto, above 12,000 and under 24,000 do....	do.	134 0	143 20	5 7 2½	5 11 6½
ditto, ditto, above 24,000 do.....	do.	205 0	217 70	8 4 0	8 11 2

The duties upon ribbons, small wares, drilks and trouser-stuffs, have undergone the following modifications.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, &c.	Import Duties in Belgian Money.	Export Duties in Belgian Money.	Import Duties in English Money.	Export Duties in English Money.
		frs. cts.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ribbons and small wares (not of pure silk); viz.,	100 kilogrammes				
— of cotton or linen, or of these materials mixed unbleached.	do.	60 0		2	
— ditto, ditto, bleached or dyed	do.	100 0		4	
Small wares of linen or cotton, or of these mixed...	do.	150 0		6 0 0	
Ribbons of wool of goats' hair, mixed with other materials than silk	do.	200	0 5 <	8 0 0	
Small wares of ditto, ditto	do.	200		10 0 0	
— or ribbons of all sorts, mixed with silk or caoutchouc	do.			14 0 0	
— and ribbons, not specially rated (not of pure silk).	value.	15 per cent	½ per cent	15 per cent	½ per cent.
Drills and tickings of linen or cotton, or of which they have the chief portion, but not for trousers	100 kilogrammes	140 0		5 12 0	
— trouser stuffs of the above materials, or of which they form the chief portion, unbleached...	do.	250 0		10 0 0	
— ditto, bleached or dyed.....	do.	300 0		12 0 0	

ARTICLES.	Weights, Measures, &c.	Import Duties in Belgian		Import Duties in English	
		Monies.		Weights,	
		frs. cts.		£ s. d.	
Cattle, imported by sea and the frontiers of the provinces of Limburg, Antwerp, and East and West Flanders (northern part only); viz.,					
— bulls, oxen, and cows..... (transit prohibited)	per kilogramme	0 10		2½ lbs.	0 0 1
— steers	do.	0 10		do.	0 0 1
— heifers	do.	0 10		do.	0 0 1
— calves	do.	0 10		do.	0 0 1
— ditto, weighing less than 30 kilogrammes.....	do.	0 50		each	0 0 5
— pigs	do.				
— sheep	do.	0 15		2½ lbs.	0 0 1½
— lambs	do.	0 15		do.	0 0 1½
Coffee.....	100 kilogrammes	8 0		220½ lbs.	0 6 8

(continued)

MODIFICATIONS OF FRENCH TARIFF.

3

ARTICLES.	Import Duties in Belgian.		Import Duties in English.	
	Weights, Measures, &c.	Monies.	Weights, Measures, &c.	Monies.
		frs. cts.		£ s. d.
Horses, imported by sea, and the frontiers of the provinces of Limburg, Antwerp, and East and West Flanders (northern part only); viz.,				
— horses..... (transit prohibited)	each		each	0 12 6
— colts..... do.	do.		do.	0 4 2
— rude blocks, of whatever form, as it comes from the furnace.....	100 kilogrammes	2 12	220½ lbs.	0 1 9
— manufactures and utensils of wrought iron.....	do.	12 35	do.	0 10 3½
— refined, worked, or in rude blocks.....	do.	13 35	do.	0 11 1½
— in bar, rod, and sheet iron.....	do.	12 72	do.	0 10 7½
— nails.....	do.	13 35	do.	0 11 1½
— vices.....	do.	21 94	do.	0 18 3½
— anchors, cast or wrought.....	do.	6 84	do.	0 5 8½
— wrought, of cast iron, iron plates, salt pans, steam-boilers, sheet-iron, anvils, &c.....	do.	21 94	do.	0 18 3½
— in hoops and rolls.....	do.	21 94	do.	0 18 3½
— scrap, imported "en trane".....	do.	2 12	do.	0 1 9
— ditto, otherwise imported.....	do.	prohibited	do.	prohibited
— iron or brass wire.....	do.	5 89	do.	0 4 11
— old, not scrap.....	do.	12 72	do.	0 10 7½
— filings.....	ad valorem	2 per cent	ad valorem	2 per cent.
Machines, for manufactories and steam-engines, not otherwise enumerated.....	100 kilogrammes	13 35	220½ lbs.	0 11 1½
— ditto, where iron forms only a part.....	ad valorem	6 per cent	ad valorem	6 per cent.
Oil, olive.....	per hectolitre	12 30	vat	0 10 3
— beach-mast and other edible oils.....	do.	12 30	do.	0 10 3
— of seed.....	do.	12 30	do.	0 10 3
— whale, seal-dog, &c., by vessels in national fishery.....	do.	free	do.	free
— ditto, ditto, not of national fishery.....	do.	12 30	do.	0 10 3
— fish liver.....	do.	0 53	do.	0 0 5
— tar.....	ad valorem	2 per cent	ad valorem	2 per cent.
— spruce-gum.....	do.	do.	do.	do.
— juniper.....	do.	do.	do.	do.
— animal.....	do.	do.	do.	do.
— ox-foot.....	do.	do.	do.	do.
Pepper.....	100 kilogrammes	0 10	220½ lbs.	4
Spices, mace, nutmegs, cloves, &c., without distinction of	ad valorem	3 per cent		3 per cent.

MODIFICATIONS IN THE FRENCH CUSTOMS TARIFF IN THE YEARS 1842, 1843, AND 1844.

TABLE of Increased Duties on Linens and Linen Yarns Imported into France since 1842.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, &c.	Import Duties in French Money.		Import Duties in English Money.	
		French Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.
		frs. cts.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Yarn of flax and hemp, single (not twisted), without distinction, including tow yarn viz.,					
— unbleached, of at least 6,000 metres.....	{ 100 kilo. } (220½ lbs.)	38 0		1 10 4½	13 5½
— " above 6,000 and under 12,000 ditto.....	do.	48 0	62 80	1 18 4½	2 10 3
— " 12,000 " 24,000 ".....	do.	80 0	88 0	3 4 0	3 10 4½
— " 24,000 ".....	do.	125 0	137 50	5 0 0	5 10 0
— bleached, of at least 6,000 metres.....	do.	54 0	59 40	2 3 2½	2 7 0½
— " above 6,000 and under 12,000 ditto.....	do.	66 0	72 60	2 12 9½	2 18 1
— " 12,000 " 24,000 ".....	do.	106 0	116 00	4 4 9½	4 13 3½
— " 24,000 ".....	do.	163 0	179 30	6 10 4½	7 3
— dyed, of at least 6,000 metres.....	do.	58 0	63 80	2 6 4½	2 11
— " above 6,000 and under 12,000 ditto.....	do.	70 0	77 0	2 15 0	3 1
— " 12,000 " 24,000 ".....	do.	106 0	116 00	4 4 9½	4 13 3½
— " 24,000 ".....	do.	160 0	176 0	6 8 0	7 0 9½
— double (twisted), unbleached, of at least 6,000 metres.....	do.	44 0	48 30	1 15 2½	
— " above 6,000 and under 12,000 ditto.....	do.	60 0	66 0	2 0 0	2 12 9½
— " 12,000 " 24,000 ".....	do.	104 0	114 40	4 3 2½	4 11 6½
— " 24,000 ".....	do.	167 0	183 70	6 13 7½	7 6 11½
— ditto, bleached, of at least 6,000 metres.....	do.	61 0	67 10	2 8 9½	2 13 8½
— " above 6,000 and under 12,000 ditto.....	do.	81 0	84 10	3 4 9½	3 11 3½
— " 12,000 " 24,000 ".....	do.	136 0	149 60	5 0 0	5 19 8
— " 24,000 ".....	do.	215 0	230 50	8 12 0	9 9
— ditto, dyed, of at least 6,000 metres.....	do.	70 0	74 0	2 10 0	1 7½
— " above 6,000 and under 12,000 ditto.....	do.	86 0	91 60	3 8 9½	15
— " 12,000 " 24,000 ".....	do.	134 0	147 40	5 7 2½	17 11½
— " 24,000 ".....	do.	205 0	220 50	8 4 0	9 4½

(continued)

MODIFICATIONS OF FRENCH TARIFF.

ARTICLES.	Weight Measure, &c	Export Duties in French Money.		Import Duties in English Money.							
		French Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	French Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.						
						frs.	cts.	£	s.	d.	£
Linen manufactures; viz.,											
— plain unbleached linen, of less than 8 threads	100 kilogs.										
ditto, of 8	do.					3					
9 to 12	do.	120	0			2					
12	do.	144	0			3					
13 to 16	do.	207	0			5					
16	do.	267	0			10	13				
17	do.	287	0			11	9				
18 and 19	do.	297	0			11	17				
20	do.	342	0			13	13				
above 20	do.	467	0			18	13				
— bleached, of less than 8 threads	do.	90	0			3	12				
ditto, of 8	do.	116	0			4	12				
9 to 12	do.	191	0			7	12				
12	do.	219	0			8	15				
13 to 16	do.	306	0			12	4				
16	do.	417	0			16	13				
17	do.	457	0			18					
18 and 19	do.	477	0			19					
20	do.	567	0			22	13				
above 20	do.	817	0			32	13				
— dyed, of less than 8 threads	do.	90	0			3	12				
ditto, of 8	do.	116	0			4	12				
9 to 12	do.										
12	do.										
13 to 16	do.	216	0			11	11				
16	do.	289	0			12	13				
17	do.	317	0			13	3				
18 and 19	do.	323	0			15	4				
20	do.	380	0			21	9				
above 20	do.	537	0			3	12				
— printed, of less than 8 threads	do.	90	0			4	12				
ditto, of 8	do.	116	0			7	12				
9 to 12	do.	191	0			8	15				
12	do.	219	0			12	4				
13 to 16	do.	306	0			16	13				
16	do.	417	0			18	5				
17	do.	457	0			19	1				
18 and 19	do.	477	0			22	13				
20	do.	567	0			32	13				
above 20	do.	817	0			8	9				
— mattresses, without distinction to threads	do.	212	0			2	16				
— linen cloth, waxed, of less than 8 threads	do.	70	0			4	16				
ditto, ditto, of 8 to 13 ditto	do.	120	0			6	16				
ditto, ditto, of 13 to 21 ditto	do.	170	0			8	16				
ditto, ditto, of 21 and upwards	do.	220	0								
— painted, &c., for furniture hangings, without distinction	do.										
— coarse quilted linen, called <i>Troillis</i>											
— manufactures; viz., ticking for hangings	do.	212	0			8	9				
drills, &c. for clothing	do.	322	0			12	17				
ditto for other purposes	do.	364	0			14	11				
— table linen, having more or less threads to 5 millimetres											
— with figured pattern, unbleached; viz., of less than 16 threads	do.	201	0			8	0				
ditto of 16	do.	267	0			10	13				
ditto " 17	do.	287	0			11	9				
ditto " 18 and 19	do.	297	0			11	17				
ditto " 20	do.	342	0			13	13				
above 20	do.	467	0			18	13				
— with figured pattern, bleached; viz., of less than 16 threads	do.	300	0			12	0				
ditto of 16	do.	300	0			12	0				
ditto " 17	do.	340	0			13	12				
ditto " 18 and 19	do.	360	0			14	8				
ditto " 20	do.	450	0			18	0				
above 20	do.	700	0			28	0				
— damask, unbleached, of less than 16 threads	do.	150	0			6	0				
ditto 16 threads	do.	180	0			7	4				
ditto 17	do.	204	0			8	3				
ditto 18 and 19	do.	210	0			8	12				
ditto 20	do.	270	0			10	16				
ditto above 20	do.	420	0			16	16				
— ditto, bleached of less than 16 threads	do.	300	0			12	0				
ditto 16	do.	360	0			14	8				
ditto 17	do.	408	0			16	6				
ditto 18 and 19	do.	432	0			17	5				
ditto 20	do.	540	0			21	12				
ditto above 20	do.	840	0			33	12				

Note.—The export duty both on Linen Yarns and manufactures is 25 cents per 100 kilogrammes.

FRENCH SUGAR DUTIES.—DUTCH TARIFF.

TABLE of the modifications in the French Tariff of Sugar Duties, resulting from the law of the 2d July, 1843, regulating the Excise duty on Beet-root Sugar made in France.

ARTICLES.	Class in Tariff.	Weights, Measures, &c.	Date of Law.	Import Duties on the 1st August				
				1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Sugar from the French colonies:—				fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.
1st type and inferior qualities, from Bourbon...	Colonial Produce.	100 kilogrammes	2 July 1843.	....	....	38 50		
— ditto, ditto, from America				....	....	45 0		
1st type to 2d type, inclusive, from Bourbon				41 0	41 50	42 0	42 50	43 0
— ditto, ditto, from America				47 50	48 0	48 50	49 0	49 50
Above 2d type, from Bourbon				43 50	44 50	45 50	46 50	47 50
— ditto, ditto, from America				50 0	51 0	52 0	53 0	54 0
Preserves, dry and fluid, and syrups of all kinds from Bourbon			{ 27 March 1843 2 July 1843 }	....	....	38 50		
— ditto, ditto, from French colonies in America				....	....	45 0		
Sweetmeats from Bourbon				43 50	44 50	45 50	46 50	47 50
— from French colonies in America				50 0	51 0	52 0	53 0	54 0
Fruits preserved as comfits, from Bourbon	Medicinal roots, barks, leaves, and flowers.			48 50	49 50	45 50	46 50	47 50
— ditto, ditto, from French colonies in America				50 0	51 0	52 0	53 0	54 0
Honey, from Bourbon	Animal substances, produce of.			....	....	19 25		
— from French colonies in America				....	....	22 50		

TABLE of Rates of Duty to be levied upon Sugar of French Growth and Manufacture, agreeably to the Provisions of the Law of 2nd July, 1843.

DESCRIPTION OF SUGAR	TYPES AND QUALITIES	Duties per 100 kilogrammes, on the 1st of August in each Year.				
		1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
		fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.
Beetroot, and all other sugars capable of being crystallized....	1st type and all inferior qualities	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0
	Above 1st type, and up to 2nd type inclusive	27 50	33 0	38 50	44 0	49 50
	Of a superior quality of the 2nd type, and inferior refined and lump sugar	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0
	Refined of a superior quality, and sugar candy	32 50	39 0	45 0	52 0	58 50
Liquid sugars, and all others not capable of being crystallized..	Syrup, and concrete sugars	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
	Liquid, granulated	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0

NAVIGATION OF AMSTERDAM AND ITS OUTPORTS.

MODIFICATIONS in the Customs' Tariff of Holland, from 1842 to 1844.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	Netherlands Money.		British Money.	
		Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
Books printed, bound.....	100 lbs. equal to 222 English.	fl. c. 20 0	£ c 3 0	£ s. d. 1 13 4	£ s. d. 0 5 0
— unbound	do.	0 15 0	0 5	1 6 8	0 5 0
Coppers, all kinds.....	do.	0 30	0 10	0 0 6	0 0 6
Cordage, old, cut and useless, as ropes.....	do.	0 3	prohibited	0 0 1	prohibited
Gum, euphorbium.....	do.	0 50	0 30	0 0 10	0 0 6
— lac dye	value	1 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent	½ per cent
— Florentine.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Hosiery, bonnets, &c., except Irish, Scotch, Kop- penburg, and Danish	do.	10 do.	do.	10 per cent	do.
Lace of thread, cotton, silk, gold or silver.....	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Madder powder.....	100 lbs.	0 0	0 10	0 10 0	0 0 2
Mats.....	value	31 per cent	1 per cent	3 per cent	1 per cent
— Russian.....	do.	do.	do.	1 do.	do.
Paintings and pictures	do.	free	free	free	free
Precious stones.....	value	do.	do.	do.	do.
Preserves of fruit, not enumerated.....	do.	3 per cent	½ per cent	3 per cent	0 0 8
Raisins of Corinth	100 lbs.	20 40	0 10	1 11 0	0 0 8
Senna.....	value	1 per cent	½ per cent	1 per cent	½ per cent
Silk lace and net, called culle	do.	10 do.	do.	10 do.	do.
Steam engines.....	100 lbs.	8 0	0 10	0 13 1	0 0 2
Toco.....	do.	0 5	prohibited	0 0 1	prohibited
Thread of flax for lace.....	do.	½ per cent	5 per cent	½ per cent	5 per cent
Tin manufactures	do.	6 do.	½ do.	6 do.	½ do.
Tea, from other ports than China, by other vessels than national or reciprocity ships, Bohea and Congo.....	100 lbs.	27 0	0 35	2 5 0	0 0 7
— ditto, other sorts.....	do.	51 0	0 35	1 5 0	0 0 7
— by foreign or reciprocity ships, from China, Bohea and Congo.....	do.	14 0	0 35	1 10 0	0 0 7
— ditto, other sorts	do.	30 0	0 35	2 10 0	0 0 7

In the account of the navigation of the port of Amsterdam, as stated p. 918, vol. i., the heading of the table is both obscure and incorrect.

The table should have been headed, STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels which entered and cleared at Amsterdam and its outports, during the Year 1840, distinguishing the Countries from which the Vessels arrived, and to which they sailed.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels which arrived at and departed from the Ports of Amsterdam, Harlingen, Alkmaar, Medemblik, Zwolle, and Groningen, during the Year 1842.

F L A G S.	A R R I V E D.			D E P A R T E D.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
British	167	75,105	3,196	455	73,219	3,130
Netherlands	1691	156,390	11,372	1668	151,200	11,114
American	46	16,350	315	36	8,110	218
Norwegian	352	47,300	2,169	370	45,850	2,515
Hanoverian	197	15,020	1,348	178	14,350	1,221
Prussian	74	8,880	509	43	5,090	295
Swedish.....	27	3,610	187	37	4,960	255
Austrian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oldenburg	8	611	55	8	611	55
Hanse Towns	11	1,050	95	11	1,050	95
Russian	26	3,930	178	22	3,110	155
Spanish.....	1	160	8	3	300	24
French.....	12	802	82	9	970	62
Neapolitan	3	510	25	8	1,390	55
Danish	72	5,500	453	57	4,310	392
Rostock	3	465	22	3	465	22
Sardinian .....	.....	.....	.....	2	260	16
Total.....	2993	323,623	20,191	2913	317,635	19,987

BRITISH TRADE WITH AMSTERDAM AND ITS OUTPORTS.

ENTRIES and Clearances of British Ships at the several Ports, in 1842.

PORTS.	ENTRIES.			CLEARANCES.		
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Amsterdam	241	45,817	1917	240	45,737	1942
Harlingen	79	8,798	457	80	8,913	463
Alkmaar	25	1,260	109	25	1,266	109
Medemblik, Zwolle, Gröningen	122	19,224	683	110	17,333	616
Total	467	75,105	3196	455	73,249	3130

The total amount of British ships in 1841, were 245 at Amsterdam; Harlingen, 99; Alkmaar, 28; Medemblik, &c. 115. Total vessels, 487; tons, 76,737; crews, 3319.

Of the 241 British vessels that arrived at Amsterdam in 1842, there were from Great Britain with manufactures and general cargoes, 25; ditto and salt, 1; coals, 156; ditto and machinery, 2; iron (rails), 5; salt, &c., 3; iron, 4; salt, 2; sugar, 11; ditto and cotton, 1; ditto and coffee, 1; ballast, 1; piece goods, 2; coke, 1; wheat, 1; rye, 1; machinery, 1; from Brazil, with sugar, 4; Havana, ditto, 1; Batavia, general cargo, 4; Brazil, coffee, 5; Curaçoa, woods, &c., 1; Laguyara, coffee, 1; Teneriffe, wine, 1; New York, train oil, &c., 1; Pillau, rye, 1; Rotterdam, ballast, 1; Ancona, wheat, 1; Königsberg, barley, 1; Manila, sugar, 1.

Of the 240 British vessels that departed from Amsterdam in 1842, there were, for Great Britain, in ballast, 198; with general cargoes, 22; bones, 2; sugar, 3; Constantinople, sugar, 4; Corfu and Patras, ditto, 3; Guernsey, in ballast, 1; Jersey, general cargo, 1; Trieste, sugar, 1; Baltic, in ballast, 1; Hamburg, general cargo, 1; Medemblik, in ballast, 1; Harlingen, ditto, 2.

Of the 79 British vessels that arrived at Harlingen in 1842, there were, from Great Britain, in ballast, 71; with coals, 6; salt, 2.

Of the 80 British vessels that departed from Harlingen in 1842, there were, for Great Britain, with butter and cheese, 13; butter, cheese, and flax, 23; flax, 12; flax and oil-cake, 1; butter, 16; cheese and flax, 2; oil-cakes, 1; in ballast, 3; butter, dried succory, and flax, 1; cheese and oats, 1; butter and succory, 1; ditto, hides, and flax, 2; cheese, flax, and oats, 1; ditto and linseed, 1; ditto, butter, and potatoes, 1; ditto, flax, and linseed, 1.

Of the 25 British vessels that arrived at Alkmaar in 1842, there were, from Great Britain, in ballast, 21; with salt, &c., 2; coals, 2.

Of the 25 British vessels that departed from Alkmaar in 1842, there were, for Great Britain, with cheese, 22; bones, 1; in ballast, 2.

Those from Medemblik consisted of assorted cargoes of butter, cheese, flax, seeds, &c.

ERRATA.

AUSTRIA.—Page 14, in first table, for *Hungary*, read *Transylvania*, and for *Transylvania*, read *Hungary*.—Page 36, line 9 from bottom for *Bohemia*, read *Bohemia*.—Page 5, line 2, for *Guldeners*, read *Gulden*; line 3, for *Phennings*, read *Pfenige*; and line 12, for *copstucks*, read *Ko,fstucks*.—Page 57, *Weights*, line 4, for 123½, read 123.

BELGIUM.—Page 114, line 16, for 12,000, read 1200.

GERMANY.—Page 551, opposite the year 1836, for 3,624,451, read 4,612,451.—Page 674, line 21, for 50 r.d., read 30 r.d.—Page 743, first table, for *quantities imported*, read *quantities transported*.

FRANCE.—Page 211, line 10, for 31,561,463, read 32,560,394.—Page 265, line 21, for *whenever*, read *wherever*.—Page 278, in *Tariff*, see *Dogs*, for 5d. import duty, read 4s.; and for 4s. export, read 5d.—Page 279, line 42 from bottom, for 1-20th pence, read 2d.—Page 280, line 9, export duties, for 0l. 0s. 2½d., read 1l. 0s. 0d.; and line 21 from bottom, import duties for 1l. 12s. 6d., read 1l. 12s. 0d.; and lines 11, 10, 9 and 8, import duties, in *French Monies*, for 20 fra., 20 fra., 30 fra. and 75 fra., read 20 centimes, 40 fra., 60 fra., and 150 fra.; and in same lines, import duties, *English Monies*, for 16s., 16s., 1l. 4s. 0d., and 3l. 0s. 0d., read 2d., 1l. 12s., 2l. 8s. 0d., and 6l. 0s. 0d.—Page 281, lines 13 and 14, import duties, for 2l. 6s. 7½d., and 10l. 9½d., read 2l. 16s. 7½d., and 8s. 9½d.—Page 282, line 39 from bottom, *de Olive fresh*, &c.—Page 286, line 7 from bottom, *from 2l. 2s. 0d.*, read 0l. 2s. 0d.—Page 287, line 2, import duties, for 1l. 13s. 2½d., read 1l. 5s. 2½d.—Page 288, line 14, import duties, for 4s. read 9½d.—Page 290, line 6, for 15 centimes, read 30 centimes.—Page 296, line 16, import duties, for 12l. 0s. 0d., read 0l. 12s. 0d.; and page 299, line 20, for 8l. 14s. 0d., read 32l. 14s. 0d.—Page 318, bottom line, *for export*, read *import*.—Page 347, line 12, before *against*, read *cannot compete*.—Page 365, bottom line, for 26, read 22 imperial gallons.—Page 367, line 21, for 1-88th, read 1-38th.—Page 368, line 19, for 275,000, read 329,000; and line 20, for *Taon*, read *Turn*; and for *Turnet, Garonne*, read *Turn-et-Garonne*.—Page 384, line 2 from bottom, *for from*, read *form*.—Page 396, line 3, for 2,800,000l., read 2,480,000l.—Page 402, line 26, for *imports*, read *exports*.—Page 406, line 15 from bottom, for 800,000, read 8,000,000.—Page 420, line 10, for *thousand*, read *millions*.—Page 422, line 3 from bottom, for *Dinan*, read *Dinan*.—Page 551, opposite 1836, for 3,624,451, read 4,612,451.—Page 743, First Table, for *quantities imported*, read *quantities transported*.

HOLLAND.—Page 802, line 4, for *one*, read *no*; line 14 from bottom, for *Belgium*, read *Belgian*.—Page 861, after *apples*, in *Tariff*, *dele from other parts*, &c., and after *cannons of iron*, for *each* read 100 lbs.—Page 862, after "bronze gilded," for *soit*, read *whether*; for *Cashol*, read *Cashen*.—Page 864, for the *blanks*, after *gold*, in *bars*, *ingots*, *coin dust*, and *broken*, read *empt*.—Page 865, in *Tariff*, before the words *or, cow, &c.*, read *Hair*.—Page 867, *de*; *music engraved*; for *blank*, 3d column, after *paper* bearing mark of stationer, &c., read *prohibited*.—Page 869, for *Roussi*, read *Russia*.—Page 872, for *santal*, read *sandal*; *dele the blanks* and *rates in English monies*, opposite in *bars*, and *old iron*, and read, in all the columns, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Page 879, line 3, before *Wieringen*, read *At*; and line 4, after *higher*, read *than*; for *prohibited*, in *line after machine*, read $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Page 896, line 7, for *has*, read *have*.—Page 897, for *Schiedam*, read *Schiedam*.—Page 902, line 1, for *have*, read *has*; line 27, for *are*, read *is*.—Page 918, line 5, for *their countries*, read *the countries from which they arrived, and to which they sailed*.—Page 929, line 2, for *their countries*, read *the countries from which they arrived, and to which they sailed*.—Page 939, line 1, before *Moselle*, read *the*; and for *Mayence*, read *Mayn*.—Page 945, line 25, for *exceeding*, read *exceeds*.—Page 949, last line, for *crecise*, read *craie*.—Page 955, line 15, for *constitution*, read *constitutions*; line 28, for *constitutes*, read *constitute*.—Page 959, line 1, for *corvets*, read *corvettes*; line 2, for *is*, read *are*.—Page 961, line 7 from bottom, for *affords*, read *afford*.—Page 963, line 29, for *Sourabaga*, read *Sourabaya*.—Page 981, line 16, for *by*, read *upon*.—Page 1811, wherever *fr.* occurs, read *florins*.—Page 1012, line 21, *dele H*; line 22, for *surfaces*, read *surface*.

ITALY.—Page 1031, line 7, for *from*, read *in*.—Page 1032, line 16 from bottom, for 182lbs. English, read 160 9-10ths.—Page 1033, line 24, for 326½, read 308.—Page 1035, line 5, for *Metzer*, read *Metzen*; line 6, for 220,526, read 226,526; line 11, for *Metzer granites*, read *Metzen*; line 12, for 3,024,915 yochs, read 2,024,915 yochs; line 13, for 4,234,880 English acres, read 2,834,880 acres.—Page 1036, line 7 from bottom, after &c., read *employing*.—Page 1040, last line, for *seawarts*, read *seawards*.—Page 1041, line 12 from bottom, for *Spain*, read *Spezzia*.—Page 1051, in line 5 of *Traty*, after *whatever*, read *at*.—Page 1079, line 1, after *Wheat*, read *flour*, *bread of*; last line, for 160,458, read 160,538, and for 16,789, read 16,759.—Page 1080, after total of tonnage 1834, for 95,968, read 165,968, and after total tonnage for 1838, for 911,515, read 191,515.—Page 1086, after total of vessels for 1837, for 404, read 414.—Page 1088, line 2, for *Madallena*, read *Maddalena*.—Page 1095, last line, for 44,259,125 read 44,258 505.—Page 1101, line 5, for *prevail*, read *prevails*; line 13, for *work of the wood bleaving off*, read *work of clearing off the wood*.—Page 1104, line 21, for *the first is packed*, read *the first are packed*.—Page 1114, for total 1884, read total 1882, and for 281,217, read 291,417, and for 14,064, read 14,051.—Page 1115, line 25, for 1,955,200, read 1,992,200.—Page 1129, in note, in *Roman rubbia* of 720lbs., *dele Roman*; for total imperial quarters Rye 16,544, read 15,422.—Page 1141, in *tariff*, duty on copper hammered, for 9s. 9d., read 10s. 10d., on zinc in lumps, for 9l. 0s. 2½d., read 2½d.; on sail-cloth, for 1l. 17s., read 1l. 19s.; on limes, for 21l. 0s. 8d., read 21l. 12s. 4d.; on linen threads, &c., for 2l. 17s., read 2l. 12s.—Page 1142, for 4s. 2d., as the current value of the *acridi*, read and calculate at 4s. 4d. the par value.—Page 1192, 1st and 2d lines, for *to*, before the agriculturalist, the landlords, &c., read *of*.—Page 1196, line 14 from bottom, after *Palermo*, read *and*; line 4, for *company*, *The*, &c., read *company, the*, &c.—Page 1201, *Treaties*, first line, for *exists*, read *exist*.—Page 1229, Table 1st, for 553,468, read 555,456, for 278,464, read 177,401, and for 937,439, read 836,336.—Page 1230, bottom line, for 24,312, read 18,542.—Page 1231, bottom line, for 132,816, read 106,086.

